"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Sunday probably showers by night; wind northwest.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,672. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

CONFEREES OFFER CENSORSHIP BILL WITH JURY TRIAL

Limit It to Military Information to be Proclaimed by the President.

OPPOSITION TO FIGHT ON

Johnson Assails the Measure as Vicious and Says It Never Will Pass.

HOUSE ALSO IS HOSTILE

Stiff Opposition Is Predicted There—Conferees Accept the Section After Four Hours of Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The conferees on the Espionage bill today agreed upon the draft of a proposed modified newspaper censorship section which will be submitted to the House and Senate next week for consideration and adoption. To become effective it must be approved by each house. There will be a vigorous fight in each branch against its adoption, and opponents of censorship asserted tonight that they would defeat this or any other censorship provision.

The action of the conferees was the result of President Wilson's personal insistence that there should be some form of censorship provision attached to the espionage measure. The modified form in which the conferees have decided to submit it to Senate and House, as drafted by Chairman Webb of the House Judiciary Committee, would make it a penal offense willfully to publish information useful to the enemy with respect to the movement, numbers, equipment, description, or disposition of American military and naval forces.

The conferees worked out an amendment somewhat like the Cummins-Thomas amendment to the Espionage bill, which was defeated in the Senate last week, but attached to it a clause providing for trial by jury, which was the essential feature of the Gard amendment in the House. While a final vote on the draftel amendment was delayed until tomorrow, Senator Overman said tonight that all the conferees had agreed to it.

Text of the Amendment.

The compromise amendment follows:

When the United States is at war the publishing, willfully, of information with respect to the movement, numbers, equipment, description or disposition of any of the armed forces of the United States in naval or military operations, or with respect to any of the works intended for the fortification or defense of any place, which information is or may be useful to the enemy, is hereby prohibited; and the President may from time to time, by proclamation, declare the character of such above-described information, which is or may be useful to the enemy, and in any prosecution hereunder, the jury trying the cause, shall determine not only whether the defendant did willfully publish such information as set out in the indictment, but also whether such information was of such character as was or might have been useful to the enemy, provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or restrict any discussion, comment, criticism of the acts or policies of the Government or its representatives or the publication of the same.

Whoever violates this section, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than five years or both.

Long Debate in Conference.

It took the conferees four hours to reach the compromise on the censorship legislation. At first several of the conferees were stoutly opposed to it, saying that, having once been defeated, there would be no prospect of its being passed. The argument finally prevailed that President Wilson had especially asked the conferees to offer some sort of bill to both Houses and that his wishes should be respected, even if there were doubt of the legislation going through.

A debate arose over the provision for trial by jury, several Senators taking the ground that it was too drastic a step. They preferred, if there must be a censorship, to have one that would leave it as a matter of honor to newspaper publishers to determine what they were to print. The newspapers had been put to the test, these Senators said, and had been found to have been scrupulously careful to observe what the President has called a "patriotic reticence."

At the end of the four hours' discussion the entire conference, however, swung around to the amendment providing for a proclamation by the President as to the "character of information which is or may be useful to the enemy," and procedure through the Department of Justice against offenders.

Senator Overman admitted after the conference that he did not know whether the amendment would pass either House. It will be presented to the House next week, probably on Tuesday. He said, adding with a smile, "We'll see what happens after that."

Asked if he believed the House would pass the bill, the Senator replied that he had no way of knowing, but that he "hoped so." As to the attitude of the Senate, he was equally in the dark, he said, but did not hesitate to say that he "knew there would be a fight."

Senator Overman seemed inclined to believe that, as Congress, under the amendment, had provided for the form of censorship "instead of leaving it to the President," it would have a better chance of acceptance in both houses. He thought the idea of the President issuing proclamations, "from time to

Continued on Page 4.

McAdoo Reveals A Submarine Secret

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 25.—Submarines have crossed the Atlantic Ocean of which no mention has been made in news dispatches, according to Secretary McAdoo in an address to an audience in Kansas City, Kan., late today. He was speaking of the fact that new inventions, principally the undersea craft and the airplane, had destroyed American isolation and made possible attack from overseas.

"Submarines have crossed the Atlantic many times that you have known nothing about," he said, and at the same time he recounted the exploits of the German war submarine U-53, which appeared off Newport, R. I., and the merchantman Deutschland. The remark was unexplained, and he made no further reference to it either in his speech or in private talks later.

SPIES TOLD BERLIN OF SIMS'S FLEET

Daniels Says Germany Knew of Destroyers Four Days Before They Arrived Abroad.

HARBOR WAS MINE STREWN

Secretary Denounces 'Campaign of Vicious Rumors' Regarding Naval Disasters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Germany's spy system is still successfully at work in this country. This fact was driven home upon the attention of high officials of the Administration late this afternoon, when Rear Admiral William S. Sims, in command of the American destroyer units in European waters, cabled to Secretary Daniels that Berlin knew of American plans for sending these destroyers to Europe four days before the vessels arrived at their first point of destination, Queenstown.

The Berlin Government not only knew that these destroyers were crossing the Atlantic, but was aware of the port to which they were bound. Nothing was printed by American newspapers regarding these destroyers until after their arrival, and then nothing was published on this side of the Atlantic until after the Secretary of the Navy authorized the fact to be published that the destroyer had arrived. Secretary Daniels made this announcement with the consent of the President, and not until after the British Admiralty made it.

It was at first thought that the British Admiralty made the announcement for the effect it would have upon the British people. It is now suspected, in view of Admiral Sims's message, that the British Admiralty officials were aware of Berlin's knowledge when they gave out the facts in London.

On the basis of the information cabled by Admiral Sims today, Secretary Daniels authorized this formal statement:

"Four days before the arrival of the American destroyer fleet abroad Berlin knew that the vessels were on the way, and to what port they were going, according to advices today from Admiral Sims. He reports that he has positive information that Germany was thus informed in advance and sufficiently far in advance that the port of entrance of the destroyers was mined the day previous to their arrival.

"The department calls attention to this fact as proof that the German spy system is still at work in this country, making imperative the need of secrecy in connection with our naval operations. The premature publication of such movements is particularly a source of danger.

"The department, while realizing that newspapers did not give this information, would be pleased if the fact were brought to the attention of editors by way of showing what extreme care is required in shielding military information from the enemy, whether it becomes public through the papers or otherwise."

How this information was sent to Berlin is puzzling officials. While the American cable censorship did not go into effect until May 4, the day that the destroyers arrived in European waters, the British cable censorship was in operation and nothing cabled by Entente cables prior to that date would have been subject to Entente censorship.

Recently under Presidential order the navy took over the control of all wireless stations in the country. All amateur stations were ordered closed. Still there was a way by which the departure of the American destroyer fleet reached Berlin, and officials tonight began the consideration of plans for a speed-up campaign against the German spy system. Special agents of the Department of Justice will be instructed to redouble their efforts to try to unearth secret wireless stations which may have sent news of the departure of the American destroyers to some point from which it may have been relayed to Germany.

DANIELS DEPLORES CANARDS.

Promises Full, Quick Information on Any Marine Losses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—That there is a campaign of vicious rumor in the United States engaged in circulating reports of the loss of American war and merchant vessels is the belief of certain officials in Washington. One of them is Secretary Daniels who late this afternoon issued a statement in denial of these rumors, which he declared to be baseless.

Only a few days ago report came from Baltimore that a destroyer had been sunk and that one of its younger officers had been captured. This was declared to be a wild fake by officials, who pointed out that the officer in question was on this side of the Atlantic and that no such vessel had been sunk. According to naval officials none of the American warships have been lost. The statement issued by Secretary Daniels follows:

"It is with deep regret that I note the daily stream of false reports with regard to the sinking of American ships. Brokerage wires are a particular source for these baseless rumors that cannot but be the cause of needless distress to every true American, as well as to the mothers and fathers of the nation who have sons at sea.

"The Department has given repeated assurance that its policy is to be one of absolute frankness with respect to disaster. If it should be that ships are sunk, full information will be given out officially and quickly.

"The reasons for these false reports cannot be ascertained. The one hope is that the press will refuse to aid this campaign of vicious rumor that is being carried on so industriously by persons unknown."

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville; finest summer resort in the world. Not a cure, sick guests not admitted.—Advt.

BALFOUR MISSION DEPARTS; RESULTS OF VISIT REVEALED

British Foreign Minister and Party Cross to Canada After Six Weeks' Conference.

JOINT WAR PLAN COMPLETE

No Binding Treaties, but the United States Helped Immeasurably by Advice.

TRADE COMPACT ARRANGED

America to Give the Allies Preferential Treatment in Commerce—Co-operation in Blockade.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The British War Mission left American soil and crossed into Canada today after six weeks of conferences which are expected vitally to affect the future of this country, if not of the world.

Confidence and sympathy born of personal contact of British and American officials cannot be measured in words. Uncertainty has been removed, and an efficient co-operation made possible by an exact definition of the resources and needs of the two nations. This country knows the Allies' needs in detail and in the order of their importance. The Allies know America's resources and the degree of their availability. Thus, it is possible for the United States to enter into co-operation with the Grand Alliance in the way most calculated to bring success.

There have been no formal agreements or binding treaties. Mr. Balfour said upon his arrival that the United States would not be asked nor expected to abandon its traditional policies, even to the extent of declaring against a separate peace. Much that has been tentatively agreed upon cannot finally be put into effect until legislation has been passed by Congress. The great benefit of the mission's visit, however, has been the decisive advice of men who have actually been in the fire of this war and who have made desirable policies obvious by merely relating their experiences.

Great Britain and the United States undoubtedly have been placed on a closer basis of friendship than at any time since the separation of a century and a quarter ago. The controversies during two and a half years of neutrality have dissolved in a fuller understanding by American officials of the difficulties of belligerency. Mr. Balfour, who was in this country longer than any previous Foreign Secretary had been away from London since the Napoleonic wars, has realized his life dream of a closer sympathy between the two great branches of the English-speaking people. This was symbolized when he stood overcome with emotion before the tomb of George Washington, with the British flag flying above it.

British Visitors Tactful.

The British showed a tact and a consideration of American feeling most gratifying to officials. They were scrupulous on all occasions not to appear to be interfering with American affairs. Their constant effort was to describe England's experience for whatever suggestion it might give this country. Mr. Balfour diffused this spirit throughout the whole mission.

The immediate diplomatic result has been to lengthen the British view from a nearsighted absorption in the immediate war needs to a broader consideration of world reconstruction afterward. Similarly the American viewpoint has been foreshortened from absorption in the future to the immediate pressing emergency. Both sides feel they have gained a truer perspective.

The British came virtually without thought of an early peace, peace terms, or the world reconstruction to follow. Such subjects had been avoided abroad because of the greater urgency of the military operations and of the desire not to throw the Allies into discord by divergent aims. America's interest, however, quickened thought upon them.

President Wilson's plan for a league of nations has been discussed informally but not conclusively. One member of the mission said that all the French and most of the British would leave the trenches tomorrow if they did not think this was the last war. Mr. Balfour, during his six weeks' stay, studied the proposed world construction, and will discuss it with the Cabinet on his return.

The Middle Europe Dream.

No definite diplomatic decisions are known to have been made. Germany's plan for a great Middle European empire, embracing Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Mesopotamia in an iron-bound, militarized customs union, has been discussed and attention directed to the necessity for complete restoration of Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro as a counter to this move.

In this connection, the new Russia's opposition to conquest or indemnity is not considered antagonistic, as all the changes proposed are on the basis of nationality, or the return of lost provinces. Diplomatic negotiations are under way to assure the Russians that no scheme of conquest is contemplated, and that all the readjustments, such as a free and independent Bohemia, the return of Rumanians, Serbians and Italians to their own flag, are merely in the line of permanent world peace.

The British mission has been much less disturbed than have American officials by Russian news. They express confidence that all will come out well with Russia, and that while her immediate military efforts are greatly crippled, her affinity to the Allies in form of Government, in war aims, and in opposition to the German system, will hold her fast to the alliance. Several members of the mission have recently been in Russia.

The restoration of Poland, urged by President Wilson as one of the terms of

Continued on Page 3.

Germany Now Imposes Greater Levy on Belgium

AMSTERDAM, May 25, (via London.)—German newspapers print a telegram from Brussels saying that the Belgian war contribution to the expenses of the army administration in the occupied region will be increased June 15 from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 marks monthly. This must be raised by loan under the guarantee of the Belgian territory occupied.

The increase, says the telegram, must not be regarded as a punitive measure, but due to the increased cost of provisioning in the occupied region.

COUNCIL MENACES GENERAL ALEXIEFF

Tells Russian Commander in Chief He Talks Too Much and May Be Demoted.

OFFICERS GROW RESTLESS

Privates Regard Grand Duke's Removal as a Blunder—Land Seizure Rouses Cossacks.

By HERBERT BAILEY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 24.—General Alexieff's striking speech to the army provoked an amazing attack by the Bulletin of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates this morning.

When the traitor Lenine arrived in Russia and began to preach sedition the Council evoked the right of free speech, although it might paralyze Government action, but this right apparently is not extended to patriotic officers. Alexieff has been informed that he "has forgotten the highly respectable rule that silence is golden."

What provoked the ire of the Council was his reference to "peace without annexation or contributions," as a Utopian phrase. For this there is no forgiveness. The Bulletin reminds him that he served the old regime and openly accuses him of sowing sedition, while he is emphatically informed that his business is strategy and tactics. The Bulletin, which makes no reference to discipline, declares that "a government which includes members of the Council will know how to put this presumptuous General in his place,' and if the post of Commander in Chief is unsuitable for Alexieff, then there are posts less responsible that perhaps would appear more suitable for a garrulous General."

The Reich, on the other hand, praises Alexieff for telling the naked truth.

Here we see the first signs of another crisis, the end of which no one can foresee. It is impossible that Generals and officers will much longer be content to be dictated to by the Council. Already there is much underground talk, even among the private soldiers, that the removal of Grand Duke Nicholas was an unfortunate blunder, while the Cossacks, who are large land owners and patriots, have frequently expressed their opposition to the idea of the confiscation of land current throughout Russia and their determination not to cease fighting until victory is won.

The name of Admiral Kolchak of the Black Sea Fleet is now being linked with the patriotic movement. This has a peculiar significance, for he is regarded as a man of striking personality and possesses many of the qualities which make for great leadership. I mention this fact to give an indication of the reaction toward patriotism and to show what inflammatory material exists in Russia.

Today there has been much military activity in Petrograd. For the last few days detachments have been leaving for the front. It is becoming evident that the decisive hour is approaching. Speaking to the Council of National Freedom yesterday, M. Milukoff said the question of the Dardanelles was not whether they should be neutral or Turkish, but whether they should be German or Russian.

General Alexieff, in the speech to which the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates takes exception, and which was delivered on Wednesday, said:

"Where is that strong power which the country desires? Where is that mighty power which would compel each citizen to perform honorably his duty to the country? We are told all will be well, but meanwhile our former traditional loyalty to our country has been replaced by a tendency to peace and ease instead of activity, and base instruments have begun to speak of the preservation of each soldier's life."

APPEAL AGAINST WORKMEN.

Demand Millions More in Wages Than the Plants Make in Profits.

PETROGRAD, May 25.—Measures needed to overcome the strained relations between workmen and employers were discussed at a conference today between Foreign Minister Tereschteko, M. Konovaloff, Minister of Commerce and Trade, and M. Skobeleff, Minister of Labor. They decided it was necessary to impose a heavy tax on extraordinary profits arising out of the war, and that such profits should pass almost entirely into the hands of the State.

With regard to war profits realized during the last two years, it was considered indispensable to endeavor to recover them also for the State by a corresponding increase in the income tax. It was decided that the Government should exercise the most energetic control over industrial undertakings, especially mines, iron, and other metal works, and textile factories.

A proposal was made by M. Skobeleff that hereafter demands for increase of wages should not be formulated by employes of individual firms but by their trade union, which should submit the demands to the Government.

A deputation of Directors of metallurgical works waited upon Premier Lvoff and other members of the Cabinet today and represented the condition of their industry as critical owing to the exorbitant demands made by the workmen. They declared that factories working on army orders would be obliged to close down if the situation was not remedied. As an example, they said that eighteen industrial works in the Donetz region, southern Russia, paid dividends in 1916 of 18,000,000 rubles and that workmen now demand wage increases of 240,000,000 rubles.

The Directors said that the majority

Continued on Page 3.

Save $3.65 on Your New Panama. 3,000 superb Real unblocked Panamas, $8 values at $4.35. BUNGAY, 21 So. William St.—Advt.

GOETHALS TO BUILD MERCHANT MARINE OF STEEL VESSELS

Tells Steel Men Wooden-Ship Plan Is Hopeless and Enlists Their Aid.

3,000,000 TONS IN 18 MONTHS

Pledged by Diners on Hearing That Birds Still Nest in Trees Which Are to be Wooden Craft.

AND NO MONEY IS VOTED YET

Committee of Congress Still Discussing That—Steel Corporation's Resources Put at Goethals's Call.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals received the pledge of 1,000 leading steel manufacturers last night to furnish all the material needed for ships to feed America's European allies and beat the German submarines. The pledge was given at the close of a stirring speech by the builder of the Panama Canal before members of the American Iron and Steel Institute at their annual dinner at the Waldorf. When General Goethals said that, with the help and co-operation of the country's steel mills, he would undertake to construct 3,000,000 tons of shipping in eighteen months, the steelmakers rose to their feet and cheered.

Before making his appeal General Goethals said frankly that the original program of the Shipping Board to turn out wooden ships on an enormous scale was hopeless. He asserted that when he consented to assist the board in its work of building up the American merchant marine, he found a vast quantity of material was being offered for constructing wooden vessels, but when he went to look for plans he found there were none.

"When it is considered," he continued, "that birds are still nesting in the trees from which the great wooden fleet was to be made, and it was proposed to construct from them ships capable of making from ten to eleven knots per hour—and more than that when in the zone in which existed dangers from torpedoes—it is seen how hopeless the task appeared."

After looking into the situation, General Goethals said, he came to New York and talked the matter over with James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Farrell informed him that the full resources of the corporation's mills would be at the command of the Shipping Board in its shipbuilding program, and it was then, asserted General Goethals, that he began to see the way clear to speed up the construction of steel ships, which would not only aid in breaking the submarine blockade, but also add a great permanent fleet to the American merchant marine.

No Small Task Ahead.

General Goethals drove home to his audience the fact that no small task had been undertaken. He informed the steel men with emphasis that the job would require the rapid manufacture of tremendous quantities of structural forms as well as the material going to make the hulls of the vessels. There would be plenty of work for the fabricating mills, too, he stated, and it was at this point that the members of the institute leaped to their feet and followed Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Steel Corporation, in pledging the full resources of their plants to the work of the Shipping Board.

General Goethals in asking the institute to pledge its support to his program said that he had come to the dinner determined to tell the steel men his troubles and to ask for their help. He declared that he had come back into the active service of the Federal Government as his bit in the selective draft.

"The Government selected me," he said, "and I have responded to the call. Why I was selected, not being a shipbuilder, is a question that I cannot answer.

"Fifty millions of dollars was placed at the disposal of the Shipping Board and the money was to come from the sale of Panama Canal bonds. No effort has yet been made to sell these bonds. As money is as necessary as anything else, I began a campaign for money. As I regard all boards as long, narrow, and wooden, and being a believer in authority, I wanted both money and authority. My money is now being discussed by the Committee on Appropriations of the House and I have been promised the money in ten days or two weeks.

"I had a second conference with Mr. Farrell, and he agreed to stand back of me and see that the program would be carried out. On the strength of this I went before Congress and said I would turn out 3,000,000 tons of steel ships in eighteen months. As these ships will go into the merchant marine, if they escape the submarine, those ships should be of steel. It is right here that I want to ask the institute to get behind Mr. Farrell and help to carry out that promise."

Need Shipyards.

General Goethals said that he knew that the shipyards were full and that other means beside the yards must be employed if his steel ship program was to be carried out. He added that he wanted legislation to prevent the yards from laying down ships for any one else but the Government.

"Other means must be employed beside the yards," he said. "I want the assistance of the structural steel people. I have got to have the co-operation of the makers of machinery, those who make chains, wire cable, anchors, and everything that goes into the making of a complete ship. If Lloyd George's statement is true that ships are going to win

Continued on Page 3.

Valuable compilation of information on finance and investments. Write for free copy of Investors' Blue Book. The New York Evening Post.—Advt.

PETAIN'S VALIANT ARMY NEEDS OUR MEN TO BEAT DWINDLING BUT STILL STRONG FOE; FRANCE RELIES ON OUR FOOD AND COAL, TOO

Decreased Strength of Germany's War Forces Calculated for The Times by French Leaders

German Strength in September, 1916, (Joffre's Estimate.)
(Each Division Figured at 20,000 Men.)

Western front, (120 divisions)	2,400,000
Eastern front, (55 divisions)	1,100,000
Total, (including no reserves)	3,500,000

German Strength Now, (Estimate of Petain's Staff.)
(Each Division Figured at 13,000 Men.)

Western front, (154 divisions)	2,002,000
Russian front, (66 divisions)	858,000
Rumanian front, (3 divisions)	39,000
Reserves unaccounted for, (10 divisions)	130,000
Total, (including reserves)	3,029,000

Apparent Losses, (Besides Reserves Not Counted by Joffre.)

Western front	398,000
Elsewhere	73,000
Total	471,000

What France Needs Most From America

In an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, printed elsewhere, M. Violette, French Minister of Subsistence, thus epitomizes his country's greatest material requirements from America:

Cereals	All we can spare till August.
Coal	1,000,000 tons monthly.
Gasoline and petrol	200,000 tons in 8 months.

GERMANS ON AISNE MAKE SMALL GAIN

Penetrate French Lines Near Braye, but Lose Most of the Ground Later.

ENEMY SUFFERS HEAVILY

British Make Progress in Minor Operation Southeast of Loos.

PARIS, May 25.—The Germans made another strong attack today on the French positions north of the Aisne. Following yesterday's repulse on the Vauclerc plateau, the Germans threw huge forces today against the French lines near the hamlet called the Pantheon, north of the Chemin-des-Dames and northwest of Braye-en-Laonnois. Despite heavy losses, the Germans succeeded in gaining a foothold in the advanced trenches. Immediately counter-attacks, however, drove them out of the greater part of the ground occupied. The French captured about fifty prisoners in these counterattacks.

Late reports, the War Office says, show the Germans suffered very heavily in the successful French attack on the Vauclerc and Californie plateaus. Two German battalions were almost annihilated.

The text of tonight's statement follows:

Following a very heavy bombardment of our trenches to the northwest of Braye-en-Laonnois the Germans threw forward three strong columns in an attack against a salient in our line in the sector of Le Pantheon, to the north of the Chemin-des-Dames. Notwithstanding bloody losses the Germans after several attempts, succeeded in securing a foothold in some points of our advanced trenches. We immediately started counterattacks which enabled us to recapture most of the elements occupied by the enemy. During the counterattacks we captured about fifty prisoners and two machine guns.

During the attack on the 22d instant on the Vauclerc Plateau our troops captured three field pieces. In the region of Chevreux the enemy has contented himself with shelling the positions we captured yesterday. According to fresh reports it is confirmed that the enemy during the attack suffered very heavy losses. Two German battalions were almost annihilated. Our losses were comparatively small. We made during the fighting about thirty prisoners.

In the Argonne a sudden attack on the German lines in the region of La Fille Morte resulted in our taking some prisoners. On the remainder of the front intermittent cannonading is reported.

The statement issued this afternoon follows:

On the Chemin-des-Dames the night was marked by pronounced activity of the artillery in the region northwest of Braye-en-Laonnois, especially near La Pantheon. A German attack on our trenches north of the Vauclerc windmill was repulsed. Further east, in the region of Chevreux, we carried out an operation late yesterday in the part of the Chevreux Wood situated southeast of that town, where the enemy resisted energetically. The attack was completely successful. We found numerous dead in the shelters destroyed by our artillery. Thirty prisoners, including an officer, remained in our hands.

In the region of Courcy we drove back a German detachment which had succeeded in penetrating one of our posts on the east bank of the canal. Patrol encounters occurred southeast of Rheims and near Bezonvaux.

British Make Gain Near Loos.

LONDON, May 25.—The only infantry operation on the British front today was a minor attack this morning southeast of Loos, in which General Haig's troops captured a further portion of the German front line and took twenty-eight prisoners. The artillery was active on the north bank of the Scarpe and in the neighborhood of Loos.

The statement issued at noon follows:

During the night a local hostile attack against one of our posts in the Hindenburg line southwest of Fontaine-lez-Croisilles was driven off. A German raiding party northeast of Arleux also was repulsed with heavy loss. We had no casualties.

In a minor British operation this morning southeast of Loos we captured a further portion of the enemy's

Continued on Page 2.

CEREALS ARE FIRST OF FRANCE'S NEEDS

Supply of These Is Required Until August, Says M. Violette, Food Minister.

NEXT GREAT WANT IS COAL

A Million Tons a Month Desired from America—Much Gasoline Also Needed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 25.—M. Violette, French Food Minister, has chosen THE NEW YORK TIMES as the medium through which to make known to the American public what is the present situation in France, and what are the immediate needs as to food and coal supplies, just as General Pétain, through the same medium, recently told the United States how it could most effectively co-operate in the military field. The Minister said:

"As I am talking to Americans, who like the plain facts, I will tell you first what France needs and what she hopes that America as a sister republic will send her. First and foremost are cereals of every description and as much as you can spare. We need these most and we need them from now until next August, when our own crops will, I hope, be sufficient for our needs.

"Next to cereals, what we need most is coal. I will give you the plain figures and you can judge for yourself. France needs every month, to keep the factories going and for domestic consumption, 5,000,000 tons. Her actual output is 2,300,000 tons, and she can count on importing 1,400,000, making a total of less than 4,000,000 tons. So we need an extra million tons monthly, and we hope that America will provide that.

"We also need gasoline and petrol, of which there is a deficit. We want an extra 200,000 tons to help carry us over the next eight months. This we are also looking to America to supply.

"We need other things, too, of course, but until the freight problem is solved send us first the most essential things; send them in the greatest possible quantities; send them now.

"The task of the Food Minister, who, until a few weeks ago, was concerned only with obtaining and distributing the necessary supplies, becomes much more arduous now. The country should, as far as possible, rely on its own resources, and make the least possible demands abroad, endure every possible restriction regarding transport, and cut down the necessities of life to the lowest minimum. My chief objects, therefore, are general restrictions, especially in regard to imported supplies, and a means of distribution, which will tend to equilibrium between home and foreign resources. These problems are now the same for our Allies and neutrals, while our enemies long ago had to face them in a much more aggravated form.

"The strict and detailed regulations which have been imposed elsewhere would clash too greatly with the customs ingrained here and produce an unfavorable result. Therefore, it is necessary to take certain precautions so that the public can get used to the new conditions.

"Moreover, taxation can only be applied to certain articles, such as corn and sugar, which are easily controllable, whereas, when control is not possible, as in the case of butter, for example, taxation has simply the effect of causing secret speculation.

"We do not lack the strict essentials of life, but it is hard that there is no margin left for anything but strict necessities.

"Above all other considerations must come that of home defense. For us the choice lies between complete liberty, resulting in exorbitant prices, and the favoring of the wealthy classes, and the rationing of all according to the vital interests of the country and the vital necessities of each.

"We need only think of those who have sacrificed their lives and fortunes in the war to feel what our patriotic duty is. As far as I am concerned, I shall not hesitate, but put the plain facts before Parliament. Meanwhile I will tell you that I am counting greatly on the help of the United States. Every effort of yours, whether in shipbuilding or fighting the submarine menace, helps to reduce the immense burden which has been weighing down France for three years."

What representatives, Irish and Americans, think of Lloyd George's Irish convention and of the Irish situation, is told in interviews.—In tonight's New York Evening Post.—Advt.

AISNE DRIVE BIGGEST YET

Won Little Ground but Carried Strongest of German Positions.

SPOILED BIG PLANS OF FOE

Offensives Were Preparing Against Italy and Calais, and Perhaps Also in Alsace.

GERMAN FORCES DEPLETED

400,000 Fewer Men on West Front Than Last Fall, When Reserves Weren't Counted.

By WYTHE WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 25.—During the present week I have been the guest of the armies of General Pétain. With a high officer from Great General Headquarters, assigned to escort me, I have been over every yard of the last general French offensive. I refer to the attack—the success of which has ever since been disputed—that began just after the German retreat to the Hindenburg line and which was almost immediately followed by a change in the high command of the French armies.

I also saw an important infantry attack from the centre of the line where a more furious bombardment is now going on than that which preceded the battle of the Somme, where it was supposed the greatest intensity in artillery fire had been reached.

It was the first visit arranged by the War Office since General Pétain became supreme commander. On that part of the trip from Soissons eastward to Rheims, where, beginning on April 16, the French started their assault on the hardest section of the entire battle line—the famous quarry district—I received the most detailed official information concerning the military situation as it exists in France today that has yet been told to a correspondent.

A New Phase Under Petain.

The coming of Pétain to the post of Commander in Chief certainly marks a new phase in the conduct of the war. It was evidenced by many things I saw and heard this week, but in no more striking way than the permission granted to me to publish this information. I have the feeling that henceforth correspondents can forget adjectives or superlatives, and when writing about the army of Pétain can state plain facts, describing it as it is.

Concerning the enemy I was made to feel that war correspondents had now better cease writing about German sins and dwell more intently upon the one thing that really matters—the German strength. A certain General said to me: "Germany has no morals anyway, and now that practically the whole world is agreed on that point we can get on with the serious business of beating her and teaching her a code of morals for the future. When Germany chucked her old standards overboard, she certainly considered the cost with interest that she must pay if she lost. But she counted on victory only with her strength. The abandonment of her moral code was only for the purpose of adding to her physical strength. It was necessary to talk about her sins only until America entered the conflict. That was the final verdict. Judgment was pronounced. Germany must pay, but we must beat her first."

It is on this very serious business of beating Germany that Pétain's army is now engaged. No descriptive superlatives are needed. It is simply a tough job. It will be accomplished. I was amazed at the very definite information given me by my escort concerning this German strength. He told me that today the entire effective German Army consists of 233 divisions, and today a German division consists on the average of 13,000 men, or a total of slightly under 3,000,000 able-bodied, sufficiently fed soldiers. This does not include Austrians, Turks, or Bulgars.

I asked him what of them, and his answer is typical of how Germany's allies have been regarded since the very beginning. He said:

"We Frenchmen only speak of the German Army."

Size of the Divisions Cut.

These figures show two great changes in the composition of the German forces since last September, when Marshal Joffre estimated that, against the Anglo-French line, they had 120 divisions, while against the Russian were only 55. He also was referring only to the German Army.

The first change indicated is that they have increased the number of their divisions; the second is that they have greatly decreased the number of men in each division, for when Marshal Joffre gave out the numbers he, at the same time, roughly calculated the total force by naming 20,000 men to a division, which was before the war the division strength of all European armies. So, taking his figures, the Germans then had 3,300,000 men actually in the fighting line, for his fig-

ures did not take into account their reserves. But today the total number of divisions, totaling 3,000,000, include all the reserves. Of the present 233 divisions, sixty-six are facing Russia. Of the remaining 167, there are three on the Rumanian front and 154 facing the English and French. It is thus an easy subtraction to calculate how few mobile reserves are left to them, either for use as an army of shock or to send from one front to another for the purpose of stemming an allied advance. Of their 154 divisions facing the French and English, forty-three divisions are mobile reserves, constantly changing their position, but never leaving the western front.

Subtracting the number, however, leaves 111 divisions always in the front line, or 1,443,000 men. Adding in the forty-three reserve divisions of 560,000 men which are always actually in use makes a total of 2,000,000 now as opposed to 2,400,000 estimated by Joffre last September—and again remember that Joffre did not count reserves. This difference shows vividly their enormous losses in the battle of the Somme.

One reason for the increasing number of divisions in the face of dwindling man-power is that now an army corps consists frequently of four instead of two divisions, as at the outbreak of the war. This is for the reason that any section of the line must always have immediate supporting troops on hand to relieve in exact numbers those units in the front line trench. Therefore, when a section is held by an army corps it has been found far more practical to keep it under one command for an indefinite period. This can be done better with four divisions than two, for with two divisions holding the line and the other two immediately behind the relief shift is made under the eye of the same General rather than having a new staff brought up and made familiar with the trench system.

Figures 250,000 German Loss.

Now to get down to the figures furnished me on the last offensive. My escort officer informed me that at the outset of the British attack the Germans had thirty-six divisions facing them, to which they afterward added five, a total of forty-one. At the beginning of the French assault west of Rheims to Soissons they had forty divisions, to which were added five, making forty-five altogether. Against the attack in the section east of Rheims they had thirteen, to which was added one, or fourteen in all. So the total number of German divisions necessary to hold against the recent advance was one hundred, or nearly two-thirds of the total number of forces, including reserves, that they will ever have available for service in France. These divisions certainly were badly battered. It is estimated that when a division is withdrawn from active fighting nowadays its losses average 2,500 men; and, inasmuch as my informant declares all these divisions passed out of the fight and then in again because of absolute necessity, he estimates the losses at not under 250,000, which is considerably more than the thin line of reserves not accounted for as having been either in France or elsewhere.

At this point it might be argued that, if the recent advance used up such a great percentage of the German Army, then why was the offensive not immediately widened so that the Germans would be unable to meet it at all? I asked the same question, and my escort's reply was quite clear. He told me that in conducting the latest form of offensive it was necessary as a minimum to have one division for every kilometer of attack. Not all of these are in the first wave of assault, but that is the total necessary for the whole business of artillery support, immediate relief of attacking bodies and service of bringing up munitions and food. The artillery began at the top of intensity on the Soissons-Rheims sector five days before the attack, and continued three days afterward.

French Army's Hope Is American Aid.

I am not permitted to say so much about the French effectives as the German and cannot divulge the total number. Nowadays, however, French divisions, including infantry, machine gun companies, artillery and other services, are only about half the size of before the war strength. I have already sent dozens of cables showing that the greatest need in France today is men—infantry. They must have men. The object lesson, which can easily be seen from figures I have been permitted to give, is that the offensive could not have been extended beyond limits that were set without leaving wide gaps in other sections of the line.

My officer spoke often of the aid to be given in man-power by the United States. He and every officer and man in the French Army are hopefully waiting for the day not only when the first detachment under General Pershing arrives, but when the conscript forces come over here by hundreds of thousands. Enough already has been cabled to America concerning the enthusiasm with which Frenchmen will receive them. I will now quote only one bit of advice from a very famous officer. It was technical and based on expert knowledge. He said:

"Tell the Americans the most important thing they can do in the formation of their armies is to include one full company with machine guns to every three companies of infantry. Tell them to turn out machine guns by the tens of thousands and drill the men overtime in how to use them. We are forming our battalions the same way here, and you will find that it will be your greatest aid in making attacks to keep your man-power to full strength."

Recent Offensive the Biggest Yet.

Considering more particularly the offensive beginning on April 16, I am permitted to state that it was the biggest concentrated effort yet made by the French Army, although at first glance it seemed to have accomplished less material result than any other offensive, except the long ago offensive in the Champagne, which can be classified as a failure. I think all the army experts will admit that the result needs explanation. Yet, as the explanation was made to me while going over the ground, it was both logical and good, and in summing it up I believe that the offensive will in later histories be considered as a success.

In the first place, the ground chosen for the offensive was the toughest proposition anywhere on the front, yet it was essential to take the offensive there for the very reason that it was necessary to keep on bending back the line on which the Germans had already taken the initiative by their retreat.

I visited Soissons for the first time in September, 1914, just after the battle of the Marne and just at the beginning of the battle of the Aisne. It was the first time in the war that I had been under fire, and therefore my memory of the situation then is most vivid. I remember peering from behind buildings into streets raked with German machine guns and also ducking into cellars to avoid shells that even then were coming from the famous quarries. It was well demonstrated at that time that even before the battle of the Marne the Germans had picked out a magnificent holding line in the rear and had well fortified it in case they were compelled to retreat. That was the line of the Aisne, which they did hold so well after the débâcle in the marshes of St. Gond which General Foch organized and also their defeat on the Ourcq. I remember those days in Soissons, seeing the French field batteries out in open fields without cover firing wildly at those same quarries, wasting ammunition just as fast as possible. I heard well-informed officers talk of the necessity of bringing up heavier guns before the Germans could be driven out. It all seemed to be something that would only take a few days or a week at most, and then Soissons would be disengaged from shell-fire. We talked confidently about when the Germans were once disengaged from their "quarries" and another retreat from the Aisne would begin just as had happened from the Marne.

Germans Made Quarries a Fortress.

But the Germans remained in those same quarries for two years and seven months. Day by day from September, 1914, more guns, bigger guns concentrated their fire upon them; but they held out. Week by week, month by month, year by year, more guns and bigger guns and still bigger guns were added until there was an unbroken line of guns that in April of this year opened the heaviest fire the world has ever known, pouring 18,000 tons of high explosives upon the quarries day after day; and still they held out—almost intact—until they finally were taken by storm by the French infantry, going up on the hillsides wave after wave, driving out the Germans with bayonets and gas bombs.

I have often heard remarks in the last few weeks that the chief trouble with the recent offensive was that the artillery fire was ineffective. Yes, it was ineffective, but now that I have seen those quarries, I know why. Until the orders arrived for the infantry to advance and take those quarry heights "at all costs" the Germans were quite as safe there as in a submarine far below the surface of the sea.

I went down into one of the quarries. The opening was a tiny hole in solid granite. I went down and down in pitch blackness. The officer and I stumbled down, fumbling at solid rock walls. A soldier came up to meet us with an electric lamp, and below we could see a line of wooden steps, at least a hundred of them. Then we came into a great arched cavern that led into another similar one, and then to another, and then into long galleries and through dark, narrow passages, where we had to stoop low, only to come into other caverns with exits leading in various directions, and so on until, at least half a mile toward the German rear, from where we entered, we walked out again into daylight. That quarry alone was big enough to secrete 5,000 German soldiers, who poured from a dozen similar exits when the French infantry advanced.

Every gallery of these underground fortresses the Germans raked with machine guns when stormed. The artillery positions were so constructed that the guns could be whirled behind granite walls whenever necessary to avoid destruction by the concentrated French fire.

They were the strongest defenses I have ever seen. They made every other fortress, every trench line, every concrete abri I have visited seem weak. And now they belong to the French—all of them. True, they were only a little way from the old front line, and now the front French line is just a little further beyond. The French paid dearly for them. Their orders were to capture them "at all costs." They simply had to have them, and now that they have them, it does not seem to me the offensive can in any respect be called a failure.

The positions on that front are now entirely reversed. Before the French had all the bad positions and the Germans the good ones in the quarries and on the hill crests. Besides, the French had the river Aisne at their backs, which was always an uncomfortable thought. Now the Germans have all the bad positions. They are down in the hollows and have another river—a branch of the Oise—behind them.

Also, in the offensive between Soissons and Rheims the French alone took 30,000 prisoners, while the entire offensive bagged 55,000 and a total of 600 cannon and 1,200 mitrailleuse.

In the light of the dwindling man power on both sides, 55,000 prisoners means nearly five divisions, and is considerable.

Gains Blocked German War Plans.

My escort also told me that before the offensive the Germans were hoping the Allies would be content with the ground taken in their retreat to the Hindenburg lines and were preparing an offensive of their own, both against Italy and against the Belgian front, to make another try for Calais. There also were certain signs that showed they hoped to make an attack in Alsace. The sudden allied offensive at both ends of their line of retreat certainly broke up all hopes for a German offensive this Summer by forcing them to concentrate nearly all their reserves. As the officer pointed out the few mobile reserve divisions not accounted for in disposing of the total number of their entire army is far too few, in view of the large divisions of men necessary in making an offensive, for them to be of any use whatever as an army of shock.

Of course it is argued that in view of this dwindling of man power all battle lines must be radically shortened or the war will again revert to open fighting with the entire mobile armies. The former course is naturally what the Allies wish.

The latter can scarcely happen, in view of the perfected trench systems all along the front, unless either side breaks through on a sufficiently large front to force a general retreat.

France has always kept the number of her losses to herself. She now says quite openly that she needs men. The Germans are still terribly strong, and it is therefore to America that she is looking to help her strike harder than ever at the Teutons' battle line and smash it.

Another great effect the recent offensive has had is to keep off any operations on a large scale against Russia until Russia has had time to reform her effectives. For this last offensive has not stopped by any means. Strange as it may seem, the French losses were not nearly so great as has been reported, while on the other hand I am told concerning those German divisions that went repeatedly through the first stages of the attack that it will take several months at least to reform them.

French Airmen and Guns Dominant.

All along the line the French have undoubtedly got the upper hand. So far as I am able to learn their air service is once more supreme, and as for the artillery, both field and heavy guns are now positively dominant over the enemy, as has been the case, in fact, ever since the Somme.

Indeed so perfect is the munition organization that now every army corps has a supply station directly behind it, where there is a platform 350 yards long, just for discharging heavy shells, another platform the same length for light shells, another for engineers' supplies, another for macadam for roads, and another for food.

As a matter of fact, all this French superiority is ably proved by the fact that the Germans always do give way and have not since Verdun succeeded either in making an offensive or having any luck at all with their counter-attacks.

The whole situation in a nutshell is that now the Germans' main strength lies in their intrenched positions. Their morale has changed from arrogance to animal fury. The Allies are going to beat them in the end, but it is going to take men and still more men to do it.

For the moment the offensive attack has become more local. I mean it is on a succession of narrow fronts where there are certain strategic points, both for observation and attack, that the French must have before another general attack is ordered. But on all these points the artillery preparation is quite as heavy as that at any time during the whole offensive.

Stirring Drama of an Attack.

I already referred to the fact that I was permitted to witness one of these engagements, beginning with the tuning up of the heavy guns until after the infantry had advanced—in this case up a steep hillside—and captured the positions. As drama it was the most superb I ever witnessed. On the opposite hillside, probably two miles distant, I stood with the General commanding the army corps who was conducting the operations. It was about 3 o'clock on a cloudy afternoon. I took a position sprawling on a grass patch at the top, with my back against a bush blending in color tone with my clothing, and got my glasses carefully adjusted for the performance about to begin. Although it was cloudy there was no haze, and the absence of sunshine made everything stand out more clearly.

The hillside dropped straight before us, and then, stretching away, was a great panorama of wooded valleys, meadows, a winding river, and a steep rise of a bare shell-marked slope opposed. In the centre of the slope was the remnant of a town, but only a remnant. All we could make out was a few piles of stones against the red earth. Near the top of the hill ran a darkish line that marked the French trenches, and beyond, over the crest, were the Germans. In the valley at our feet, in the woods and meadows, were French cannon—but we could see none of them, all were so carefully concealed. Immediately overhead were a couple of large observation balloons, one attached by ropes to an automobile that guided it from a road on the side of our hill, the second guided from a boat in the river. All about circled airplanes, both observation machines and avions de chasse. There were at least a dozen, some keeping near the balloons and others swooping high and low over the German lines on the hill opposite.

There was a constant boom of cannon that in connection with the cloudiness of the day seemed more like the rolling of thunder than artillery—especially as the wind was away from us. We could not hear the sound of the shells leaving the guns until the reports first detonated across the valley. But we could constantly see the bursts of smoke where the shells were exploding beyond the crest.

The German reply was comparatively feeble. Only a few times did we notice any explosions in the meadows below, and not once anywhere near our observatory.

After the Overture, Then Business.

But this thunder of guns was only a minor overture. The General explained that the real performance was scheduled to begin at exactly 3:30 P. M. I asked how long it would last, and his laconic reply was: "Until we take their positions."

It is estimated that in that comparatively small sector of the contemplated attack—it was not more than a couple of miles in breadth—there were seven to eight hundred guns, but for this preliminary attack probably not more than 800 were in action. The remainder, reserved for the signal of infantry advance, would then turn on a barrage fire, so hot that the Germans could not bring up reinforcements.

The artillery had been pouring explosives into those German positions for several days, it was explained to me. Already they were all pretty badly demolished. It was not considered that the infantry would have much trouble—except from concealed machine guns. That was what the guns were hunting then. The Germans evidently knew what was coming, but I wondered, nevertheless, at the lightness of their artillery reply.

The day became darker, so dark, in fact, that down at our feet we could see bright flashes from the nearest guns. The General commanding the brigade leaned carelessly against a tree near me, holding a watch in his hand. I looked at my watch. It was 3:25. There were at least a dozen staff officers gathered about us, all with an air of tense expectancy, and every one kept looking at his watch, counting off the minutes, but still there seemed no perceptible increase in the artillery fire.

I was fascinated by my watch as it ticked round to that fatal 3:30. At the very tick of the second a blast of fire went up that shook the hill we were sitting on. Those 500 remaining guns must all have been fired simultaneously, and then on until the end of the performance there was one continual, awful roar of explosive. The hillside opposite, which we could see so clearly a whole minute before, was now completely blotted out in a vast roll of heavy smoke. Even with the glasses we could distinguish absolutely nothing.

I looked down into the valley and the sparks of guns were so bright and fast I could not count them. The meadows and woods seemed alive with guns, distinguished only by rapid, short flashes of flame. I fixed my glasses on just one little portion of the open field and tried to count the flashes, but gave it up as quite impossible. There were too many flashes from different portions of the field at the same second. It looked as though the field were suddenly alive with a swarm of fireflies—that fire was the winking of of the guns as they sent out their shells.

All in Motion at the Signal.

I glanced overhead. Simultaneously with the signal of attack both balloons sailed majestically forward until they now hung out before us over the valley, guided by the ropes that attached them to the automobile and the river boat. The fleet of airplanes, doubled in number, still circled about them and now swooped low over the German positions to report back how the infantry was getting on.

I looked across at the hillside. Just at the crest I could see three rockets going up. The officer explained that it was the infantry's signal to the artillery men, asking them to place shells just in advance of that spot. At another point on the crest three more rockets appeared, then three more still further on.

Through that impenetrable bank of heavy smoke I tried to visualize the companies of infantry going up to the crest, meeting the enemy, hurling hand grenades, and using bayonets, finding fierce resistance where the machine guns were hidden, and then sending up their rockets to show their gunners behind just where to send them aid. And I noted that wherever the signal rockets went up almost immediately after there would come a great spurt of black smoke.

It seemed as though I had been on the hillside for hours, but it was only twenty minutes later when an officer remarked that the attack seemed about over, and at the same instant I noticed that the artillery fire had perceptibly lulled. He said it would be several hours before a complete report was in hand, showing exactly what had happened, and how many prisoners had been taken. I wanted to go forward, but that was not possible, on account of the probability of a German counterattack. In fact, there was an unsuccessful counterattack that same night.

The details of the affair were in the official communiqué next afternoon. It was characterized as a small engagement, but of great importance. There had been about 500 prisoners taken and many Germans were reported dead.

It was possible to go forward only late the following afternoon, not to lines which even then were too unsafe, but behind them through the forest from which the Germans had been driven.

It was a strange, unforgettable sight. The entire forest bed was of long, slender green leaves and tiny white flowers, lilies of the valley. Resting on a bed of green leaves, as far as one could see, were the bodies of German soldiers. A strange, compelling and arresting odor filled the air, an odor indescribably sweet and unspeakably horrible. It was a combination of the lilies of the valley and the dead.

INTRODUCE MEAT CARDS.

Plan Includes Price Fixing—Violette Opposed It in Debate.

PARIS, May 25.—A decision to introduce meat cards at an early date is understood to have been reached at a conference held by Premier Ribot, Louis J. Malvy, Minister of the Interior, and Maurice Violette, Minister of Subsistence. Maximum prices will be fixed to prevent hoarding and speculation, and severe penalties will be inflicted for all acts tending to hinder fair distribution of meat among consumers.

The meat card will give the right not to obtain a fixed quantity, but to buy for a certain sum to be determined by a special scale. Wholesale butchers on their own initiative have fixed maximum prices for the time being. These prices represent a decrease of 10 to 16 cents a pound.

Debate in the Chamber of Deputies on interpellations regarding coal and food deficits continued today, Deputies demanding a precise statement in regard to the Government's policy. Replying to Deputies who proposed meat and coal cards, M. Violette said that it was necessary to deprive the civilian population of 15 per cent. of its ordinary meat consumption to assure the army of the 52,000 head of cattle a month it needed.

M. Violette personally opposed meat cards because the distribution of sugar cards showed that there were 2,300,000 consumers in Paris, and a division among them of the quantity of meat now sold would give each only eighty-two grammes a day. The Minister said that he preferred meatless days, which, he said, had only the objection that they gave occasion to part of the population to outbid the rest. He added:

"I had a different opinion of the sang froid of the Parisian population."

Violent interruptions greeted this statement, while applause came from some parts of the Chamber.

During his remarks Minister Violette referred to speculation in coal which, bought at the mines at 108 francs a ton, had been sold to consumers at 380 francs. He said he hoped that measures would be taken to restrict the traffic in coal to legitimate dealers and to make a declaration of stocks obligatory.

The Minister estimated the 1917 wheat crop at 132,000,000 bushels in round figures, about half the country's yearly requirements. Twenty-five per cent. more could be added by making other cereals and 25 per cent. must be bought abroad.

BELGIAN OFFICIALS JAILED.

Germans Charge Two Failed to Deliver Iron Wire Supplies.

AMSTERDAM, May 25, (via London.)—The Telegraaf states that the Burgomaster of Baitsfort, Belgium, and Deputy Le Moureit of Brussels have been condemned to imprisonment in a fortress for nine and twelve months respectively, for refusal to deliver to the German authorities all supplies of iron wire available to them.

Norwegian Steamer Sunk by Mine.

LONDON, May 25.—The Norwegian Foreign Office announces that the steamer Gran of 1,152 tons has been destroyed by a mine, says a Central News dispatch from Christiania today.

ITALIANS EXTEND GAINS ON CARSO

Battle Raging Fiercely on a Twenty-five-Mile Front from Plava to the Sea.

PRISONERS NUMBER 10,245

Deep Labyrinth of Stubbornly Defended Austrian Fortifications Carried in Close Fighting.

ROME, May 25.—Italian troops engaged in the offensive movement south of Gorizia have captured the fortified heights north of Jamiano, the War Office announced today. South of Jamiano to the sea the Italians also gained ground, driving forward south of the Jamiano-Brestovizza road. Yesterday and today a total of 10,245 prisoners and much war material were taken. The text of the official statement reads:

The battle still is raging along the Julian front from the sea to Plava. Yesterday our troops, advancing tirelessly over very difficult and intricate ground, fought their way, yard by yard, through a deep labyrinth of enemy fortifications stubbornly defended by strong, well-trained forces. Further brilliant successes were achieved.

The total number of prisoners counted on May 23 and 24 amounts to 10,245, including 316 officers. Much war material also was captured.

In the sector between the sea and the Jamiano-Brestovizza road the gallant Tuscan Brigade of the Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth Regiments, the Arezzo Brigade of the 225th and 226th Regiments, and the Second Bersaglieri Brigade of the Seventh and Eleventh Regiments, supported by some field batteries which advanced with the infantry, drove the enemy back as far as Foce Tamavo, Flondar, and Hill 31, a line south of Jamiano.

Advance North of Jamiano.

North of Jamiano, after heavy fighting, in which the Mantua Brigade of the 113th and 114th regiments distinguished itself, the strongly fortified heights, Hills 235 and 247, were carried and our positions extended as far as the outlying houses of Versic.

The enemy attempted to lighten our pressure on the southern Carso by violent counterattacks from Castagnevizza to Frigido. All these efforts failed before the firm resistance of our troops, and especially of the Barletta brigade, composed of the 137th and 138th regiments.

East of Gorizia persistent enemy raids were repulsed during the night on Hill 174, north of Tivoli and at Grazigna.

In the region of Monte Cucco and Monte Vodice the enemy is vainly making every effort to retake captured positions. On the whole front of our gallant Second Army and especially of the Fifty-third Division, the enemy suffered a very severe loss.

An enemy column yesterday attempted a surprise attack against our lines east of Hill 652 on the Vodice. It was counterattacked and driven back to its point of departure, which was then carried and held by our troops.

East of Plava we extended our occupation on Hill 363.

The aircraft were very active. Squadrons of our machines bombed the station of Santa Lucia-Tolmino with visibly effective results. Three enemy machines were brought down by our airmen.

ADMITS CARSO REVERSE.

But Vienna Says Lines Now Hold and Claims 5,000 Prisoners.

LONDON, May 25.—On the Julian front the Austrian troops maintained their positions Thursday against Italian assault on both the Isonzo and Carso sectors, according to the official announcement today from Austro-Hungarian General Headquarters, which yesterday admitted suffering a reverse on the Carso Wednesday. Prisoners taken Wednesday total 4,600, the statement adds, and the number was increased yesterday. The statement follows:

Powerful Italian assaults on the Isonzo front yesterday resulted in an unusually fierce struggle. Our troops resisted vigorously and our positions were fully maintained. The northern wing of the Italian Army was again driven forward against the heights of Vodice and Col Santo. There was especially fierce and obstinate fighting for Hill 692, south of Vodice, which was overrun by the Italians in the evening, but was recaptured at night by our brave troops after hours of hand to hand fighting.

The Carso Plateau was again the scene of an attempt to break through on a great scale, the Italians throwing masses of troops against our intrenchments. Although the latter suffered considerably from the preceding bombardment, the enemy was received by the undaunted defenders. All day and through the night the struggle for our positions on Faiti Hrib, near Castegnevizza, and south of that place to the sea, continued, but all the enemy's efforts were vain. He got through nowhere.

Thirty Italian officers and 4,600 men were made prisoner Wednesday, and the number was increased considerably yesterday.

The bulletin issued yesterday and received here this morning, admitting Italian successes on the Carso Plateau, read as follows:

Since noon yesterday the battle of the Isonzo has been again raging with extraordinary stubbornness. Masses of the enemy directed a furious onset against our whole front for forty kilometers from Plava to the sea. At many points the battle was uninterrupted during the night. In the region of Monte Cucco, near Vodice and Monte Santo, a storming attack was made in the afternoon. All the detachments which advanced east of Monte Cucco became victims of our destructive fire.

Near Vodice the enemy's attacks were broken by the bravery of our infantry. Near the Convent on Monte Santo the enemy succeeded in crossing our trenches, which were ruined by his drumfire. He was, however, met by prompt reinforcements and driven back on his reserves and with them down Urwen Ridge by our artillery. At the same time two mighty assaults east of Gorizia failed, partly under our artillery fire and partly after hand-to-hand fighting.

There was fierce and obstinate fighting for the much-contested battlefield on the Carso Plateau. Our positions here and the terrain behind them were under the enemy's drumfire of guns of all calibres at dawn. Toward noon the first enemy infantry attacks started at Castagnevizza and were repulsed. A powerful Italian attack against the entire front on the Carso Plateau began in the afternoon. Between Fajti and the sea the enemy sent succeeding waves against our line. Whenever one wave collapsed another followed. Thus the struggles continues undiminished in violence.

The enemy has only gained ground protecting Jamiano where we had withdrawn our troops one kilometer. Otherwise we maintained our positions victoriously to the full extent everywhere.

EXPLAINS ITALIAN DRIVE.

General Here with Mission Tells of Difficulties of the Terrain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—General Guglielmotti, Military Attaché of the Italian War Mission to the United States, discussed in an interview today the Italian offensive on the Julian front. General Guglielmotti was twice decorated for bravery by his Government. He occupied Avlona and organized the operations in Albania, and when assigned to Washington in his present capacity he was in command of a division on the Carso. Telling why Italy has just resumed a strong offensive, General Guglielmotti said:

"The suspension of such action was due to three chief causes.

"1. Terrible atmospheric conditions on this most difficult terrain.

"2. The necessity of taking all necessary precautions to prevent the pressure of any possible offensive on the Trentino front by Austria with the concourse and under the impulse of Germany.

"3. The opportunity to start an offensive after having attained complete efficiency with the constitution of new contingents and abundant reserves in men and material.

"However, the word 'suspension' has had on the Italian front a very limited meaning. Not only during the whole Winter have the Italians fought against the elements, but they have never ceased extensive and systematic operations, such as rectifying portions of the line, bringing up new material, making reconnaisances, and also repelling local attacks.

"As soon as conditions have permitted the Italian army has started its operations. From the first moves made it appeared that General Cadorna's soldiers were moving against the formidable position of Hermada, a protected point in the hands of the Austrians, which we had to avoid and which General Cadorna has gone around. This move would have meant a direct advance on Triest. The latest news seems to make it evident, however, that the move is against the plateau of Bainsicca, and to the east-northeast of Gorizia. This action might tend toward Tolmino and thus rectify the eastern front, which extends in an acute angle on Castagnavizza. This should be done before proceeding to more important actions.

"If one thinks of the difficulties that the Italians have to face on this front, one cannot help feeling that they progressed remarkably. The Isonzo River, of which one hears so much, is broad and rapid, and at one point only is it fordable; and on the sector against which the Italians have gone the mountains look on the river sharply, bristling with Austrian guns. The Italians had to cross the river, protect the advancing infantry, consolidate the conquered positions, intrench themselves under the concentrated fire of the enemy, who was counterattacking and making the work of the Italians almost impossible.

"In spite of all this, the Italian Army has been able to hold the conquered positions, and still advance further, though step by step."

Congratulatory telegrams on the Italian successes exchanged between President Poincaré of France and King Victor Emmanuel of Italy were made public by the Italian mission.

The French President's telegram said:

"The French nation learns with great joy of the extraordinary success of the valorious Italian Army and is happy to send your majesty new assurances of our profound friendship and our hearty congratulations."

The King of Italy replied:

"I have just received your telegram about the success of Italian soldiers fighting this hard war for a common cause. Our army has united its triumphs to the triumphs of their glorious companions of France. I thank you, Mr. President, for your expressions, and I am happy to renew the assurance of my cordial friendship."

The commissioners turned their attention today to starting at the earliest possible time formal discussions with American officials over various phases of war co-operation between the United States and Italy.

BRITISH IN ITALY CHEER FOR AMERICA

Ambassador Page at Empire Day Celebration — Italian Press Lauds Mrs. Page's Work.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 25.—The observance of Italy's entrance into the third year of war coincided with British Empire Day, which gathered together the whole British colony, whose celebration for the first time was attended by the American Ambassador. A speech by the British Ambassador, Sir J. Rennell Rodd, evoked a great demonstration for America when he remarked:

"We never openly said it, but we all longed with a great desire that our cause, which we believed to be the cause of humanity, should also become the cause of the great Republic on the other side of the sea. That great desire has been realized. It is our supreme justification that America, which in all her history has stood for justice, independence, and the sacredness of her plighted word, should, in spite of her ardent love of peace and abhorrence of war, have felt compelled to appeal to the sword in the greatest issue dividing mankind.

"Owing to our kinship, we can rejoice together on this anniversary at this great consummation, perhaps one of the most important and far-reaching in the history of the world."

Enthusiastic cries of "Hurrah for America! Hurrah for Wilson!" greeted this sentiment.

In their comments on the Italian war anniversary the newspapers dwell upon the good deeds of the wife of the American Ambassador even before the United States joined the Allies, when, owing to the neutrality of her country Mrs. Page's efforts were limited to the relief of civilians. Her workroom now is engaged also in extending assistance to soldiers.

The Giornale d'Italia says part of the Ambassadorial residence has been transformed into workrooms where forty-two American ladies are engaged in preparing all kinds of articles of clothing, having already finished 47,170 of them in addition to distributing 190,000 received directly from America. The workroooms are supported by Mrs. Page and her friends.

GERMANS RIDICULE FRENCH PEACE TERMS

Three More Years of War Rather Than Accept Ribot's Proposals, Says Vorwaerts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, May 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Premier Ribot's speech in the French Chamber made the German press exceedingly angry, although some newspapers find satisfaction in proving from it that the allied western offensive has been a hopeless failure. The Lokal-Anzeiger says the fact that French Socialists agree with Premier Ribot should give their German comrades furiously to think. Germania, the ultra Conservative Catholic organ, declares:

"No German, not even a Social Democrat, can agree to handing back Alsace-Lorraine," and Vorwärts agrees with its whole heart with that journal—the pen is evidently Scheidemann's—referring to Ribot's declaration regarding Alsace-Lorraine and just momentary atonement, and says:

"If we offer Ribot our purse and Alsace-Lorraine we can have peace immediately. Now, we know that. Ribot, on his side, also knows quite well that after three years of the most terrible war, no German thinks of buying peace at such a price. He must know that the war must last at least three years longer before it leads to a decisive result, and it is exceedingly doubtful if that decision will please him."

After an endeavor to prove it a "palpable falsehood" to say that France and Russia are agreed as to a war policy the writer goes on:

"It may be our dullness, but the German people do not understand how Ribot can demand that Germany should give up German land and countless milliards, although she has not been beaten. To be quite frank, from the most extreme Conservative to the Socialist of the furthest Left, there is no man in Germany who regards Ribot's speech as anything but a sermon by a fox to hens."

The Hamburg Nachrichten says Germany's reply to Ribot is: "Our army and fleet must use their whole strength in order to bring France to her senses, for we see we get no further by declarations about peace and by readiness to end the war."

Numerous journals try to deduce from Ribot's speech the difference that exists between France and Russia on war aims and find great comfort in the hope that the possibility of splitting the Entente still exists.

SANITOL TOOTH POWDER OR PASTE
Keeps the Teeth White and Healthy

AUSTRIAN CABINET ALSO IS SHAKY

Vienna Expects Premier Clam-Martinic's Fall and His Resignation Is Rumored.

HUNGARY'S CRISIS ACUTE

Many Are Mentioned as Successor to Tisza—Opposition Group Insists on Reforms.

LONDON, May 25.—A vacancy in the Austrian Premiership may soon follow the Hungarian Premiership vacancy, according to reports through Amsterdam today.

Messages from Vienna, says the Central News correspondent at Amsterdam, indicate that the rumors of the resignation of Count Clam-Martinic, the Austrian Premier, are so persistent that developments in this connection are expected soon. Count von Coudenhove, the Governor of Bohemia, is mentioned as successor to the present Premier.

Two likely candidates for the Hungarian Premiership in succession to Count Tisza, according to Vienna dispatches, quoting the Neue Freie Presse, are Dr. Alexander Weckerle, a former Premier, and Archduke Joseph. Both men, the newspaper remarks, have held aloof from party strife, and enjoy the confidence of all parties, as well as the Crown.

A Vienna telegram via Amsterdam says that in the course of a meeting of the representatives of the lower chamber (apparently preliminary to the coming meeting of Parliament) Premier Clam-Martinic expressed the hope that the session would proceed in a manner to increase the reputation of the monarchy abroad. He mentioned bills which would be submitted, including a coalition law and one providing for a war profit tax. The Premier admitted the right of the House to decide independently what it considered necessary.

A Budapest dispatch received in Amsterdam by way of Berlin says that Count Tisza, at a conference with representatives of the National Labor Party, stated that the principal reason for his resignation as Premier was his attitude in regard to the franchise question, which he outlined in an exhaustive speech. The King would not accept his proposals.

Count Tisza said that he would support the next Government in any measures having to do with requirements for warfare, but would maintain firmly his standpoint on the franchise question. His speech was warmly applauded.

COPENHAGEN, May 25.—Count Tisza's retirement from the Hungarian Premiership, according to an inspired account of the crisis, was due solely to differences of opinion with the throne concerning franchise reform proposals. Count Tisza a short time ago declared his opposition to any extension of the suffrage beyond conferring the vote on non-commissioned officers and holders of medals awarded for valor, and upon peasants with certain tax-paying qualifications. These proposals were apparently not far-reaching enough to satisfy the majority, though they represented an advance from the Premier's earlier position.

In conversations at his political club in Budapest Count Tisza explained that his plan was inspired by the wish to give the franchise to the broad masses of factory workmen, but to prevent nationalist politicians, demagogues, and agitators from flooding Parliament. The reservations in the plan probably explain the King's rejection of it. The Premier had declared against universal secret suffrage, and said that unless his successor was able to gather a majority for some scheme of franchise reform new elections in Hungary would be necessary.

The question of the successorship is unsettled. Half a dozen candidates are now mentioned. The general belief yesterday seemed to be that Count Bela Szrenyi would be appointed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 25.—The Morning Post's Hungarian correspondent writes:

"The chief topic of political discussion in the Hungarian newspapers that have come to hand lately is the contemplated formation of a bloc composed of all the parliamentary parties constituting the opposition, as well as the Socialists, who have no representation in Parliament; the Democrats, who are represented by three members in the lower house, and even some members who have hitherto voted with the majority in support of Count Tisza.

"The bloc is to be formed in the interests of peace, but its primary aim is to advocate the cause of universal suffrage. The movement, which appears to be organized on a vast scale, originated in a resolution of the Karolyi party in favor of peace and democratic reforms, which the Pesti Naplo described as a document that 'marks the beginning of the reform age of Hungarian politics, the golden age of Magyar liberalism—candid, brave, and serene—for which the nation has so long been waiting.'

"The proclamation began with a demand for universal suffrage, and went on to say: 'The King himself knows well that during the present war all classes of the people have borne their share of the terrible sacrifices involved, and that the only reward that can be offered them is that which alone is consistent with the continued existence of the State—the universal, equal, and secret franchise. Consequently the party condemns with the utmost indignation the uncompromising attitude of Count Tisza on this subject.

"With regard to the peace program, the resolution declares that 'the independence and '48 party, standing on the basis of its peace program published on July 18, 1916, wishes to emphasize the point raised by Count Czernin, the Foreign Minister, according to which he is willing to conclude peace immediately on the basis of no annexations.'

"In place of the groups of powers which now exist and are the cause of endless international difficulties, all the civilized nations of the world should unite in one international organization from which a common jury should be created having the power to settle disputes arising among the nations.

"The document goes on to say that the party after the conclusion of peace will endeavor with all its power to bring about a union of this kind in order to lay the foundation of a lasting peace."

GERMANS ON AISNE MAKE SMALL GAIN

Continued from Page 1.

front trench system in this neighborhood and took twenty-eight prisoners. An enemy counterattack failed.

There were successful raids by our troops south of Armentières and west of Messines. We secured a few prisoners.

This evening's report says:

The artillery was active on both sides during the day at a number of points along our front, particularly on the left bank of the Scarpe and in the neighborhood of Loos.

There was great activity in the air yesterday. Seven German airplanes were brought down in the air fighting and five other hostile machines were driven down not under control. Six of our machines are missing.

SCOTS AND ENGLISH WON AT BULLECOURT

Men Highly Praised for Capture of the Hindenburg Line West of the Village.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, May 25.—The sun shone again today upon all the landscape of the British battlefields, and in that part where I walked for awhile, just outside Croisilles to the left of Bullecourt, there were strangely enough long stretches of green pasture land between Croisilles trench and a long winding belt of brown tumultous earth. That turmoil of ground flung up against the green velvet of the grass was once part of the Hindenburg line—that part taken a few days ago in the historic assault northwest of Bullecourt by English and Scottish troops—and now nothing more than an acre-wide line of deep shell pits, in which German bodies lie round broken mounds of concrete emplacements.

The enemy was flinging heavy crumps into Croisilles and from the British howitzers away behind the line shells came whining and whistling overhead before they broke and raised pillars of rosy smoke in Fontaine, where the German garrison still lives in cemented shafts and cellars. This was the picture, but I found a human drama which a few days ago was tumultuous in the centre of it among some tents where the troops who took this part of the Hindenburg line were resting after the battle. They were English troops of the West Country, who have seen most of the hardest fighting in this war before and after the battles of the Somme, and Scottish lads who fought alongside with them in the frightful hours of history. They lost many of their bravest and best.

It was only a few mornings ago when, in the white mist of dawn filled with thick smoke, they went forward in waves to attack that Hindenburg line to the left of Bullecourt. They went very close to the British barrage of fire, which for days had been pounding the German lines with every size of high explosive shell and shrapnel until its broad belt of barred wire was torn to tatters and of the Hindenburg trenches there was no sign except by craters, which had torn up the earth. They had 300 yards to go to the Hindenburg front line, and it seemed, as a splendid young sergeant major of a Scottish battalion said to me today, ten times 300 yards because of the darkness and the foulness of the ground. But these English and Scots kept their lines wonderfully, wave after wave closing up a little when their comrades fell. In what had been the Hindenburg front line between deep shell pits lay a number of German dead, and among the dead stood living men who had crawled up from their tunnels, ashen gray, trembling, and terrorized. They were made prisoners and sent back.

By this time the officers had fallen and two bodies of Scots were now commanded by a young Scottish Lieutenant. This young officer had an anxious time as the day wore on. In the early afternoon the enemy organized an attack and for forty minutes there was a great battle with bombs. The Scots flung their grenades steadily into the German ranks so that at last they fled back, leaving many dead. Some Germans came out of a dugout in a communication trench and checked the advance, but again the Scots rallied and drove them back.

Meanwhile parties of English and Scots attacked the Hindenburg support line and did great damage there before withdrawing. All through the day and night and all through the next day and night the west countrymen and the Jocks held their ground and made strong their position in the Hindenburg line, and all that time the stretcher bearers worked to remove the wounded and signalers laid their lines under heavy fire, and runners went backward and forward between headquarters and the front until more than half of them had dropped. "All the men were splendid," said their Colonel today, and he knows because he fought all through this war as an officer in the little regular army which has now gone in the great remembrance. His praise of these men who took the Hindenburg line west of Bullecourt is the praise they desire most, because they would follow him into worse fires of war if he bade them come, knowing his faith and pride in them.

BRITISH DRIVEN BACK.

Berlin Admits, However, Fighting Is "Still in Progress" Near Loos.

BERLIN, May 25, (via London.)—British forces last night stormed the first line German trenches near Loos, but were driven back by a counterattack, says the official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters Staff. Fighting is still in progress at one point there. British troops which advanced northwest of Bullecourt, the statement adds, were stopped in front of the German positions.

Near the Belgian frontier British reconnoitring detachments were repulsed after hand-to-hand fighting. The statement says:

Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In the Wytschaete sector and northeast of Armentières, following strong artillery preparations, English reconnoitring detachments advanced, but were driven back after hand-to-hand fighting.

On the Artois front the fire increased in the evening, especially northwest of Lens and at Bullecourt. Near Loos English forces penetrated our first line trenches, but were driven out again by a counterthrust. Fighting still continues at one point to a limited extent.

The supplementary War Office statement tonight says:

On the Artois front, along the Aisne and in western Champagne, there were today artillery duels of varying intensity.

STRIKES IN PARIS SPREAD TO ALL LINES

4,000 Women Employed in Banks Start Campaign for More Wages—Many Establishments Closed.

PARIS, May 25.—The women's strike is extending gradually from the clothing trade to all occupations in which women are employed. Four thousand bank clerks, most of them women, met this morning at the Labor Exchange plan a campaign for higher wages. Most of them are now earning 3 francs a day.

Branches of the principal banks of Paris were closed for a short time as a result of this meeting, but not as a measure of resistance to the strikers' demands. It is generally understood these women deserve higher pay and will receive it, as well as women employed in verious clerical and manufacturing posts. It remains only for their delegates to confer with representatives of the employers.

Police guards were increased largely during the morning as a precautionary measure. There have been no disturbances thus far.

The women employes of one of the chief banks received an increase in pay of one franc a day dating from Jan. 1 last, thus terminating the trouble in that establishment.

Partial satisfaction was given today to the women strikers in various novelty trades by the adoption by the employers of a resolution to pay them one franc extra a day on all wages of less than 300 francs a month for the period of the war.

FRENCH ARMY LARGER THAN AT THE MARNE

Andre Tardieu Says Between 2,700,000 and 3,000,000 Are Actually Fighting.

André Tardieu, head of the French High Commission to the United States which is co-ordinating the war work of the various French commissions now in the United States, arrived at the Hotel Vanderbilt yesterday. He said it would be impossible for any man to try to picture in advance the enthusiasm with which the people of all France would welcome General Pershing and his regulars when they arrive in France.

"I had the honor of meeting and talking with General Pershing a few days ago," said M. Tardieu, "and I can say that he is just the sort of a soldier who will win the affection and regard of the French people. It is hard to imagine a finer type of soldier than General Pershing. He is a wonderful man, soldierly in the highest sense of that word, and there can be no question about the impression he is going to make on his French comrades."

Speaking of the French Army, M. Tardieu said that an erroneous impression was noticeable in some quarters concerning the actual military situation on that part of the front held by the French.

"I am speaking officially," said M. Tardieu, "when I say that on the west front at this moment the French army is greater by at least 800,000 men than was the army that fought the Germans at the battle of the Marne. The number of men now actually fighting in the French armies in France is somewhere between 2,700,000 and 3,000,000."

In answer to a question as to the artillery situation, M. Tardieu said that it was idle and foolish to underrate the efficiency of the German artillery.

"I think," he said, "that our new 155-millimeter guns are the equals of the big guns of the Germans, and I believe that we have the best of them by a fair margin when it comes to the lighter guns, of which the best known are our 75-millimeter weapons.

DO NOT UNDERESTIMATE AMERICA, HARDEN SAYS

Recalls German Contempt for British Army and Sees Lesson in the Draft.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

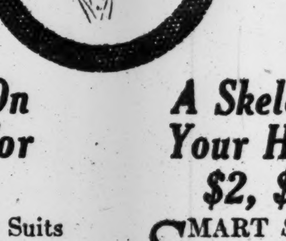
LONDON, Saturday, May 26.—The Times says Maximilian Harden is now very busy preaching "peace by agreement" for suffering humanity and "reform" for Germany. At the same time he is publishing a solemn warning against an underestimate of the intentions of the United States.

In Die Zukunft, Harden, adopting his favorite literary trick of replying to an imaginary correspondent, writes:

"I have received as something long expected your advice 'not to include America in the account as a real military factor.' I received it with as much calm and amusement as possible in this late Spring of terrible death, the most fearful period of the war that there has yet been.

"The Congress of the United States, a country inhabited by 100,000,000 people, resolved by two-thirds majority on universal military service. By September half a million men can be trained for the eastern or western front in Europe. As late as the Autumn of 1914 the British Army was 'not to be taken seriously,' and now the American Army is 'not to be taken seriously.' We know the refrain and we have no doubt we shall hear it until we have another Arras.

"But in addition to military service another important plant was growing in Uncle Sam's garden. Do you think old Herr Balfour, the most distinguished figure in British politics; that Herr Viviani, that Marshal Joffre and party, and Deputy Tardieu, the Foreign Minister of tomorrow, have risked the now difficult voyage across the Atlantic only in order to stroke President Wilson's cheeks or to proclaim with somewhat more weighty voice than Spring-Rice and Jusserand can do the principles of future international law and the tribunal of States? Is it not ultimately wiser not to repudiate with the contempt of superior arrogance everything which is new but still possible? Is it not wiser—and yet not more cowardly—seriously to consider every opportunity for a conclusion of worthy peace? The opportunity which showed itself in the east was missed. How do things stand in the west?"



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PREMIER PRAISES OUR NAVY'S WORK

Lloyd George, in Commons, Acknowledges Effective Assistance in Sea Patrol.

SUBMARINES CAN'T WIN WAR

May Shipping Losses Showing Big Decrease — Plans to End Labor Troubles.

WARNING AGAINST WASTE

'Common Sense of Nation' Appealed To in Plea for Food Production and Economy.

LONDON, May 25.—Premier Lloyd George, on announcing in the House of Commons today that more effective blows had been dealt against submarines in the last three weeks than during any corresponding period of the war, paid a tribute to the assistance rendered by the American Navy, saying:

"We owe a very considerable debt of gratitude to the great American people for the effective assistance they have rendered and the craft they have placed at our disposal. Now that the American Nation is in the war it is easier to make arrangements for the protection of our mercantile marine than it was before."

The Premier's statement on submarine warfare was altogether the most satisfactory heard in England in many months.

"I see that today the Germans are depending mainly on submarine warfare for success," he said. "All I can say is that if that is their main hope of success it is doomed to disappointment. I say it with a full sense of responsibility and on behalf of the Government, after full consideration of the whole facts.

Economy Still Imperative.

"That does not mean that the people need not economize, that farmers need not plough their land. It means that if every one does his duty the German hope of triumph in the war based on submarines is the greatest miscalculation in the whole series of miscalculations of that sated empire. If every one does his duty patriotically, each in his own way to the common stock, then I say the submarine is not going to defeat us.

"It is much more difficult for me to give a public answer on this than on any other topic. It is very difficult for me to give information without to a certain extent revealing things which we had better keep to ourselves. All I can say is that we are making substantial progress.

"During the last three weeks or month we have dealt more effectively with submarines than during any corresponding period of the war. This is true of this week as well as of the preceding weeks. There is no doubt the effect will be made manifest in a considerable reduction of our shipping losses.

"It is true we are not through with the month of May, but if the ratio of losses during the last twenty-five days is not exceeded, then the reduction upon April will be very considerable. Indeed, there does not seem to be any reason to anticipate any worse figures in the coming week. The arrangements made for dealing with submarines have been increasingly efficient."

Cheers for American Aid.

The Premier then made his reference to American assistance, which was loudly cheered.

"I think the nation," Mr. Lloyd George continued, "has very good reason to congratulate itself upon the substantial improvement, and I may say unexpectedly early improvement, in dealing with the submarine menace."

Turning to the food supply, the Premier said:

"There is a distinct improvement in our food prospects as the result of the improvement in the submarine situation. It is very difficult, however, to give a favorable answer which would not be mischievous. If I were to say there is no danger of starvation of the people I would be saying 'What's the good of cutting up our grass land, and what's the good of rationing?'

"The people must not rush from one extreme to another. We must appeal to the common sense of the nation. I say, after taking counsel with my advisers and after going into the figures very carefully, that if the nation economizes and is not guilty of waste, if those who have got lands favorable for the production of food make the best use of them, if the workmen turn out tractors to enable us to plow, if the army helps with the men available—if, in fact, we all behave like reasonable human beings who want to save their country from disaster, privation, and distress—the submarine menace is not one that need cause us any fear that the war is going to be lost for that reason."

Steps to End Labor Unrest.

In reference to the labor situation, Mr. Lloyd George said the Government had taken steps to deal with the present labor unrest in the country and prevent it in future. The termination of the engineers' strike afforded a good opportunity for reviewing the labor position. That dispute happily had ended, but there had been great unrest in certain quarters.

"The Government have their views as to how that has been fostered," he continued, "but at the same time there are some genuine grievances which assisted the designs of those with ulterior motives. The Government therefore appointed a commission to inquire into industrial unrest and report upon the operations of war emergency measures regarding labor."

It was proposed to divide the country into seven areas, Mr. Lloyd George continued, and to appoint a separate commission for each of these areas. The Government hoped to obtain the services of a labor representative, an employer, and an impartial third persons to constitute each commission.

ADMITS 2,500,000 TONS SUNK IN FOUR MONTHS

French Marine Minister Tells of Losses After Deputy Had Given Total Since War Began.

PARIS, May 25.—Deputy Jules Cels caused a sensation in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon, in the course of the discussion on the interpellations concerning submarine warfare, by producing statistics showing that merchant ships aggregating 5,400,000 tons had been sunk since the beginning of 1915.

The merchant marine losses by quarters, as given by Deputy Cels, were:

1915—First quarter, 132,657; second, 295,920; third, 443,194; fourth, 336,662.

1916—First quarter, 88,140 (888,140?;) second, 323,426; third, 497,195; fourth, 926,617.

1917—First quarter, 1,300,000; second quarter as far as reported, 800,000.

After he had sharply criticised the Navy Department in connection with the submarine question, the Chamber decided to continue the discussion in secret session.

When the public session was resumed Rear Admiral Lecaze, Minister of Marine, replied to the interpellators.

"Our enemies," he began, "have said that they would bring England and France to their knees. I have said and I repeat it, the submarines will not conquer us."

Rear Admiral Lacaze then pointed out that the position of the Allies and neutrals at the beginning of this year as to tonnage was about the same as at the beginning of the war.

"The losses of the first four months of this year may be totaled at 2,500,000 tons," the Minister said. "Taking into account the new boats building and without any optimism whatever, the loss at the end of this year with the same intensity of destruction would be 4,500,000 tons out of a total of more than 40,000,000 tons. Is that the effective blockade with which Germany menaced us? We can supply the essential requirements of the country in provisions and supplies for munitions factories."

The Minister of Marine referred to the means of defense against submarines, stating that all merchant ships will have been armed by October with two cannon of 47 millimeters each.

The Socialists interrupted violently and persistently, but the majority of the chamber applauded Rear Admiral Lacaze when he said that up to the present time French ports had been crowded with ships and could not accommodate more.

He was applauded also when he referred to the declaration of a German Admiral that sailors would disappear from merchant ships when the submarine menace became apparent, and he pointed to the steady increase of arrivals of ships, exceeding 500 tons, in French ports since February.

DRAFT IN TRAINING CAMPS.

Col. Sample Believes His Men Will Be Required to Register.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., May 25.—While students enrolled for the present course at Madison Barracks probably will not be taken under the draft law for service in the first army of 500,000, all men here with the exception of those who already hold commissions in the United States Reserve Army, must register on June 5. That, at any rate, is the opinion of Lieut. Col. William R. Sample, and if his interpretation of the terms of the Draft act are carried out, every training camp in the country will be canvassed by the registrars.

This means that men who fail to win commissions at the end of this instruction period, will be liable to conscription when the Government begins the selection of the men who are to go into the second half million of privates. Inasmuch as the students are merely technically in the Government service, and are not bound by the military oath containing the Articles of War, they retain their civilian status, which is construed to bring them under the conscription enactment.

As only 45 men out of each company of 168 men will receive commissions, there will be more than 1,500 able-bodied chaps who will be returned to their homes and will be subject to draft.

O'RYAN OFF TO VISIT CANADIAN CAMPS

Will Study Their Concentration Methods to Aid in Mobilizing National Guard.

ASKS RECRUITS FOR 69TH

Says Regiment Needs About 500 Fighting Irishmen to Bring It to War Strength.

Major General John F. O'Ryan, commander of the New York division of the National Guard, left New York last night to make a tour of military camps in Canada. In the course of his trip, which will last about a week, he will make a special study of concentration methods with a view to applying the best features of the Canadian system to the mobilization of the National Guard of this State when it takes its place in the Federal service on July 15.

It was announced at Division Headquarters yesterday that June 2 was to be "Sixty-ninth Day" in the campaign which is being made to bring the New York National Guard to war strength by July 15. Major General O'Ryan is eager to have this regiment on a war footing as soon as possible and praised it highly yesterday for the services which it had performed in the past.

"The Sixty-ninth Regiment," General O'Ryan said, "deserves special mention bcause of its efficient service on the border. It is a fine fighting machine and one of the best of its kind in the country, in the opinion of army officers competent to judge.

"What the Sixty-ninth needs now is about 500 fighting Irishmen to bring it to war strength. We want them as soon as we can get them and we want the kind that fought at Fontenoy and at Mayre's Heights. We want them now to help in the fight for democracy."

The recruiting headquarters of the First Field Artillery issued the following summons yesterday:

The First New York Field Artillery needs cooks, horseshoers, carpenters, machinists, plumbers, pipe fitters, and husky handy men.

The arm that is smashing the German lines is artillery. Enlist now and help do the smashing.

Don't wait to be drafted and lose your chance to pick your regiment and your bunkie. But serve with New Yorkers in a New York regiment.

Division headquarters announced yesterday that recruiting for the new ammunition train which General O'Ryan had been ordered to organize would begin in about a week. The maximum strength of the train is 564 men and 26 officers. The men will include privates, agents, farriers, blacksmiths, wagonmasters, saddlers and horseshoers.

Before starting for Canada last night, Major Gen. O'Ryan nominated for the command of all the division trains, supply, sanitary, ammunition, &c., Colonel Charles De Lano Hine. The nomination now goes to the Governor for the issuance of a commission. Colonel Hine was graduated from West Point with the class of '91. He earned his rank, however, as a volunteer in the Cuban Army.

NEW YORK PREPARES TO ENROLL 600,000

Election Polling Places in Most Cases to be Utilized—Officials Volunteer Services.

The Central Board of Control, of which Commissioner of Elections Edward F. Boyle is the Chairman, which will supervise the registration of the 600,000 New Yorkers who are liable for military service under the Selective Draft act, met for organization in the Municipal Building yesterday. The registration places which have been selected in most cases were used as polling places at the last election.

All of the men who will supervise the registration have been appointed, and in a few days the registration rooms will be placarded with the War Department's final instructions for those who, under the law, must register on June 5, between the hours of 7 A. M. and 9 P. M.

All the men on the registration boards have volunteered their services, and the services of the 4,226 registrars, and their substitutes and associates, will also be given without compensation. The use of the polling places for registration also will be without cost.

The registration cards now being issued by the City Clerk are only for persons who will be away from their homes on June 5, to enable them to mail the information to the proper authority in their home town.

SIGNAL CORPS NEEDS 3,000.

Major Hartmann Issues Call for U. S. Army Reserve.

Three thousand men, including telegraphers, switchboard operators, linemen, electricians, mechanics, cooks, horseshoers, farriers, are needed for the Signal Corps Reserve, U. S. A. Major Carl F. Hartmann, Signal Officer of the Eastern District, issued a call for these men yesterday.

He made a special appeal to former telegraphers, both men and women, to come forward and "do their bit" by reporting for service temporarily, and thus relieving an operator who might be eligible for service in the Signal Corps.

NEW YORK HAS RAISED ONE-THIRD OF QUOTA

6,840 of the 18,226 Army Recruits Needed Have Been Obtained Since April 1.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—New York on Thursday made its best showing since April 1 on army recruiting, with a total of 183 enlistments, while Illinois, with 148, and Pennsylvania, with 125, showed a falling off for States that had been alternating in leading for some weeks. New York has now raised 6,840 of the recruits needed to fill its quota of 18,226 men. The daily statement issued by Adjutant General McCain follows:

	Obtained May 24.	Total to May 24.		Obtained May 24.	Total to May 24.
Alabama	12	934	Nebraska	17	1,594
Arizona	3	142	*Nevada	5	455
Arkansas	4	572	N. Hamp.	..	226
California	39	2,731	New Jersey	56	2,243
Colorado	9	819	New Mexico	..	135
Connecticut	7	627	New York	183	6,840
Delaware	..	48	N. Carolina	5	710
Dist. of C.	10	192	N. Dakota	..	267
Florida	15	636	Ohio	67	2,911
Georgia	24	2,809	Oklahoma	14	1,191
Idaho	7	482	*Oregon	16	1,715
Illinois	138	8,360	Penn.	125	9,156
*Indiana	35	5,494	Rhode Isl'd	7	279
Iowa	29	2,555	S. Carolina	8	536
Kansas	12	2,178	S. Dakota	3	525
Kentucky	16	1,634	Tennessee	23	1,140
Louisiana	13	923	Texas	53	3,329
Maine	3	348	*Utah	15	918
Maryland	1	177	Vermont	1	49
Mass.	62	2,750	Virginia	7	781
Michigan	77	4,244	Washington	20	988
Minnesota	30	1,746	West Va.	..	827
Mississippi	14	638	Wisconsin	17	987
Missouri	37	3,817	Wyoming	8	253
Montana	10	348			

*Quota secured.

Total quota, 183,898.

Total acceptances for May 24, 1,252.

Total acceptances since April 1, 82,689.

LLOYD-GEORGE URGES IRISH NOT TO DELAY

Appeals to All Parties to Help the Government by Making a Speedy Decision.

LONDON, May 25.—On presentation of a motion today for adjournment of the House of Commons for the Whitsuntide recess, Premier Lloyd George said he was not in a position to give a definite reply as to the composition of the convention which was to attempt a settlement of the Irish question, but that it might be assumed that the House and the Government had lost no time in getting into touch with the various parties, with a view to procuring a basis of representation which would carry out the scheme outlined by the Government.

"It is very important that the representation should be of a character which will command the confidence of the people of Ireland," he said. "It is not an easy matter to do so. There are a good many considerations which have had to be taken into account, and a good many interests to consider, and it is very desirable that the convention, when summoned, should be of a character which will make the people of Ireland feel that the Government has made a sincere effort to secure real representation of all views and aspects of the question."

The Premier said he had hoped to make a statement today, but that it would be a great mistake if, in order to make an announcement, the Government were to take unnecessary risks and by that means alienate important bodies of opinion in Ireland. For that reason the Government had come to the conclusion that it would be better that no statement should be made as to negotiations which have not been completed. He continued:

"I sincerely trust, however, that there will be no prolonged delay. In fact, delay would be fatal. It might not only create unnecessary suspicion and distrust, but give the impression that the Government does not mean business.

"I therefore appeal to all sections of Ireland to assist the Government in coming to a speedy decision."

Mr. Lloyd George regretted that the Irish leaders had been compelled, for very important reasons, to return to Ireland. With regard to John Redmond, all knew that the reason why he was compelled to go home was that although his health happily had been restored, he required recuperation.

Herbert H. Asquith, the former Premier, has declined to accept an offer of the appointment as Chairman of the proposed Irish convention, according to The Nation.

Wants Us to Free Bohemian-Slovaks

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Senator Kenyon of Iowa today introduced a resolution providing that when peace terms are made the United States shall insist upon independence of the Bohemian-Slovak races. Discussion was postponed.

FIRST AMERICANS GO TO FRONT AS TROOPS

Led by Capt. Tinkham and Lieut. Scully, of Princeton, to the Aisne Battlefield.

MAINLY CORNELL STUDENTS

Many Collegians in Military Transport Service Leave Paris for Training Camp.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AT THE FRENCH FRONT, May 25.—The United States, as distinguished from individual American citizens, commenced today their active participation in the war. On the French front the Starry Banner has long been seen flying from ambulances, admirably equipped and gallantly served within the zone of fire by ever-growing bands of young volunteers and at rear by some of the most skilled doctors of the New World.

Now a larger national effort commences. It was a small but good and characteristic beginning—the first convoy of the American motor transport service, consisting of five-ton wagons of the best type driven by khaki-clad youths, most of whom were undergraduates of Cornell University. They left their base camp yesterday under Captain Tinkham, who won the French war cross for his work with the Verdun ambulances, and today they are in full operation on the front.

Other sections are in training in France in which Harvard, Yale, Chicago, and other universities will be specially represented preparatory to the arrival of regular army units. For the moment they serve French armies and follow French routine with some slight modifications, among which, by the way, is the substantial breakfast usual in our Western lands.

Our First Combatant Corps.

From a Staff Correspondent of The Associated Press.

GRAND HEADQUARTERS OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRNCE, May 24.—The first American combatant corps went to the front today under Captain E. I. Tinkham and Lieutenant Scully of Princeton. Captain Tinkham won the War Cross at Verdun.

It was a proud moment when the first detachment of the American field service, consisting mainly of Cornell undergraduates, departed for the Aisne battlefield. They were armed with carbines, attired in khaki uniforms, and drove American five-ton motor cars. As they left, the Stars and Stripes, floating over the cantonment in a historic French forest, spread out in the breeze, and other contingents cheered them on their way. Clarence Mackay presented to the camp the American flag, which now flies beside the tricolor.

The correspondent of The Associated Press watched other American sections drilling in preparation for active participation in the fighting. Among them were detachments from Andover, Dartmouth, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Yale, Chicago, and Williams College, while a large body from Princeton was awaiting organization. Lieutenant Daly, Captain of the Yale football team of 1910, and Lieutenant William Taylor of New York were busy putting one section into shape, while Lieutenant Kennedy superintended another.

French officers and Lieutenant J. W. Ostheimer of Philadelphia, who won his rank in the French Army, in which he enlisted at the beginning of the war, have been appointed instructors of the Americans at the central training school. Some sections are drilled according to the French method and others according to the American.

All officers attached to the corps express the utmost satisfaction with the men, who display readiness to perform any task. They are all strong young men, many of them civil engineers, and they show an adaptability to meet any circumstances.

Most of them intended to serve with the American Ambulance Corps, but selected the fighting corps after the United States decided to enter the war. They have already been undergoing some of the hardships of campaigning—sleeping in tents in the forest encampment, but they know that this war is no parade and entails the hardest and most trying work day and night, with many privations.

The military fashion of taking meals in France has been somewhat changed to meet the requirements of the Americans. Breakfast, which is scanty for the Frenchmen, has been augmented, and the hours of other repasts have been modified. A French officer of high grade said that the arrival of the Americans was greatly appreciated and that he was confident that they would render an immense service to the Allies.

College Men Go to Front.

PARIS, May 25.—The third military transport of the American Field Service left yesterday for the Field Service training camp at the front under command of Horton Kennedy of Hanover, N. H., Dartmouth's football manager last year, and F. J. Dussossoit, who was Captain of the Dartmouth team. The section includes twenty Dartmouth men, five Harvard, four Yale, three Johns Hopkins, and two University of Chicago men, and one each from Columbia, Williams, and Michigan.

Raymond Harper of Princeton, John Heilbuts of Paris, and James Austin Liddell of Newton Centre, Mass., belonging to the Field Service, have just received the War Cross. Liddell was cited for an act of bravery on the first day of his service at the front. His car was hit several times and his uniform shot through while he was taking wounded from the field under heavy shelling. Heilbuts also, according to the citation, stuck to his work of getting the wounded off the field while he was under the fire of the enemy's machine guns. Harper was cited for the execution of a perilous mission in December last.

FAREWELL TO PRINCETON UNIT

Dr. van Dyke Says Liberty for Germany Is by Licking Her.

"The only way to get liberty for Germany is by licking her army," was the parting advice of Dr. Henry van Dyke in his talk to the Princeton students about to sail for ambulance and hospital service in France, at a reception given in their honor at the Princeton Club, Gramercy Park, yesterday afternoon.

The Princeton men who will go abroad are grouped in three units under the American Ambulance Field Service, and two other units are to sail in a short time. Besides the ambulance drivers, these twenty-four men are to leave soon for France with the Princeton medical unit to establish a base hospital: P. Benrimo, J. D. Brown, B. C. Downing, J. J. Ewart, M. M. Geissinger, R. E. Heimbach, T. S. Hargest, R. R. Herling, A. H. Jennings, S. Lloyd, Jr., E. J. Miller, Paul McKown, Donald McClennan, A. K. Miller, M. G. Potter, S. D. Southworth, C. M. Smith, 3d, J. G. Smith, J. C. Taylor, Jr., E. L. Wilson, E. V. D. Wight, Jr., F. L. Williams, C. L. Arnold, and A. K. Poole, under the direction of Dr. Samuel Lloyd of the Post-Graduate staff.

President J. G. Hibben of Princeton, Emory Pottle of the American Ambulance, and Dr. Lloyd spoke at the reception. The names of the Princeton men who are to go abroad with the American Ambulance are as follows:

Ash, H. J.
Black, J. B.
Black, W. T.
Bloom, F. E.
Blumenschil, H. A.
Baird, E. W.
Berl, C. W.
Bigelow, D. F.
Black, W. W.
Bovey, W. H.
Brook, B. M.
Busby, G. C.
Caesar, C. U.
Carkener, Stuart.
Cerf, L. A., Jr.
Clark, Cyrus.
Clark, R. D.
Cameron, W. B.
Crouse, W. S.
Demorest, G. C.
Dolan, H. H.
Dibert, G. A.
Dudgeon, Archibald.
Etter, B. F.
Eberhardt, M. A.
Ehret, H. S., Jr.
France, L. A.
Fish, H. M.
Griffith, G. W.
Glerieux, G. R.
Greene, A. M.
Galley, J. W.
Harper, W. P.
Howett, L. V.
Hoyt, H. H.
Hughes, W. D. F.
Humphreys, H. L.
Harding, L. L.
Huston, W. A.
Irwin, E. F.
Kendall, L. V.
Kraffert, B. F.
Lowrie, W. A., Jr.
Latham, J. H., Jr.
Lamont, R. P., Jr.
Leopold, J. M., Jr.
Look, E. T.
McClintock, R. J.
McQuiston, C. F.
Martin, Townsend.
May, J. N., Jr.
Miles, E. G.
Newlin, J. V.
Nourse, R. L.
Nourse, N. C.
Oller, R. H.
Pentz, R. H.
Perley, H. R.
Pierce, H. D.
Price, P. W.
Petterson, G. R.
Quier, H.
Richardson, C. S.
Rothermel, J. G.
Ruth, G. B.
Reed, L. C.
Sawyers, F. L.
Strater, E. L.
Seymour, M. V., Jr.
Sherrerd, H. D. M.
Strong, Benjamin.
Steers, J. R., Jr.
Stoeltsing, R. W.
Simon, H. F.
Taylor, R. S.
Thompson, H. B., Jr.
Terry, A., Jr.
Toland, G. J.
Taylor, J. I.
Trowbridge, G. A.
Tufel, J. F.
Vanderlin, C. J.
Van Cleve, J. R.
Warren, H. M.
Wylie, W. F.
Winnebrenner, D. C., 3d.
Woodbridge, J. S.
Hall, Prof. W. P.

President Hibben announced in his talk that just before the reception an additional ambulance had been presented for the use of the Princeton units by Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rollins "of our own Princeton family."

MARINES FOR THE WAR ONLY.

New Order Expected to Increase Enlistments—Navy Gets 23 Men.

Captain Frank Evans, in charge of recruiting in this city for the Marine Corps, announced yesterday that he had received authority to recruit marines for the period of the war. He expects recruiting to be stimulated, although since May 1 the New York district has enlisted more marines than any other city in the country. Eighteen marines were enlisted yesterday.

Only twenty-three men were enlisted for the navy in the city yesterday. Among the applicants for the Naval Reserve was Henry Reuterdahl, the marine artist, who has been Chairman of the Navy Poster Committee since March. He wants a junior commission, and has passed his physical test. He will take his further examination at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The regular army enlisted about seventy men in the city yesterday. The First Engineer Reserve Regiment enlisted fifty more men, and is now over the 1,000 mark. Captain Hogan issued a special call yesterday for four photographers, four barbers, twelve buglers and twelve cooks.

The defacement of recruiting posters all over the city caused the Mayor's Committee of National Defense to call into action yesterday a squad of senior members of the United States Boy Scouts, under command of Colonel Cleaver. The scouts will be stationed at a big fence at Twenty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue, from which posters are constantly being removed. With the assistance of the police, the scouts will endeavor to put a stop to the work of defacement.

TO PRESS TREATY ON VIENNA

Zimmermann and Helfferich Going to the Austrian Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 25.—A Berlin dispatch says that the German Foreign Secretary, Dr. Zimmermann, and the Finance Minister, Dr. Helfferich, are going to Vienna, presumably to fix up the new commercial treaty between Germany and Austria, which has hung fire for twelve months.

ALL WOMEN SAVED FROM TRANSYLVANIA

Nurses Sent Away from Sinking Transport in Lifeboats While Soldiers Sang 'Tipperary.'

MANY LOST IN ROUGH SEA

Bad Weather Prevented the Rescue of One Party of 150 Troopers—The Captain Died on Shore.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 25.—John May, second cook of the Transylvania, gives this account of how his vessel went down:

"The torpedo hit the vessel about 10 o'clock in the morning, striking her in the bunkers near the engine room There was a terrific explosion and many of the men must have been killed by it.

"At the time the troops on board, who included men from Liverpool and Birkenhead, were on parade on the deck. They behaved splendidly, and there was no panic whatever. The crew had a clear way to the deck from below, and as they came up they saw the soldiers standing in a serried line five deep.

"Nurses also were on board and showed splendid self-possession. When, after the cry of 'Women first!' was raised, the nurses were being lowered to the boats, one of the women called out, 'Give us a song, boys.'

"To this the soldiers at once responded, singing first 'Tipperary,' and then, with a touch of grim humor, 'Take Me Back to Dear Old Blighty.'

"It was obvious that the vessel was doomed. Destroyers raced along to the rescue, and while they were thus engaged and while a boatload was being lowered, a second torpedo struck it and blew it sky high. The chief steward was in the boat and has survived the terrible experience.

"Mr. May, finding the Transylvania heavily listing, went over the side and was pulled into a boat.

"Nearly all the boats were half full of water and it was impossible to row ashore owing to the heavy sea. The destroyers did magnificent rescue work, and every available part of their decks was covered with nurses and soldiers, many of the men having to sit astride the guns.

"The destroyers kept chasing around until help came from shore four hours afterward, but the Transylvania went down in fifty minutes. All the survivors were picked up and landed, where they received a warm welcome from the townspeople."

Another survivor of the transport said that, owing to the lumpy sea and the dangerous position of the steamer, a party of about 150 soldiers could not be rescued. When the vessel went from under them they stood at attention.

Miss Cicely Baker Jones of Newport Hospital, a nurse, says that the Captain saw the submarine fire the torpedo.

Miss Jones, who had on her underclothing and a soldier's overcoat, was washed out of a boat, but swam to an oar, which kept her up. No nurses were lost.

Another boat, in which a party of nurses were accommodated, had only one man in it. Directed by him, the nurses went about their trying task with coolness. Some bailed out the water, while others took to the oars, and, between them, managed to keep the boat head on to the waves and prevent her filling.

COUNCIL MENACES GENERAL ALEXIEFF

Continued from Page 1.

of employers were ready to waive all profits during the war and distribute them among the workmen, but the latter insist upon the meeting of their demands, which in South Russia alone were said to represent 800,000,000 rubles annually.

The Government decided to elaborate the measure regulating the relations between employers and employes and the conditions of production generally.

SAYS RUSSIA MAY LOSE ASIA MINOR CONQUESTS

Kerensky Avers There Is Even Danger of Foe Getting Part of the Caucasus.

PETROGRAD, May 25.—Minister of War Kerensky, speaking at Helsingfors before starting on his tour of the front, referred to the military situation in Asia Minor, of which the official news agency quotes him as saying:

"There is danger not only of losing Armenia, but possibly part of the Caucasus."

Reports that an attempt was made on the life of Minister of War Kerensky early this week are without foundation.

General Nicholas V. Ruzsky, who arrived here today after relinquishing the command of the Russian Army in the northern front, spoke hopefully of the improvement in the morale of the troops on that front. He said that there was no fraternizing with the enemy now, and no deficiency in the shell supply, but that owing to local conditions an offensive on a large scale was impossible.

If the improvement continues and the Russian armies fulfill their duty toward their own country and their allies, General Ruzsky believes the Germans can be beaten by Autumn and forced to accept the Allies' peace terms. General Ruzsky places great reliance on the personal influence with the troops of Minister of War Kerensky.

ODESSA, May 25.—Addressing a congress of 200 delegates representing the military forces on the Rumanian front, General Stcherbatchoff, commander of the forces in Rumania, said:

"While the principle of peace without annexations or indemnities is highly moral, it should not alter the course of the war. It is a principle to be realized at a peace conference, not by the armies in the trenches. Whoever sincerely desires peace should aim at victory, especially after the revolution, when victory is indispensable in order that we shall not lose our newly gained liberty. The country is in danger. Let us help it to know that never were we so strong as now and never was the enemy so weak.

"I am telling you the truth and I call upon you to undertake a vigorous offensive; but for that, a high warlike spirit and strict military discipline must be restored."

Pacifists Dominant at Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It would be unwise to base too optimistic hopes on M. Kerensky's visit to the front on the sole ground that he has been able to win over the one organization that counts in Petrograd—the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. That he has won them over is well shown by the new position taken up by the official organ of the Council with regard to the war, and particularly with regard to the Allies. The following is from yesterday's leading article:

"The Russian democracy hates war, but it must be clear to any one that the war cannot be stopped simply by sticking bayonets into the ground, nor can it be ended merely at the will of one of the fighting powers. The new Government's declaration represents the sole position which at the present moment can possibly be taken up by Socialists. The Russian democracy calls on the army not only to defend its own front, but to prevent the possibility of the allied armies suffering reverse, for defeat of the Allies would in the end incur our defeat also.

"Therefore, when we make assistance of our allies our chief aim we are defending not the interests of international capitalists, but our own interests, the liberty of Russia and the gains of the revolution. The army may be sure that the Socialist War Minister will not let the blood of Russian soldiers be shed in vain for the sake of appeasing the thieving interests of international capitalists, and therefore the Russian democracy, with all its heart and soul, will support the new provisional Government in its efforts to restore the fighting power of the army for offensive as well as for defensive action."

But though the general feeling in the capital has improved, the same unfortunately cannot be said of the front, where the soldiers rarely come into contact with the responsible leaders of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and where too often pacifist agitators are masters of the field. One thing there is that would turn the scale and that is a decisive reply from England and France to the Government's late declaration.

The pacifists are doing everything possible to persuade the Russian soldiers they are fighting for British and French capital and that England may extend her colonial domains. England's agreement with the Russian declaration would knock the ground from under the feet of these agitators and show the falsity of their arguments.

ANARCHY SPREADS THROUGH RUSSIA

Peasants Sack, Burn, and Appropriate Government and Private Properties.

PETROGRAD, May 24, (via London, May 25.)—The agrarian disorders, wholesale confiscation of property, incendiarism, and other dangerous symptoms of anarchy which followed the overthrow of the old authority in many important industrial centres and agricultural districts of Central and Southern Russia are becoming more serious, according to dispatches from various points in Bessarabia and Siberia. In many cities the soldiers' committees by taking prompt action have succeeded in anticipating revolts and in restraining the impulse of the population toward indiscriminate confiscation and all kinds of lawlessness. In others, however, the peasants, defying restraint, have burned or sacked and appropriated Government and private properties, and a general state of anarchy prevails. The following résumé of telegrams indicates how acute the trouble in the interior has become, and how, like contagion, it has crept from one district to another.

Yeniseisk, in Central Siberia, reports that during the last three weeks thirty houses were burned and that the population is in a condition of panic. Men of various foreign nationalities, headed by anarchist leaders and escaped criminals, have overrun the district, the advices state. The local Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates declared martial law, and all public institutions and officials are under the orders of a military dictator.

According to a dispatch from Tsaritysn, in the Government of Saratov, all authority has been overthrown in the city, which is completely in the hands of the peasants. The soldiers levied a contribution of 1,500,000 rubles for the increase of their pay and confiscated ships on the Volga. A farm belonging to Mme. Bekmarmaretaba, in the Orel Government, was overrun by a mob of 20,000, who wrecked the place, doing damage amounting to 750,000 rubles. The art gallery on the estate, which was one of its most valuable possessions, was completely destroyed except for three religious paintings. The mills also were demolished by the mob.

The latest reports from the Minsk Government state that the agrarian disorders have reached such a point that they threaten the complete ruin of agriculture there. The public organizations are doing their best to show the peasants the foolhardiness of their actions. In one district all the wine cellars were sacked and the militia found itself powerless to prevent drunken riots.

The public organizations and committees are striving to stem the tide of anarchy which is sweeping many districts of Bessarabia. The Kishinev peasants have driven their cattle onto fields where grain was being reserved. Food conditions are particularly serious in this part of Russia.

The Pskov District Committee has decided that all agricultural lands may be taken free of charge, and this has resulted in a general confiscation.

Proclamations are being issued by the various local governments in an effort to prevent the state of anarchy spreading to the thus far law-abiding districts.

WAS DISCOURAGED IN RUSSIA.

But British Labor M. P. Says Army Is Preparing to Strike.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, May 26.—James O'Grady, M. P., President of the General Federation of Trade Unions, who with Will Thorne, M. P., went to Russia, returned yesterday and gave his impression to a representative of The Daily News Besides interviewing the Provisional Government and Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils in various parts of the country, they visited the north and west fronts under Generals Gurko and Ruzsky, and addressed large meetings of troops amid the booming of guns.

"We were enthusiastically received," says O'Grady, "but a serious thing was that soldier delegates were sent with us from Minsk, and while we put the case for the Allied cause they made speeches denouncing the Provisional Government and counteracting as far as they were able our statements with regard to the Allied cause.

"By the time we got back to Petrograd we were rather down in the mouth in respect to the part the Russian army might play in any offensive or defense movement, but after interviews with M. Kerensky the impressions we had at the front were removed. We found orders had been issued enforcing discipline under penalties and insisting upon deserters returning by May 28, and furthermore that an ofensive should be undertaken within the next few weeks.

"The tendency to anarchy appears to be at an end. On the whole the outlook is exceedingly promising, and one of the greatest mistakes that the British press could make is to minimize or decry the obvious purpose of Russian society generally, which is to prosecute this war to a successful issue for the cause of the Allies. There will be doubts and difficulties will crop, but it is certain the Russian Army command, the Provisional Government and Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils throughout the country, while being in favor of honorable peace, have the determination well in their minds that there will be no separate peace with Germany, and that as far as circumstance will allow the Russians will take the offensive."

GOETHALS WANTS ALL STEEL SHIPS

Continued from Page 1.

the war then everyone who helps to build ships will help also to terminate this war."

Co-operation in business and the necessity of having business men take an active part in the shaping of the destinies of the country were the keynotes of the dinner. The speakers included, besides General Goethals, Judge Gary, the Chairman; George W. Perkins, John A. Topping, Chairman of the Republic Iron and Steel Company; Knox Taylor, and Emil Gathman of the Gathman Engineering Company.

Mr. Topping won applause when he said that he was convinced that this country must adopt in business the national system of co-operation as practiced abroad. He added that we must also enter into reciprocal tariffs and co-operate not only at home, but also with all foreign countries who are reciprocally inclined. He told of the quick response made by industry to the President's appeal, and commented upon the disappointing response made by young men to volunteer.

Responsibility Lacking.

"The lack of patriotic enthusiasm suggested by this experience is, I think, probably due to a lack of understanding by many of our people of the responsibilities of citizenship—of our national ideals," he continued. "We cannot have unity of purpose, in my opinion, without a more thorough conception of individual responsibility; and to awaken this spirit of moral consciousness we must have a broader education of the people. In other words, if democracy as a governing force is to be effective, it can only be made so by qualifying the people through education, or by necessity, for their civic responsibilities.

"In no other way can legislative initiative be taken from the political demagogue. It required the stimulus and necessity of war to break down the traditions heretofore surrounding the volunteer system, and we are to be congratulated on this result, for we have obtained in exchange equal service, or selective draft, which means that the first gun has been fired for the principle of co-operation. And I believe the public mind is now in a receptive mood to apply more broadly this principle, not only through the reconstruction period after the war, as is proposed by the Lever bill for the regulation of commodity prices, but for an indefinite period thereafter, if we inaugurate an earnest educational campaign for general co-operation.

"The problems of peace are urgent. It cannot be overlooked that war has brought about economic changes, and a world-wide readjustment of values must necessarily follow war inflation, although I do not expect to see the purchasing power of the 1914 dollar restored for some time to come, if ever. New conditions and new influences now confronting us should be carefully studied, and business men must help to solve future problems in a practical way and must not depend so largely upon academic thought for the solution of practical questions.

Would Revise Tariff Upward.

"Co-operation is, in my opinion, the key to the solution of most of our national and business problems. To make this accomplishment practical and possible, constructive legislation of somewhat the following character seems necessary:

"First, amendments to the Sherman Anti-Trust act to legalize price co-operation, subject possibly to Government regulation, to become effective after the war, so as to prevent disorderly liquidation of commodity values during the reconstruction period, to stabilize values thereafter, and for the protection of the general public.

"Second, revision upward of the tariff where necessary to protect home trade against unfair foreign competition; preferential tariff rates, however, to obtain wherever reciprocal trade agreements can be made to our advantage.

"Third—A thorough overhauling of our marine laws and the enactment of such amendments as will justify and encourage capital to permanently become interested in the operation of overseas shipping. If proper protection can not be given capital to justify it engaging in overseas shipping and to successfully compete with foreign ships without subsidy, then, in that event, we should subsidize American shipping.

"The method I would suggest for promoting the necessary preliminary campaign of education for the mobilization of public sentiment favorable to this legislative program would be co-operative publicity, which power is now generally recognized and recently was employed by the Academy of Political Science in calling a national conference of our leading citizens to publicly discuss and publish ways and means for improving our foreign relations, the object being not only to promote our diplomatic relations, but to extend our foreign commerce. Unfortunately, there are not many business men who are willing to devote their time to public affairs. But does not urgent necessity call for patriotic service in this direction?"

Before introducing Mr. Perkins, Judge Gary said that New York has become more of a temperance town since the advent of Billy Sunday, and he therefore proposed a toast to the President in whatever liquor there was handy at the tables.

Mr. Perkins said that twenty-five years ago, when we adopted the Sherman anti-trust law, Germany dropped the policy of competition and adopted the one of co-operation. When the war is over, he said, it will be a question whether the United States will be the new world or the old world. Germany's efficiency in every direction has enabled it to stand off practically the whole world.

"If we are going to stand by and insist on doing business as our forefathers did," he added, "it will then be a question whether this will be the new world or the old one. Present conditions are the fault of the business men themselves. We have been chasing the almighty dollar. The period of individualism as such has passed. It is making its exit through this war."

GARY SAYS STEEL MEN WILL DO FULL SHARE

Industry Already Mobilized for War Service—Bright Business Outlook.

The policy of President Wilson since the outbreak of the war, through neutrality and belligerency, was indorsed yesterday by Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, at the twelfth general meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute at the Waldorf. Judge Gary, who is President of the Institute, did not discuss the steel industry in relation to the war except to preface his address with this statement:

"I will make no reference to business conditions, as, with you, I feel that the business aspect should be more or less disregarded in contemplation of the world outlook. I think all of you, so far as our industry is concerned, feel that present conditions are very good. Prospects for the immediate future, and as far ahead as we can see, are excellent. For one I feel very hopeful of the future."

None of the delegates would discuss problems of the war as related to steel, and all of the papers were technical.

Judge Gary announced that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, at the request of the Council of National Defense, was studying payments by employers to employes in military service, and the re-employment of men returned from war, and he asked members of the Institute to keep their minds open until the report of the Chamber was made, so that all might adopt the same policy.

"We did not desire, we persistently and consistently sought to avoid, trouble with Germany and her allies," said Judge Gary in his address. "We had always been the true friends of the Teutons until the ruling powers, for reasons not comprehended by us, forced us into the position of self-defense. We believed, as indeed it was admitted by the invaders, that they were reckless, lawless and cruel in their treatment of their neutral and unoffending neighbors, but as a nation we refrained from interference or even criticism. We were neither indifferent nor selfish, but our President, after full and careful consideration of all the facts and the construction of the rules of international law as determined by the best legal talent, decided he was obligated to remain silent and inactive. For one, I think his conclusions were warranted.

"But at last war was forced upon us, and the President's clear, powerful, convincing, and eloquent statement of the case and impeachment of the enemy will stand out in history as one of the greatest official declarations and also as fully justified by the existing facts and circumstances.

"We have entered upon a colossal undertaking, and it is doubtful if any of us fully realizes the strength of the enemy. Germany is a giant, powerful, remorseless, conscienceless. And yet the Allies possess an element of strength not appreciated. They are contending that right makes might; their enemies that might makes right. We shall probably see other nations of strength and importance, now neutral, join the Allies, if the war shall be protracted. Some or all of the South and Central American republics, China, Spain, Scandinavia, Holland, and Switzerland ought to come in and probably will before the Central Powers are allowed to accomplish what they attempt."

Then the speaker asked: "What are we fighting for?" and gave this answer: "We are fighting to establish firmly and permanently maintain a basis whereby every international question in dispute must be determined in accordance with the principles of justice."

For this purpose, said Judge Gary, soldiers must sacrifice their lives, and "the time, money, and prayers of all civilians must be given for the soldiers." He said that the pecuniary burdens imposed upon every one must be "very great," and added:

"Some of us are complaining or criticising because of the enormous taxes that are likely to be imposed. We are apt to consider ourselves as opposed by the legislative or executive departments of the Government, as if they were partisans, seeking to punish or at least unfairly treat the individual. We do ourselves an injustice by harboring such thoughts. We can rightfully claim that the burden of taxation be equitably distributed; that all the people, after exempting the necessities of life, shall be compelled to contribute; and that there shall be no waste or extravagance in making expenditures. Taxes ought to be levied and distributed if possible so as to avoid clogging the channels of business prosperity. All this we may properly demand. Equitable distribution is fair and reasonable, and it makes all pecuniarily interested in the subject, including both the collection and the expenditure of the taxes levied. Less than this would tend to create classes—the worst thing for any country.

"Officials in Washington," continued the speaker, "are entitled to credit and praise for their management under existing circumstances, and, so far I believe there is no just ground for severe criticism."

Judge Gary remarked upon the fact that the Government had begun to co-operate with business, which policy he commended, and as illustrating what had been done, said that B. M. Baruch, Chairman of the Committee on Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, had requested him to form a committee on steel and steel products with himself as Chairman, which he had done. The personnel of the committee, he said, was: Elbert H. Gary, Chairman; James A. Farrell, Vice Chairman; James A. Burden, E. A. S. Clarke, Alva C. Dinkey, Willis L. King, Charles M. Schwab, and John A. Topping.

Sub-committees appointed by this committee, said the speaker, have mobilized the resources of the different producers of steel and turned their information over to the Secretary of the Iron and Steel Institute.

After his address Judge Gary called for a general discussion. The spirit did not move the 800 men present, although Judge Gary insisted that he knew many of them would talk if they felt that they could do themselves justice. There was danger of a thud in the proceedings, and the Chairman said:

"All those present who have something to say and would like to say it if they felt that they could do themselves justice please stand up."

Every man in the room jumped to his feet—and the next item in the order of business was taken up with enthusiasm running high.

Dr. William O'Neill Sherman, chief surgeon of the Carnegie Steel Company, read a paper on "Surgical Discoveries of the War and Their Application to Industrial Accidents," in which he detailed by statistics and lantern slides the results of the treatment of wounds with the antiseptic discovered by Drs. Alexis Carrel and H. D. Dakin, working in France under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation. "If such treatment had been made compulsory in the allied armies two years ago," Dr. Sherman said, "at least 150,000 lives and 75,000 amputations would have been saved." He expressed the belief that the treatment would be made compulsory in the American armies. Dr. Sherman also described the treatment of burns with a paraffin, beeswax, and resin mixture, and said that both treatments should be used in industrial accidents.

After hearing a number of technical papers, the meeting adjourned. The delegates will spend today in sightseeing and will meet in October in Cincinnati.

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HOOVER THINKS WAR MAY LAST 5 YEARS

Tells Trade Editors the Utmost Efforts Must Be Put Forth to Keep the Allies in Food.

VANDERLIP URGES ECONOMY

Cabinet Members Ask the Technical Press to Support the Government in Changed Conditions.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Members of the Cabinet and others actively engaged in the conduct of the war, outlined war aims and needs today to a meeting of editors of the country's technical and trade publications. All emphasized the magnitude of the task facing the nation and urged the publishers to support the Government in the change from peace to war conditions in industry. The Cabinet officers and representatives of the Council of National Defense told in detail of what the council was doing toward war preparation.

The food situation was presented by Herbert C. Hoover. The country, he said, faced a war that probably would last from two to five years, and only by the most careful measures could the United States give the Allies enough foodstuffs to keep them in the war with the force demanded to bring victory. The Allies' grain needs this year, Mr. Hoover said, would amount to about 1,000,000,000 bushels. The United States and Canada, with good crops, can furnish 60 per cent. of this without deprivation, but the Allies must have, he declared, at least 80 per cent. of their needs to keep their efficiency at the highest average.

"That means some deprivation for us," said Mr. Hoover, "but we must fill their needs."

Food prices in the United States were too high, he said, and if they continue at the present level wage readjustments must come or the workingman could not live. The first thing for the food administration to accomplish, Mr. Hoover said, was price stability, not only for this country but for the Allies. Fixing maximum prices had failed abroad and would fail here, and the Administration must seek to repair the broken chain of distribution.

Fighting Feudalism.

Secretary Lane set forth the purposes of the United States in entering the war.

"We are fighting feudalism," he declared. "The German ruler is willing to go to any length to see a feudalistic system established. The fiend of war himself would not stand for what the Germans have done in the last two years. Our interest as a nation and as a democratic people is involved in the war. The power that would do things that have been done would, if England were conquered, demand Canada, and we would live in haunting fear the rest of our lives. Put it in your editorials that America is fighting for something real, that we do not want to go back to where one man can enforce his will on a hundred million people, and where a man in khaki could be the master of the fortunes of this country."

Secretary Baker declared the outcome of this war would show whether the world really was progressing.

"We are fighting," he said, "against an impossible philosophy which has been founded on industrial ambition and aspiration. The imperial mind has been so obsessed with the idea of industrial supremacy that it has lost its sense of moral standards."

Every resource of the Allies, Mr. Baker said, was near exhaustion when the United States entered the war. There is no way to establish permanent peace, he declared, except through exercise of the superior power of the United States. In mobilizing every resource, said he, profound industrial changes were sure to come, and the help of the publications was needed to prepare people for the change.

Secretary Daniels asked the editors to "get it into the heart of business men that it is a crime to make more out of the war than a normal profit. The press is responsible for letting the people know everything about the Government, and the spirit of the Administration is that comment and criticism are the very life of a democracy."

Vanderlip Counsels Economy.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York, in a striking address, urged the editors to prepare the country for industrial changes which must come with the progress of the war. Production of luxuries, he said, must cease that all energy be directed toward supplying only the necessities of life. The war, he said, would stimulate business, but only business necessary for the people and for the fighting forces. One great lesson the war will teach the American people, he said, would be thrift and economy.

"The business of America's business men is to co-operate with the Government," said he. "The Government is organized for a new business. The business of war no longer is that solely of fighting, but all are combatants, all are in the fight. Our success will be measured by the degree of our organization.

"The Government asks for $7,000,000,000. Nobody knows what that means. We haven't got that much money, and if we haven't got it where are we to get it? We must get it from the wealth of the country, which is estimated at $250,000,000,000. But we can't subscribe railways and houses and business. All that our forefathers or ourselves have saved is in property. You can't invest money over again.

"This war must be fought on the savings of the future. The whole answer is in expansion of banking credits. We must borrow in advance of our saving and liquidate as we save. This applies to all, millionaire and employe alike. You are seeing the business men take bonds and let his employes pay for them. The war cannot be financed on the savings of the present.

"Our job in one way is more difficult than Britain's. The British people had $1,500,000,000 loaned out on foreign bills, but we have no foreign resources and we must borrow to pay. That teaches thrift. We are a nation of spenders and we must learn to economize. This is a lesson of tremendous importance. We should interest millions of persons and if we succeed in teaching them thrift we will have opened springs of resources equal annually to the amount of this bond issue.

"Some think economy will be bad for business; but no; business will be different, it will be a business of necessities. We cannot give the Government $7,000,000,000 and expect to have as much left as an present to spend. It is unpatriotic to spend money for anything but necessities now. You should cease employing labor in unnecessary things.

"We are about to see the greatest industrial activity the country ever has known. We will see the most intensive activity and the biggest wage scales, but it will be in the business of war. We will throw no one out of employment, but into a situation where two men are needed instead of one. Men engaged in producing luxuries should cease at once as a patriotic act."

Marshall Field Made a Sergeant.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Marshall Field, 3d, who recently enlisted as a private in the First Illinois Cavalry, has won his first promotion. By special order No. 42 he today became Sergeant Field.

REED AND CANNON ATTACK FOOD BILLS

Opponents of Measures in Senate and House Also Assail So-Called Alarmists.

REFUSE 'TRUST' ASSISTANCE

House Amends Lever Bill to Bar from Survey Any One Who Has Violated the Sherman Act.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Food bills caused spirited debate in both houses of Congress today, the speeches being confined largely to opposition, with Senator Reed and ex-Speaker Cannon as the chief objectors. So-called food alarmists came in for criticism in both houses.

Discussing the Lever Food Survey bill, Mr. Cannon said the entire proposal to conduct a food investigation was useless.

Representative Moore, a Pennsylvania Republican, obtained the adoption of an amendment which would prohibit the Secretary of Agriculture employing any person to assist in the food survey who is connected with a "trust" which has been dissolved because of a violation of the Sherman law. The Moore amendment, adopted by a vote of 71 to 58, reads:

"Provided that in the enforcement of this section the Secretary of Agriculture shall not engage for compensation, actual or normal, the services of any person or persons who have been associated with corporations or associations that have been dissolved for violations of the anti-trust laws."

While supporting his amendment, Mr. Moore read a newspaper report that the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association had tendered its free services to Herbert C. Hoover, food administrator. He charged that this association had been shown by investigation to be virtually if not actually a combination in restraint of trade. Mr. Hoover, said Mr. Moore, should "beware of Greeks bringing gifts."

"Mr. Hoover has been in Belgium a long time and does not know what has been going on in this country," said Mr. Moore. "He is not on to the curves of these people who want to tender their services free. My belief is that Congress should advise him, for he does not understand some of the conditions here."

The Republican leader, Mr. Mann, said that Assistant Secretary Vrooman was quoted in the news dispatches as having told an Omaha audience that if Russia should withdraw from the war or collapse the United States would have to put 5,000,000 men into European trenches at once and that the people of the United States might soon be grinding potatoes into flour because of the food shortage.

"I do not know whether they will or not," said Mr. Mann, "but it was not wise for the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture to make such a statement which at this time is foolish beyond belief. I do not wonder that some gentlemen here hesitate to grant to under officials of the Secretary of Agriculture, discretion which certainly would not be wisely exercised if possessed by this foolish Assistant Secretary."

Mr. Cannon said that Mr. Vrooman was not "the only pebble on the beach." He referred to the recent prediction of a Chicago minister that wheat would sell for $8 a bushel next Fall.

Senator Walsh gave notice today that he would move to strike from the Food bill the section giving the Secretary of Agriculture an appropriation to purchase seed and sell to the farmers at cost when in his judgment it was necessary. Various amendments are being prepared by other Senators.

During the debate Senator Sherman criticised the Council of National Defense for directing that certain products have preferential shipment by the railroads, and declared other industries were suffering, mentioning the cement business. He charged the high prices of wheat in part to the inability to get cars. Senator Nelson called attention to the drop in the price of wheat which resulted from the Chicago Board of Trade temporarily restricting its operations recently.

"The remedy to this situation rests with the grain exchanges," he said. "Let them do as was done in Chicago or we'll compel them to take that action."

Large future purchases by the Allies, Senator Reed said, were responsible for a large measure in the rapid rise of prices. The Allies, he said, had in all good faith bought from 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 bushels for future delivery, but there were not enough transport facilities. The Allies, finding they could not get the wheat across the seas, sold part of their holdings and bought more futures. This, Senator Reed said, resulted in their taking virtually a control of the market.

"I do not charge the Allies with gambling," he explained.

Senator Reed said such a condition could be remedied by negotiations between this Government and the Allies. He said another cause for the recent advance in the price of wheat was the statement attributed to Mr. Hoover, that flour might advance to $20 a barrel and wheat to $5 a bushel.

"Hoover has been worth millions of dollars thus far to the bulls," the Missouri Senator declared, adding that Americans must expect to pay high prices as long as Government officials announced to the world that it was about to starve to death. Consideration of a "food dictator" and the hoarding of food by housewives had helped to raise prices also, he declared.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN ASSAILED.

Senator Sherman Points Out Conflicting Statements on Food Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Government's newest publication, known as the Official Bulletin, published daily under order of President Wilson by the Committee on Public Information, of which George Creel is Chairman, came in for caustic criticism in the Senate this afternoon, when Senator Sherman of Illinois, Republican, invited attention to what he called conflicting statements attributed to Secretary Redfield and Attorney General Gregory, dealing with the food shortage situation. The statements were printed in the Official Bulletin.

During the debate Senator Brandegee wanted to know under what authority the Official Bulletin was published and how its expenses were paid. Senator Fall replied that Carranza published a "Diario Official" containing his official decrees, adding that "we have had such close association with the Carranza Government in recent years that it is possible that this is one of the products of their system." Flourishing a copy of the Official Bulletin, Senator Sherman said:

"I hold in my hand a copy of the Official Bulletin of May 17, 1917. My colleague (Senator Lewis) a few days ago took occasion to interpret and admonish certain public utterances that were made. I do not wish to follow in his footsteps, but in order that it may be properly elucidated for the information of the public on a subject that is leading to great precipitate action on the food question, I present in this copy of the Official Bulletin the parts which I have marked. One is from the Attorney General saying there is no danger, that it is ridiculous to talk about the shortage of food supplies, and the other from the Secretary of Commerce, saying that we are in danger of ultimate starvation. I should like to have the Cabinet reconcile itself before it sends out statements to the public at this time that are calculated not only to cause a food panic but great confusion in attempting to escape from it."

TWO POTATO DAYS A WEEK IN ENGLAND

Food Controller Allows Them to be Served Only on Meatless Days and Fridays.

DRASTIC PRICE SCHEDULES

Summary of Rationing Orders Shows in Detail How Foodstuffs Are Conserved.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The first official summary of the orders which have been issued by Lord Devonport, Food Controller of England, for the regulation, conservation, and equitable distribution of the food supply, was received here today by Government officials. They include all regulations and restrictions to date, including the prices fixed for certain commodities, which affect the general public, and are considered of especial interest in this country because of the request for extraordinary powers by President Wilson for the establishment of a department of food administration.

Here is the official summary of the various laws enacted giving powers to England's Food Controller:

Under the public meals order, all hotels, restaurants, clubs, boarding houses, and refreshment places generally are rationed by bulk according to the ascertained weekly average of meals served in them. The allowance of meat is based on an average of 5 ounces for each luncheon and dinner and 2 ounces for each breakfast served on non-meatless days; bread, 2 ounces for each breakfast, luncheon, tea, and dinner, with 1 ounce of flour for each luncheon and dinner; and sugar, two-sevenths of an ounce for each breakfast, luncheon, tea, and dinner.

Tuesdays are meatless days in London, and Wednesdays elsewhere in the Kingdom. Potatoes must not be served except on meatless days and Fridays. Establishments at which no meal is served costing more than 1s. 3d., exclusive of beverages, are exempt.

All tea shops are rationed in respect of breadstuffs and cakes. Where a public eating place is excluded from the Public Meals Order by reason of the fact that it never charges more than 1s. 3d. for any meal, it shall not serve any individual between the hours of 3 P. M. and 6 P. M. with more than two ounces in all of bread and cakes. This does not apply to places which limit to 6d. the maximum price charged for any meal not containing meat, fish, and eggs.

The making of any light, fancy pastries, muffins, crumpets, fancy tea cakes, and other light articles of food is prohibited. Cakes, buns, scones, and biscuits, which are permitted, must conform to certain requirements as to the amount of sugar and wheaten flour that may be used. Fifteen per cent. of sugar is allowed in cakes and biscuits, 10 per cent. in buns. No sugar may be used in scones. Not more than 30 per cent. of wheaten flour may be used in cakes and 50 per cent. in buns and scones. No ornamented cake or bun may be made.

Food Sale and Hoarding.

No trader, in selling an article, may impose a condition involving the purchase of any other article. No person may acquire supplies of food beyond the needs of his ordinary consumption.

A tradesman shall not sell any article of food where he has reasonable ground for believing that the quantity ordered is in excess of requirements. The Food Controller may order the inspection of premises in which he has reason to believe that hoarding is taking place.

The maximum price of wheat is fixed at 78 shillings per quarter of 480 pounds; of barley (other than kiln dried) at 65 shillings per quarter of 400 pounds, and of oats at 55 shillings per quarter of 312 pounds.

The extraction of flour from wheat is raised to a basis of 81 per cent.; the percentage of flour from other cereals to be mixed with wheaten flour must not be less than 10 per cent. and not more than 25 per cent. Barley, maize, oats, and rice may be used in the manufacture of bread, but when wheaten flour is used it must not be of the regulation grade. Bread must not be sold until it has been made at least twelve hours. The only loaves allowed are the tin loaf and the one-piece oven-bottom loaf. No currant, sultana, or milk bread may be made. No sugar may be used in bread.

All bread must be sold by weight. All loaves must be one pond or an even number of pounds. No wheat, rye, rice, tapioca, sago, manioc, or arrowroot or products thereof may be used except for human food. No bread or other product of cereals shall be wasted. No maize, barley, or oats or products thereof may be used except for human or animal food.

The Food Controller has taken over all flour mills of the United Kingdom which use wheat in the making of flour, except those with an output less than five sacks of flour per hour.

No chocolate may be sold or bought retail at a price exceeding 3 pence per ounce, or any other sweetmeats at a price exceeding 2 pence per ounce. The quantity of sugar used by manufacturers other than of jam, marmalade, or condensed milk, is reduced to 40 per cent. of the 1915 supply.

Milk, Tea, and Coffee.

The maximum retail price of milk is 2 pence a quart over the price on the 15th of the same month in 1914.

No tea may be packed other than the net weight. After July 1 all tea sold at retail, whether contained in a package or not, shall be sold by net weight. Forty per cent. of the total imports of tea from India and Ceylon are allocated for the purpose of the sale retail at 2 shillings 4 pence per pound. An arrangement has also been made with the Coffee Trade Association to supply a good, sound, pure coffee at a rate which would enable grocers to sell retail at 1 shilling 6 pence a pound.

The Food Controller has taken over all barley, foreign and home grown, other than home-grown barley which has not been kiln-dried. The output of beer is limited to the rate of 10,000,000 barrels per annum, as compared with 36,000,000 barrels before the war. The manufacture and sale of malt, or its use by other than a brewer for sale, is prohibited.

The summary winds up with the following:

Any infringement in order made by the Food Controller is a summary offense under the Defense of the Realm Regulations, and the offender is liable to imprisonment for six months, with or without hard labor, or a fine of £100, or both.

MINISTRY OF FOOD,
Grosvenor House, May, 1917.

BERLIN REPORTS AIR RAID.

Asserts Sheerness and Harwich Were Attacked Successfully.

BERLIN, May 25, (via London.)—"Airship squadrons under Captain Strasser on the night of May 23 attacked fortified places in the south of England, including Sheerness and Harwich, with success," says today's official statement. "All the airships returned without losses or damage, notwithstanding the perfected defenses of the enemy."

A British official statement yesterday said four or five hostile airships had raided the eastern counties of England and escaped because of the thick clouds. Bombs were dropped in rural districts, causing little damage.

MARTIN DEFENDS ZEAL OF CONGRESS

Senate's Democratic Leader Resents Statements That It Has Been Too Slow.

CITES BIG BILLS PASSED

Declares Members Have Scarcely Taken Time to Eat or Sleep Because of War Responsibilities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Senator Thomas S. Martin of Virginia, Democratic leader of the Senate, issued a statement tonight defending Congress against recent criticism that it has been too slow in passing urgent war legislation. The Senator summarized what Congress had done in the firty-five days since war was declared, saying that legislation of "enormous magnitude" had been passed with remarkably little delay. He indicated that Congress was to sit for at least forty-five days more. He expects it to keep up its pace until it adjourns.

Senator Martin's statement was given out soon after the Senate, on motion of Senator Pittman of Nevada, had spread upon the Senate record the speech of Mr. Balfour yesterday before the National Press Club, in which he commended the war legislative work of Congress. Senator Pittman said that the speech was encouraging to Congress as the appreciation of a man who was familiar with the necessities of the war.

"After all that has been said in criticism of the Senate," Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska remarked, "it is good to hear what Mr. Balfour says about us."

In his statement Senator Martin said:

"From April 2 to May 23 there were exactly forty-five working days, and the membership of this Congress has scarcely taken time to eat or sleep because of the responsibilities which the war has imposed upon them. It must be remembered that it was a new Congress that met in response to the call of the President, and that at the very outset it was confronted with the necessity of organization, a process ordinarily requiring time and involving many contests. In the present instance, however, the committees of both houses were named on April 3, the work of selecting them having been done during the vacation period.

"On April 2 the German war resolution was introduced into the House, and on April 6, or four days after the assembling of Congress, the President attached his signature to that measure. Certainly no delay was involved in the passage of this resolution, perhaps the most important ever offered whether in this or any other Congress.

"Since that time Congress has considered and passed appropriation bills of enormous magnitude for the conduct of the war. It has authorized the greatest bond issue ever brought forward by any Government at a given time, and has proceeded far toward the enactment of other measures considered necessary to equip the Government for active participation in the war.

"A brief survey of the action so far taken might be enlightening. Bills have passed as follows:

"1. Sundry Civil Appropriation bill carrying a total of $156,293,031.17.

"2. Army Appropriation bill carrying $273,046,322.50, and the Military Academy Appropriation bill carrying $1,345,496.18.

"3. General Deficiency Appropriation bill carrying in all $163,841,400.52.

"4. General Army and Navy Deficiency Appropriation bill carrying, as it left the Senate, $3,342,404,131.22, the greatest single appropriation budget of this or any other Government. Of this sum, $400,000,000 was actually appropriated for the establishment of a great merchant fleet for war purposes, and the expenditure of an additional $350,000,000 for the same purpose was authorized.

"5. A bill authorizing a bond issue of $7,000,000,000 'for the national security and defense.'

"6. An act to authorize the President to increase the military establishment by selective draft to 1,000,000 men, and to increase the strength of the regular army to 300,000 men and that of the National Guard to approximately 330,000 men.

"7. A joint resolution authorizing the President to take over for the United States the German interned ships in American ports.

"8. A bill to temporarily increase the commissioned, warrant, and enlisted strength of the navy and Marine Corps from 87,000 to 150,000 men in the first instance, and from 17,400 to 30,000 in the second.

"9. A bill to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, neutrality, and foreign commerce, generally known as the 'Espionage' bill.

"Bills have also been passed making important amendments to the Reserve Bank law and to the interstate commerce law, the latter giving the Interstate Commerce Commission two additional members and powers for the control of freight car distribution.

"It should also be noted that the House of Representatives has passed a very comprehensive and far-reaching bill for the purpose of raising the revenue necessary for carrying on the war. That bill has been sent over to the Senate, where the Senate Committee on Finance has given a great deal of attention to it, and will soon be ready to report it to the Senate for consideration."

ADVERTISEMENT.

POET CALLS COLORADO "THE ROCK-RIBBED STATE OF GRANDEUR"

After seeing the colossal works of Nature in Colorado; scaling the heights of Pike's Peak, and visiting the wonders of the new Rocky Mountain National Park (Estes), an eastern poet described Colorado as "The Rock-Ribbed State of Grandeur."

Probably it would be hard to find a more fitting title for America's Vacation-Land. At any rate it conveys in vivid fashion something of the tremendous impression made by Colorado on the thousands of tourists who behold its glories every year.

More and more, Colorado is becoming recognized all over America as the ideal place for a perfect vacation. The beautiful weather all the year 'round, the wonderful air that acts like a tonic and the myriad of interesting things to do and places to see make Colorado preeminently the place to go this summer.

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Make sure you visit Colorado this year, and be also sure you go by the Rock Island Lines.

Rock Island Travel Bureau, 1238B Broadway, New York, K. E. Palmer, G. E. P. A. Phones: Madison Square 2350, 2351.

CONFEREES OFFER CENSORSHIP BILL

Continued from Page 1.

time" declaring the character of the information that might be useful to the enemy meant nothing but giving authority to alter the scope of censorship as developments required. It did not, he thought, impose any power on the President to work out an arbitrary censorship.

Regards Bill as Vicious.

Senator Johnson of California, in taking issue with Senator Overman on this point, characterized the bill as more vicious than any that had yet been offered.

"The censorship provision agreed upon by the conferees today is worse by far, more drastic, more vicious, more worthy of condemnation than any other suggested provision with the single exception of the original censorship section introduced with the bill itself," said Senator Johnson.

"Its most vicious feature rests in the use of the words 'which information is or may be useful to the enemy.' It is vicious in permitting by its terms any man to make rules and regulations prescribing and defining the character of such information as may or may not be used. The clause making jury trials necessary is absolutely meaningless. Under every circumstance in a criminal trial the jury would pass on every issuable fact. This proposed section adds absolutely nothing to existing statutory law. The question of the application of martial law is not even mentioned.

"Under the terms of this proposed section the powers of the subordinates whom the President is empowered to appoint, are absolutely limitless, and the interpretations which these subordinates may place upon information of one sort or another is limited only by the ingenuity of the man who writes the rules and regulations and then interprets them.

"This redrafted censorship section will make no more favorable impression on the Senate than the other abortive efforts of the Judiciary Committee and the Administration supporters in the Congress. The Espionage bill will not pass the Senate with any censorship section embodied in it."

That there is to be stiff opposition to the amendment in the House was indicated tonight by Representatives Graham of Pennsylvania and McCormick of Illinois, who led the original fight against censorship in the House.

"This amendment will never get through the House," said Representative Graham. "It's going to be killed and put away so it won't come up again. The House is strongly against censorship and will be particularly opposed to the kind of amendment drawn up today. Its vicious and autocratic."

Chairman Webb of the House Conference on Censorship said it was unlikely that the amendment could get before the House, owing to the rush of prior legislation, before Thursday, but that it would go in as soon as the way was clear. He declined to predict what would happen to it.

PRESS COMMENT ON CENSORSHIP PLAN

How the Newspapers Regard the New Proposals of the Administration.

From The New York Tribune.

There is very little promise of intelligent or proper administration of any press censorship law in the initial performance of George Creel, censor, by title if not by law.

In all the arguments advanced by the champions of press censorship, who are spokesmen of the Administration, there has been a unanimous insistence that the purpose was not to suppress the expression of opinion editorially, but of news that might give aid and comfort to the enemy.

Now, in the face of all this protestation, the first effort of Mr. Creel is directed not at an editor whose news offended, but at an editor whose views gave pain. The editor of The Washington Herald, the first victim of our new censor, had not betrayed the country; the news that he discussed had already been printed broadcast over the nation with official permission. There was no addition made to the disclosure of fact, but the opinion of the editor of The Washington Herald was displeasing to Mr. Creel—that was all. * * *

For the sake of the American tradition of free speech The Tribune trusts that Congress will not consent to the creation of a situation in which the editorial policy of American newspapers will be subject to the telephonic industry of George Creel.

Washington's Theory a Mistake.

From The Sun.

Every one who has a comprehensive knowledge of the development of American institutions knows that the freedom of this nation depends largely upon the liberty of the press. We are just now at the threshold of a war for the defense of the world's right to be free from the tyrannous domination of the German Government; yet, singularly enough, many of the representatives of the Administration at Washington are insisting that the war cannot be successfully conducted unless Congress withholds from the newspapers of the country the liberty they have heretofore enjoyed, to publish the news truthfully and comment upon it fairly. * * *

The authorities at Washington would do well to modify their attitude toward the press. It is inexcusably hostile and distrustful. They are glad enough to seek the assistance of the newspapers whenever they want to give out statements or correspondence or other matter for the perusal of the public. Most of these utterance would be wholly ineffective and would fall utterly flat did they not get publicity through the press. Now, however, that military and naval expeditions are on foot and events are about to occur in which the people have the most vital interest, we are peremptorily told that the newspapers must not speak, except so far as they shall be licensed by the censor!

This theory is a tremendous mistake. The Government should trust the press and seek its aid instead of trying to keep it silent and thus deprive it of power. An Administration that is doing right has nothing to fear from the newspapers.

Urges Censorship Agreement.

From The New York World.

No newspaper in the United States has fought more battles for the freedom of the press than The World, and no newspaper is more jealous of that freedom; but we frankly recognize the fact that in time of war there is certain military information that must not be scattered broadcast. We are all agreed on that, and the great newspapers have done themselves and their profession honor by the voluntary censorship they have imposed upon themselves. But this does not end the matter.

The "publication" of military information is not confined to the great newspapers or to newspapers at all. There are innumerable agencies of "publication," and there is no way of reaching them which does not indirectly touch the great newspapers, most of which have little to worry about, no matter what the censorship rules may be, for they are strong enough to take care of themselves.

We do not think, however, that the great newspapers have a right to say that the Government must be without power to punish offenses relating to the publication of military information because that power may perchance affect them. Nor do we think it wise that nothing in the way of definite statutes should stand between the press of the United States and the drastic constitutional provision in respect to treason. * * *

Every compromise thus far proposed has contained the wise and salutary provision that the censorship shall not limit or restrict discussion, comment or criticism of the acts and policies of the Government and its representatives. There can be no gag upon the press if such provision is written into the law.

The misunderstanding between the Administration and the newspapers over the censorship law is unfortunate, and the blame must be divided equally between them. The Administration failed to consult responsible newspaper men in framing the original Espionage bill, and the newspapers failed to appreciate the necessity on their part of co-operating with the President in working out a law that would meet the inevitable situation.

But it is not too late to repair the damage that has been done. It is not too late to establish a solid foundation upon which the American Government and the American newspapers can work together for the winning of the war.

MEMORIAL DAY, ATLANTIC CITY. Pennsylvania R. R. Special Trains will leave Atlantic City for New York Wednesday, May 30, at 4:00 and 5:30 P. M.—Advt.

Relies on Senate's "Sanity."

From The Evening Sun.

The sanity of the Senate seems to be still one of the best assets of the United States. The news which comes from Washington regarding its attitudes and its activities is most encouraging. Apparently the unnecessary and un-American press gag law cannot get past its guardianship of public rights. This alone would constitute a high title to praise. But it is not all; the perniciously stupid Revenue bill jockeyed through the House of Representatives by a combination of recklessness and rapacity is in the way of being made fair and reasonable.

It is probably superfluous to expatiate upon the evils of the proposed censorship. The general arguments against it are commonplaces of modern democratic principle. What makes the present attack upon the press peculiarly vicious is its coincidence with demands by the President and his Administration for sundry overlordships that cover the whole range of public activity and private life.

The People Want the News.

From The Evening Telegram.

While no more inept act than the reprimanding of the editor of The Washington Herald could have been committed, we believe we voice universal newspaper opinion in saying we are glad it occurred, and as early as it did. * * * We do not believe it is the desire of President Wilson to use censorship to suppress legitimate news, even if that news reveals departmental scandals.

Censorship that would reduce the press of the country to the deadly level of the "Official Bulletin—Published Daily Under Order of the President by the Committee on Public Information, George Creel, Chairman," is not to be thought of. The people of the United States, from whom all power springs, want the news.

Opposes Policy of Secrecy.

From The Journal of Commerce.

The United States is in this conflict for the defense of a principle of national policy upon which its own Government was founded 140 years ago, and of which it is entitled to the claim of being the leading champion. Shall it not now avow its purpose and proclaim its methods in terms to convince friends and enemies? Shall it not be open and above board in word and action?

Shall it not avoid secret and underhand tricks and false pretense and let its own people, who are theoretically the real rulers, know what is going on and what to expect, so that they may give it support with understanding and good faith? It is a matter of course that in the actual fighting into which it is forced it must be on its guard against giving its foe any advantage or exposing its own designs, especially when the foe is utterly unscrupulous about observing any rules or rights in warfare. But shall it revert to the old policies or practices of deceit, false pretense, and underhand methods and even prevent the people of the country from knowing what is really going on and what current events signify?

Is there to be secrecy and not publicity while all the people, and not alone a set of rulers, are expected to sustain the conflict and pay its cost for the sake of its benefit in making all nations subject to the moral law in their relations to each other?

ALBANY.

Wants Free Criticism.

From The Times-Union.

The battle for free speech and a free press is on today with every prospect that democracy at home will win. The people of this country want to know how the war is going on, and when its conduct or the conduct of those charged with the activities of this crisis needs criticism the people want to see such criticism free from the intervention of a Government official.

BUFFALO.

Voluntary Censorship Successful.

From The Times.

No lightning change transformation on the stage ever struck keener surprise to an audience than that felt by the American people when it was made known that Marshal Joffre, ex-Premier Viviani, and their associates of the French mission were no longer in the United States, but were on the soil of France. Yet the secret of this departure, so sedulously preserved, was in the possession of a considerable number of persons. It was well known in the newspaper fraternity. Not a syllable or a hint of it was allowed to leak. The voluntary censorship the newspapers imposed on themselves is one of the most dramatic and convincing pieces of testimony which has been put in evidence since war was declared to the capability of the press to keep a secret and to its willingness to be a sphinx when that rôle is necessary.

Sees Need of Censorship.

From The Enquirer.

Public opinion will be convinced of the need of censorship by the abuse of free press and free speech. This country is filled with what President Gompers of the Federation of Labor has described as "conscious or unconscious agents of the Kaiser." They have muffled themselves since the declaration of a state of war, but they have been visibly growing bolder as the prospect of restraint lessened. They will develop such treasonable clamor as consciousness of safety increases that the whole country will demand their suppression. Public opinion will grow, though against its will, to understanding that censorship of press and speech is necessary.

ROCHESTER.

Defends the Overman Restriction.

From The Union and Advertiser.

Patriotic newspapers need not fear this (Overman) restriction. It relieves them of the danger of deciding wrongly, through ignorance of military affairs, what is or is not of value to the enemy. It prevents unscrupulous newspapers from aiding the enemy. It keeps the news hunger of some newspapers from beclouding their judgment. It allows all to discuss freely the war and conduct of it by the United States. Newspapers must expect to give up some of their rights during the war, as every other interest has to. To ask them to give up the right to publish all the news is not asking too much of them. They should patriotically submit to this restriction.

PROVIDENCE.

The Press Loyal.

From The Evening News.

Press censorship is unpopular in this country. The Evening News believes that Senator Colt of Rhode Island took the proper position when he said the people of this country would approve necessary restrictions upon the press of the country in order that the country itself might be saved from the terrible cost of a long war. The press of the country, it must be admitted, has stood patriotically by the Government in its desire that certain news concerning the movements of the fleet, the dispatching of soldiers, and the like be not published, and The News believes the press of the country would be just as consistently loyal in this regard without any drastic censorship.

HARTFORD.

Will Not Tolerate a Gag.

From The Evening Post.

It is perhaps necessary to have some sort of control over the dissemination of news in time of war. An unintelligent control or a control exercised arbitrarily and without intelligence is, however, worse and more dangerous than no control at all. Press censorship should be exercised only in the direction of safeguarding information that should not fall into the hands of the enemy. A censorship used chiefly to cover up errors and blunders is not a censorship, merely an official club, and in this country we have no use for clubs. The American press may need a suggestion or a hint now and then. It does not need nor will it tolerate, nor will the American people tolerate, a gag.

NEW HAVEN.

People Averse to Gag Law.

From The Times-Leader.

The people of this country will not consent to gag law. Free speech and free press are included among rights that are everywhere considered sacred; rights which cannot with impunity be abused, the proper use of which must be insisted upon in the name of liberty, justice, national safety, and national honor.

Because he fears that some newspaper may not be loyal and discreet, President Wilson asks that all newspapers be gagged and commanded by dictators named by himself. This is a stab in the back of every loyal editor and publisher. It is a stab that President Wilson should be the last man on earth to give, for no President and the head of a nation ever had more loyal support than newspapers, regardless of politics, have given Woodrow Wilson and will continue to give him as long as he does or tries to do what is right.

Willing to Trust the President.

From The Register.

The intelligent sense of this country must see to it that nothing is done fundamentally curtailing the liberty of the press, or establishing a precedent which might lead to such curtailment. But this is a time of war, and doubtless the President is right in his belief that some power should be placed in his hands for the restraint of the few who will not be bound either by the national welfare or the honor of their profession from mischievously using the great power of the press. We should be able to trust him for the judicious exercise of a conservative degree of authority to that end, purely as an emergency measure.

PORTLAND, MAINE.

Would Copy Prussian Methods.

From The Express Advertiser.

The proposition to empower the President to prevent and punish criticism is a proposition to adopt Prussian methods in America. The Administration which fears criticism shows by the expression of that fear the yellow streak. Instead of trying to get power to silence his critics the President should find the men, regardless of their party affiliations, who can do the service required of them—men who are up to the mark. To whine for power to silence criticism is the weakest course the Administration could take. Better that its officials should, in the parlance of the day, 'get on to their jobs,' and so conduct the affairs which they have under their charge as to merit only praise from these disinterested, honest, loyal critics—the press of America.

PHILADELPHIA.

No Club Over a Loyal Press.

From The Evening Telegraph.

There is a disposition on the part of everybody, and without regard to party, to give the President all necessary and reasonable powers during the existence of war, but it is neither necessary nor reasonable that there should be any power in this country at any time to control the voice of the press, or of the people, in honest judgment of the acts of public servants. The newspapers of the country are loyal and no more likely to give aid and comfort to the enemy than Government officials, and quite as likely to manifest good judgment. If there are individual cases which justify it, they can be dealt with under the laws of treason, but no power can wield a club over a loyal press in this free nation.

MILWAUKEE.

Censorship a Backward Step.

From The Leader.

It is amazing that the Administration should still insist that it wants the censorship provision retained in the Espionage bill. This provision is utterly subversive of the freedom of the press, of which this nation has boasted ever since its origin. Should this provision be adopted it would be still more farcical than it now is to claim that this country is fighting for the advancement of democracy and popular government. It would be a distinct step backward. It would be taking on some of the worst features of the autocracy which Russia has thrown off. Our nation should go forward, not backward.

Press Freedom Indispensable.

From The Evening Wisconsin.

The military secrets of Government should not be exposed to enemies—that goes without saying—but to formally authorize the President to promulgate rules governing publications might prevent salutary freedom of discussion. Newspapers of unquestionable loyalty hope that the substance to the Cummins amendment will not be restored to the Espionage bill, and that the measure as passed will contain nothing interfering with the proper liberty of the press, which is indispensable to good government.

CHICAGO.

Some Censorship Necessary.

From The Daily Journal.

Some sort of censorship is admitted by all to be vital. American newspapers have shown wonderful patriotism by voluntarily imposing silence on themselves concerning every topic which in their judgment could give aid to the enemy if published, but it is unwise to trust indefinitely to patriotism which is not coupled with expert military knowledge.

CINCINNATI.

Censorship Not Required.

From The Times-Star.

The United States should be careful not to repeat England's mistakes with an overwrought censorship. The censorship provision first suggested to Congress was outrageous and indefensible. The compromise now understood to be under consideration in conference, allowing freedom of comment and criticism of acts and policies of the Government, is less objectionable. The conduct of American newspapers since the beginning of the war indicates, however, that the national interests are safe without press censorship.

BALTIMORE.

No Present Need of a Censorship.

From The News.

The Government has gotten along so well thus far without a Censorship bill that there seems little occasion to become worked up over one. If harm results from unwise publicity, the demand for a law to prevent repetition of the offense will be so widespread that there will be no trouble in getting action from Congress. Meanwhile the Government can proceed as it is now doing in regard to the Pershing expedition. The importance of keeping the news of the departure of this division for France is recognized in every newspaper office, and newspapers will not be blurting it out.

NEW ORLEANS.

Deplores Renewal of Censorship.

From The Item.

We regret to note that the President himself has moved for a reopening of the censorship question. If the conference of the two houses includes a diluted provision in the Espionage bill, it will certainly mean more delay for another fight in the Senate. This cannot result in anything worth while in censorship. Censorship itself is distinctly a secondary matter, because it presents no demand of pressing import, can be properly discussed when specific ground for the need of it is shown, and it is dangerous and reactionary in its tendency backward to autocracy under any circumstances imaginable.

RICHMOND, VA.

Thinks Some Must Be Muzzled.

From The Evening Journal.

Unless all newspapers observe the amenities and refrain from tipping off information to the enemy, in the mad desire to print first certain pregnant items of news, great damage to our cause may result. It is because we entertain such a fear that we sympathize with the President's stand in regard to a censorship provision in the Espionage bill. Self-respecting, loyal, patriotic newspapers do not have to be bound by statute to keep the faith. It is the other kind that require muzzling. Always the strong are put to inconvenience in order that the indiscretions of the unstable may be curbed. High-principled newspapers must suffer in this instance to keep the wobbling brethren in line.

LOS ANGELES.

Free Press and Liberty Inseparable.

From The Evening Herald.

Freedom of the press and the beacon light of liberty are inseparable. When the press of the nation is muzzled the light of liberty will be smothered under the bushel of oppression. Free speech, free thought, and a free press are guaranteed under the American Constitution, and it is a grave mistake to attempt to abridge the people's rights at a period of our history when the confidence of the people is most required and when intensest patriotism is vitally essential to the success of the nation in the vast undertakings to which this nation has been committed.

SEATTLE.

For "Reasonable" Censorship.

From The Times.

The Seattle Times inclines to the view that censorship regulations of some sort should and will be decreed before the adjournment of the present session, but it believes they will be designed merely to cloak information of military value and will not trench upon the right of the press to comment in any way it may see fit upon the acts and policies of public officials. There will be no repetition in this country of Britain's censorship blunders.

Public opinion may be expected to guide the press in great measure, restraining it where too drastic in its expressions and spurring it on where too lenient. Such an arrangement, coupled with a reasonable law under which the publication of military information of value to the enemy would be suppressed, would meet the needs of the situation for the present at least.

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The Terry Cloth Robes are in rich Jacquard designs and the Blanket Robes are in attractive Navajo Indian designs.

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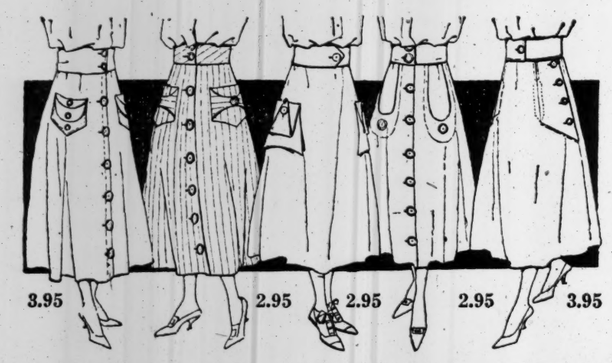

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Bags new in design and unusually rich in coloring, made of the finest materials throughout. The patterns are such as to be admired by those who would have a bag distinctly individual in pattern, yet thoroughly in keeping with the mode of the day. They are all very special values.

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An Important Special Offering of

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Extra Knickerbockers Included.

Suits such as these will win the admiration of parents whose boys are "hard" on their clothing. The fabrics are unusually good, and the tailoring has been executed to insure maximum wear. Several snappy models to select from, in a splendid assortment of Fancy Mixtures. Sizes 7 to 18 years.

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Dressy Norfolk Suits, with many distinctive touches, cleverly tailored by America's foremost specialists in apparel for boys. Made of All Wool Navy Blue Serge, in sizes 7 to 18 yrs.

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In three smart styles—with sport collar; collar attached or neckband style. Made of fine woven Madras, Percales, or Mercerized Fabrics in plain white or fancy striped effects. Ages 7 to 16. Collarbands 12 to 14½. Guaranteed Fast Colors. *Second Floor.*

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Smart Styles	Serviceable Materials	Wanted Colors
Formerly $9.95	Reduced to	$5.95
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Values of more than usual interest in

Misses' Afternoon and Street Dresses at $18.50 and $25

Grouped under these two prices will be offered today excellent values in smart two-piece and shirt-waist frocks, many of which are exact copies of much higher-priced models. The styles are youthful and becoming, developed in Crepe de Chine, Charmeuse, Taffeta, Plaid and Foulard Silks in combination with Georgette Crepe. All the new shades, and in white, navy blue, and black. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Stunning Voile and Tissue Frocks for Girls

--the newest thing in Summery attire for growing girls. Made in shirt waist effect with white waist and full pleated skirts, and ribbon belt. Also in "Dutch Boy" and Belted models, showing hand-smocking at yoke and pockets. Rose, Copenhagen Blue, Canary, and Green. Ages 6 to 14 years.

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$5.85 Wonder Hats

—the greatest millinery values ever known in America

Our milliners have created for warm Summer days a collection of Taffeta and Satin Hats, exquisitely trimmed with soutache braid. They all appear in a special presentation today on the Third Floor, affording a latitude of choice such as no woman has before seen in trimmed millinery at one price.

Close-fitting Turbans, 'Tam' Effects, Sailors that are delightfully different, and many other smart styles

are a part of this magnificent display, together with a splendid variety of new straw hats combined with Velvet, Maline, or Satin. Altogether, a collection of *The New* in millinery at a price which in no way indicates the true character of these beautiful creations. They must *be seen* to be fully appreciated. Two models *illustrated*.

Women's Wool Jersey and Pongee Sport Dresses Special at $18.50

Just in time for the holiday. Dainty one-and-two-piece models, in jacket and straight-line effects, suitable for seashore, country club and mountain wear. Trimmed with braid or embroidery. Colors: Kelly Green, Gold, Rose, Grey, or Navy Blue.

Also—Smart coat effect dresses in natural pongee. Extraordinary values.

New Foulard and Georgette Crepe Dresses at $18.50

Very attractive semi-dress model, reproducing with unusual exactitude the charm of an expensive imported dress. Fashioned of Polka Dot Foulard and Georgette Crepe, in Navy Blue with White Dot and Black with White Dot. Sizes 34 to 42.

Also—A Very Special Offering of 1,000 Smart "Tub" Frocks

Not the kind of dresses usually known as "tub" frocks, but chic and very attractive dresses in new styles, developed in Ginghams, Chambray, and Combinations of Voile and Gingham, and in All Voile in plain colors; also in White French or Ramie Linen, French Crepe and Cotton Georgette; many trimmed with soutache braid or embroidery. Sizes 34 to 44.

$5.95 $7.95 $8.95 $10.95 $12.50

Of Unusual Importance on the Fourth Floor

A Sale of Women's Suits at half former prices

Regularly $25 to $100

Reduced to $12.50 to $50

When you consider that only the very finest suits created by American and European couturiers find their way into our stocks, you will realize the importance of this offering. The models are in tailored and dressy effects, handsomely tailored in Men's Wear Serge, Gabardine, Poiret Twill, Vigereaux, Taffeta, Silk Faille, Soire and other fashionable materials, in all wanted colors, including Navy Blue and Black. All beautifully lined in Plain and Fancy Silks. Sizes 34 to 44, and two models up to 50½.

Women's Motor Coats Reduced

Formerly $19.50

Now, $10

Exceptionally well tailored coats in Egyptian Plaids, English Mixtures, Soft Vicunas and Tweeds. All sizes 34 to 44. *Sixth Floor.*

Keep Dry by Using The "India" Umbrella

The umbrella with the safety valve.

The India keeps off the drippings all the way around. It spreads wider than any other umbrella, and it cannot blow inside out because of the flexible rib tips which automatically release wind pressure. Look over the new models today—they are to be had in colored effects and black.

Prices: For Men—$2, $3, $5
For Women—$2 to $12.50

Sweaters That Are New

for the seashore, the links, and every other purpose will be a special feature on the third floor today. The prices are remarkably low, and the styles are the very newest for 1917.

At $8.95—Smart "Russian" effect Sweaters with large sailor collar and sash, and large pockets. Made of Fibre Silk, in Turquoise, Pink, Burgundy, Rose Corn.

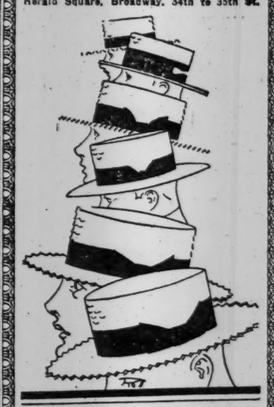
At $10—Wool Jersey Sport Coat Sweaters, in full belted model, with large sailor collar and pockets. Pink, Corn, French Blue, and Lavender. Remarkable value.

At $19.95—Pure Silk Sweaters in a very charming model with new sash, sailor collar and novel pockets. Colors: Nile Green, Rose, Copenhagen Blue, Burgundy and White.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attraction: Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.



Fall In Line Today For A New Straw Hat

This is no time to quibble over a few degrees Fahrenheit. Everywhere you can see evidence of the opening of the straw hat season. Here you can see a complete assortment of

Sennits Leghorns Splits Panamas Bangkoks Milans Baliuags and Novelty Braids

in smart shapes that are correct for Summer, 1917. The prices, as usual, are lower than elsewhere.

Splits and Sennits, $1.89 and $2.74
Panamas, $3.89, $4.89 to $42.75
Leghorns, $4.89 to $6.89
Bangkoks, $4.89 to $8.74
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Silk Shirts

Variety in price and variety in materials and patterns make your selection an easy matter. Broadcloth silk garments with satin striped effects in attractive colorings, as well as flat striped patterns. $5.89
Others of broadcloth silks, crepes and satin striped fabrics, well tailored in every particular. $4.89
Jacquard designs and tan, blue, helio and black stripes on white grounds make up our assortment of silk and madras mixture shirts. $1.89
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

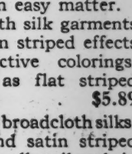
Men's Silk Hose, $1.39

Heavy, pure silk hose, full fashioned, with reinforced toes, heels and soles. All sizes in champagne, tan, gray, black and white. They fit comfortably and wear well.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Centre.

Motor Robes for Spring, $6.94

We still have some of these lightweight robes of all wool covert cloth in several shades of tan, gray or olive. Size 54x72 inches. Finished with four rows of silk stitching. The material, purchased from a manufacturer of men's clothing, is of much better quality than that usually used for motor robes.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Today Ends The Sale of Men's Shoes and Oxfords



You can still find a good assortment of these fine shoes — all marked at much less than our usual "Lowest-in-the-City" prices. For instance:

Former Prices	Sale Prices
$3.96	$3.24
$4.96	$4.24
$5.94 & $6.49	$5.24

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th Street, Rear.

How to Reach the Men's Departments

By coming in the men's entrance at 35th St. and Broadway, you are immediately within reach of the men's furnishings, hats, canes, gloves, hosiery, underwear, shoes, stationery and books. An elevator, right at hand, will carry you to the clothing, motor goods, sporting goods, camera and cigar departments on the Fifth Floor.

MAY HOLD TENANTS IN COLD APARTMENTS

Landlords Plan to Protect Themselves in Case of a Coal Famine.

TO REFUND PART OF RENT

Upper Manhattan Property Owners Also Want Tenants to Pay High Cost of Fuel.

If apartments are cold next Winter, and there is no hot water, it won't do the tenants any good to threaten to move—that is, it won't if they sign a lease which has the clause that the owners of apartments are planning to insert. This will state that because an apartment is cold is no good reason for breaking the lease. The reason for the landlords' action is that they cannot get dealers to sign coal contracts; the dealers won't sign the contracts because they can't get the mine operators to guarantee delivery; the operators won't guarantee delivery because they can't get the railroads to guarantee cars, and the railroads won't guarantee the cars because the war has given them more work than they can do. At any rate, the landlords want it arranged so that if the tenant has no heat, it won't do him any good to blame them. The tenant may get his own heat where he can or he may get part of his rent back, but he can't break the lease if the landlords get him to sign the proposed clause.

The Upper Manhattan Property Owners' Association has set the pace by inserting in new leases a clause whereby the higher cost of coal or the contingency of no coal is shifted to the tenant. The clause also bars suits for damages, and provides that the failure of the owner to supply hot water and heat is not sufficient ground for breaking a lease.

The clause reads as follows:

Further. The tenant agrees, as an express consideration by the landlord, that if the landlord is unable to give heat or hot water, because of inability, due to no fault on his part, to obtain coal, that such failure shall not constitute an eviction, actual or constructive, or a breach of condition, or covenant, or the basis of any suit for damages; but the landlord agrees to allow the tenant a sum equal to 10 per cent. of rent per diem, as specified herein, for each day of such period when heat and hot water are not furnished, providing said period exceeds forty-eight hours. Further, it is agreed that if the landlord is only able to obtain sufficient coal for hot water purposes, then the above allowance is to be at the rate of 5 per cent. per diem. It being understood that 2 per cent. of rent per diem of the allowance is for lack of hot water.

Further. It is mutually understood and agreed to that the rent herein specified is predicated upon the landlord's ability to obtain coal at a price not exceeding 25 per cent. over the April 1917, quotations of $5.20 per ton for pea coal, $6.75 per ton for egg and broken coal, and $7 per ton for nut and stove coal, and in the event that the landlord is not able to buy coal except at a price in excess thereof, the tenant agrees to pay to the landlord during such period of time as the price of coal is in excess of the amount stipulated above his proportionate share of said excess amount, which amount is to be calculated as follows: The excess cost is to be fixed by deducting the amount which coal would cost at its highest point (as above specified) from the amount actually paid out for each monthly period when steam is on, and dividing said excess cost equally between the tenants each month, which amount is then to be added as the monthly rent then next due, be deemed rent, and be collectible as such.

Charles S. K. Kohler, a Washington Heights realty dealer, said that the first part of the clause was to be used by all and the second part by those who might deem it necessary.

"This clause," said Mr. Kohler, "has been adopted only after careful deliberation and with a view to it being as fair to the tenant as to the landlord. Owing to the unusual and unprecedented conditions, which all apartment house owners are now facing, because of high prices and a great scarcity of coal, it was deemed necessary that a clause such as this be adopted as a protection to both landlord and tenant."

Laurence B. Elliman, of Pease & Elliman, renters of high-class apartments, said last night that the real estate firms of the whole city were contemplating some such action as had been taken by the Upper Manhattan owners. He added that it wasn't a question of the price of coal, but that the landlords couldn't get coal contracts at any price.

"We simply cannot get coal," he said. "Of course, just now there is no crisis because heat is turned off in apartments. We will try during the Summer to get all we can; but we want some protection against affairs next Winter, if, after we do the best we can, we cannot get enough coal."

Mr. Elliman explained that most of the apartments rented by his firm were already leased for the year beginning next October, and that by a clause as contemplated he would get protection on only a small percentage. But, he pointed out, the leases on smaller and cheaper apartments were generally made in August and September, and that therefore many firms had ample time to insert the protecting clause in their leases.

It may be said that the dealers themselves do not expect the clause to keep people from signing leases. Prices on next year's leases are being generally increased. The supply of apartments, they say, does not equal the demands. In addition the high cost of building material and of labor has practically put an end to the erection of medium class apartment buildings, and it is estimated that it would take several years of constriction work to catch up with the demand. A statement by the upper Manhattan owners said that they had made a vain search for a heat substitute for coal.

CUT OFF HIS WIFE AND SON.

Marshall Will Says She Abandoned Him Forty Years Ago with Boy.

The will of William Marshall, who had an electrical business at 709 Lexington Avenue, and who died May 16, cuts off his wife, Mrs. Rose Marshall, and his son, George B. Marshall of Larchmont, with $1 each because "my wife abandoned me more than forty years ago, taking with her my son. As my wife and son have never visited me nor inquired as to my welfare since then, I do not desire them to have any other share in my estate."

The estate is valued at more than $70,000. The testator gave his entire business and $5,000 to his friend and employé, Arthur Graham of 961 Lexington Avenue, and left the residue to his "dearest and most faithful friend," Frida Bullinger of 70 East Fifty-eighth Street. Elizabeth Ives of 886 Lexington Avenue got $5,000, and $1,000 went to his housekeeper, Della McGrath. Richard Morrison of the Grand Hotel got $5,000, and $1,000 went to Colonel Joseph Huston of San Francisco.

HOTELS BAR LIQUOR TO ALL IN UNIFORMS

Managements of Leading Hostelries Will Take No Chance of Violating Law.

NO TREATING TO BE ALLOWED

Even at Dinners Beer and Wine Will Be Refused Military Men Guests of Civilians.

The managements of the leading hotels of New York decided yesterday that they would serve no alcoholic beverages to any man wearing a uniform that designated him as belonging to any arm of the Federal or State service.

The management of the Waldorf said that although the "no liquor" provision of the military draft law was not clearly understood as applying to officers and men of the navy, National Guardsmen, and the Marine Corps, the hotel had decided to refuse liquor to any one in uniform, whether engaged in the military service of New York State or the United States.

"Even if the law permits the sale or giving of liquor to the members of any one or more branches of the military service, we do not care to take the responsibility of making any distinction," said the Waldorf representative. "For that reason we shall consider the law as applying to all alike."

The Plaza, St. Regis, Biltmore, Vanderbilt, Belmont, Park Avenue, McAlpin, Manhattan, Murray Hill, Astor, and other hotels have reached a similar decision. It is admitted that the act is somewhat ambiguous and that its provisions may ultimately have to be determined by the courts, but none of the hotels will seek any legal action. If there is to be a review of the act legally it will be a matter for the Government authorities, it was said.

Hotel managers say the law will apply equally to military men attending dinners at hotels at the invitations of civilians, the former not being permitted to have either beer or wine with food. Although the law became effective on May 19, its provisions were not generally known, and little attention was paid to it until yesterday. But its general effects will be more severely felt by restaurants and saloons. Cafés and saloons near the Brooklyn Navy Yard and in the vicinity of forts, where the larger share of the business is derived from sailors and artillerymen and soldiers, will lose heavily, and some of them will probably be forced out of business.

An interpretation by Government officials of the "no liquor" provision of the military draft law made yesterday rules that no alcoholic beverage may be sold or given to any member of the armed forces of the country. This is held to apply both to officers and privates. As the wording of the measure specifically refers to "selling" liquor, it was believed in some quarters that the giving away of liquor or "treating" did not come within the meaning of the draft provision. United States District Attorney Marshall after discussing this feature with Attorney General Gregory, over the telephone to Washington, announced: "Any attempt at technical evasion of the military prohibition law will be met with immediate prosecution. The words 'selling' and 'serving' are held to be synonymous." Mr. Marshall added that the same application would apply in all cases similar to that of buying or giving liquor to a minor or a child.

The section of the draft law which gives the President discretion for its enforcement at any place says:

Section 12.—That the President of the United States, as Commander in Chief of the army, is authorized to make such regulations governing the prohibition of alcoholic liquors in or near military camps and to officers and enlisted men of the army as he may from time to time deem necessary or advisable; provided, that no person, corporation, partnership, or association shall sell, supply, or have in its possession any intoxicating or spirituous liquors at any military station, cantonment, camp, fort, post, officers' or enlisted men's club, which is being used at the time for military purposes under this act, but the Secretary of War may make regulations permitting the sale and use of intoxicating liquors for medicinal purposes. It shall be unlawful to sell any intoxicating liquor, including beer, ale, or wine, to any officer or member of the military forces while in uniform, except as herein provided. Any person, corporation, partnership, or association violating the provisions of this section or the regulations made thereunder, shall, unless otherwise punishable under the articles of war, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or imprisonment for not more than twelve months, or both.

The law is expected to be obeyed without formal notice from the Federal authorities. Mr. Marshall said no "official" warning would be sent to places where liquor is sold.

For the first time in years sailors in Brooklyn were unable to get liquors at any place within miles of the navy yard. As officers and enlisted men in all branches of the service are required to wear service uniforms on all occasions, there is no way for them to evade the law. It is expected, however, that there may be some violations, as, for instance, where civilians may buy bottles of liquors and secretly hand the contents over to the uniformed men.

ENEMY ALIEN RUSH GOES ON

7,000 Apply for Permits, Among Them Otto Goritz of Metropolitan.

A new record in enemy alien registration was made yesterday, when more than 7,000 Germans filed applications in the Federal Building for permission to live or do business in areas which are within one-half mile of a Federal or State arsenal or armory or other military establishment. So great was the jam that United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy, who is in charge of the granting of permits, had to ask Federal Judges to vacate their courtrooms on the third floor of the Federal Building so as to use them as offices. In addition the Marshal had to call on the Judges to loan him their clerks and secretaries to aid in handling the rush.

Among the Germans who applied for permits yesterday were Otto Goritz, the Metropolitan Opera singer, and Carl Friedberg, the German pianist. They were accompanied to the Marshal's office by Frank Damrosch, the orchestra conductor, and Ernest Henkel of the business staff of the Metropolitan Opera House, who vouched for them.

Among those who have applied for permits are several young Germans between 21 and 31 years of age, the ages fixed for military service by the new selective draft act. There is reason to believe that some of these are American citizens seeking to create the impression that they are still subjects of the Kaiser in order to keep out of the draft army which is to be organized in September. The status of these men is now a subject of investigation by Federal agents.

ONION INDICTMENTS BRING DROP IN PRICE

New York Speculators Saved from Prosecution by Public Outcry of Last Winter.

HOW CROP WAS CORNERED

Farmers Held Stock at Option of Buyers Until Onions Brought $14 and $15 a Bushel Through Resales.

Premature publicity saved from indictment a score or more New York produce men who had speculated unlawfully in onions, in the opinion of P. Q. Foy, publisher of The New York Daily Market Report, who brought the alleged onion corner to the attention of the Federal authorities. That the Federal action taken in Boston, where eighty-eight men were indicted, has helped to clear up the situation is shown by the fact that prices of onions in the local market continued yesterday the downward movement that began several days ago.

The great fact emphasized by the Boston indictments "for conspiring to monopolize interstate commerce in onions" is, it was said, the need for action to deliver the country from the food speculator.

Nearly all of the Winter onions handled in New York, Mr. Foy said, come from the Connecticut Valley. They are produced by small farmers whose crops range from 150 bushels to 1,200 bushels. "During last October and November onion speculators went through the onion district offering the farmers from $1.75 to $2.25 a bushel for their onions, with an agreement that the farmers should keep the onions in their cellars until they were called for," said Mr. Foy. "Most of the farmers were glad to make such an agreement, for the price quoted was much more than they had been receiving. Some refused the terms, but the speculators kept on buying up the supply in New England and late in November raised their price to the farmers to $2.50 to $3 a bushel." When the price was raised to $3 a bushel the speculators had about 2,000,000 bushels, and then some farmers demanded and obtained $3 a bushel. The onions were sold and resold until they brought $14 and $15 a bushel. Then came the exposure.

George W. Perkins, head of the Mayor's Food Supply Committee, said yesterday that the Boston indictments showed the necessity for closer food control.

Onions dropped yesterday from 25 to 50 cents below the price of a week ago. Forty-two cars of Southern onions arrived in the market. Texas yellows brought from $1.75 to $1.85 a bushel and Texas whites from $1.60 to $2.10. New potatoes arrived in much larger supply and, while fancy stock held steady, there was a marked decline in all low grades. Cabbages are in larger supply and lower.

SHABUOTH FESTIVAL TODAY.

It Will Begin at Sunset in Temples and Synagogues of the World.

The celebration of the Jewish Festival of Shabuoth, the Pentecost of the Hebrew people, will begin at sunset today with impressive ceremonies in the temples and synagogues throughout the world. The orthodox Jews continue the celebration for two days, while the modern section of the Jewish people in this country confines its celebration to one day. This is one of the three great festivals among the ancient Jews who, while inhabiting Palestine, were enjoined to go up to Jerusalem with their offerings to the temple, the other feasts being the Passover and Tabernacles.

The Festival of Shabuoth also commemorates the giving of the Torah, the divine law, to Moses on Mount Sinai, fifty days after the departure of the Children of Israel from Egypt. The feast was originally of an agricultural nature, as is clearly indicated by the Biblical injunctions as to the manner in which the celebration was to be conducted. It was primarily a festival of thanksgiving for the two harvests of the year, beginning with the barley harvest at Passover and extending to the wheat harvest in the early Summer. With the introduction of the rite of confirmation into the ritual of the reform congregations the Feast of Pentecost, because of its traditional connection with the giving of the Torah on Mount Sinai, was selected as the time for the confirmation of the boys and girls of the congregation. This ceremony takes place during the morning service on the first day of the festival, the young confirmants being instructed as to the tenets of the Jewish faith and laid under obligations to lead a moral and upright life and uphold their religious faith.

ARRESTED FOR SEDITION.

Elizabeth Youth Accused of Posting Circulars Attacking Wilson.

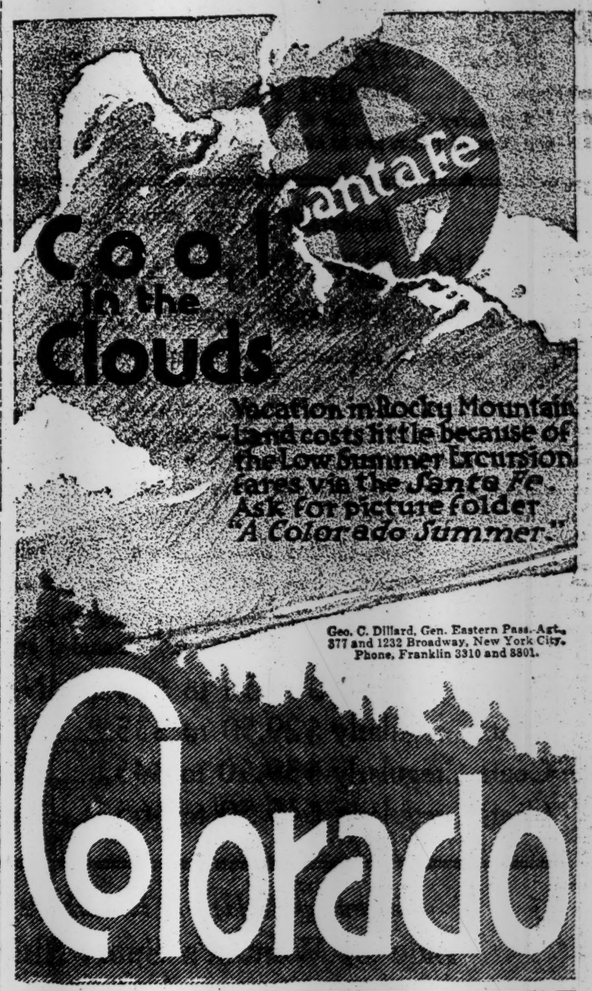
Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 25.—Frederick Superior, a son of Dr. J. H. Superior, was arrested here today for posting on letter boxes and elsewhere a series of circulars attacking the Administration. One was headed "Impeach Wilson." Another read "Free Speech Denied; Radicals to be Sent to Jail."

The police locked up Superior on the technical charge of posting forbidden matter on mail boxes and notified United States District Attorney Charles F. Lynch that they had arrested him on the theory that his acts might constitute sedition. Superior is a member of the Young People's Socialist League, but denied that the league was interested in his activities.

National Newsdealers Elect Officers

The first convention of the National Newsdealers' and Stationers' Association came to an end yesterday after a three-day executive session with the election of the following officers: William Pickering, President; N. P. Socol, First Vice President; N. Pollock, Second Vice President; B. F. Williamson, Treasurer; S. Rothbard, Financial Secretary; C. Joseph, Corresponding Secretary, and P. W. Stanley, Sergeant at arms. The convention transacted business of great importance to news companies and publishers, stationers and manufacturers in its endeavors to promote the welfare of their members, and bring about more peaceable and harmonious relations. The convention also adopted The National Newsdealer and Stationer as its official organ.


Santa Fe
Colorado
in the clouds
Vacation in Rocky Mountain land costs little because of the Low Summer Excursion fares via the Santa Fe. Ask for picture folder "A Colorado Summer."
Geo. C. Dillard, Gen. Eastern Pass. Agt. 377 and 1232 Broadway, New York City. Phone, Franklin 3310 and 8801.

MEATLESS COOKERY
By Maria McIlvaine Gillmore.
Introduction by Louis F. Bishop, M. D.
"Eat less meat," doctors are advising. This book gives meatless menus that are delicious, satisfying, economical.
Price $2.00 net. At any bookstore.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., NEW YORK

Frequently the demand for The New York Times exceeds the supply. This is likely to occur *oftener* in the future, because of conditions of paper manufacture, and regular readers are cautioned to order their copies of The New York Times delivered or reserved. —Advt.

B. Altman & Co.

Another Extraordinary Sale of Men's Spring and Summer Furnishings

to be continued to-day (Saturday)

offers large assortments of Men's Shirts, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Pajamas, Bathrobes, Underwear and Hosiery,

at uncommonly advantageous prices

MEN'S SILK SHIRTS

made of satin-stripe Japanese Habutai (imported by B. Altman & Co.) in an attractive variety of patterns and color effects at . . . . . $4.85 & 5.85

Heavy-weight, with plain stripes, 6.50

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

Of madras or mercerized materials, in many desirable effects; with soft cuffs . $1.45

Of fancy striped madras in a variety of attractive patterns; with soft cuffs, $1.20

MEN'S SILK SCARFS (wide ends)

Of imported grenadine, in many smart colors $1.35

Of fine imported silks, in fancy designs and color effects $1.20

Of American-made silks, in a large number of new patterns . . . . . 80c.

MEN'S PAJAMAS

Of fancy cotton materials, per suit $1.65

MEN'S IMPORTED BATHROBES

Of fancy Turkish toweling . . . $4.75

MEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

Initialed (all white),

per dozen . . . . $2.30 & 2.90

With colored initial, per dozen . . 2.90

Plain, hemstitched,

per dozen . . $2.25, 4.00 & 5.50

With tape border . . per dozen 2.85

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

Light-weight Balbriggan Shirts, sleeveless or having long or short sleeves; and Drawers to match, in knee or ankle length, per garment . . . . . 48c.

Sleeveless Coat Shirts of white madras, and Knee Drawers to match, per garment, 45c.

Athletic Union Suits of white madras; sleeveless, and knee length . per suit 95c.

MEN'S HOSIERY

Silk Half-hose, with cotton tops and soles; in black, white, tan, gray or navy blue, per pair . . . . . 60c.

Summer-weight Lisle Half-hose, in black or colors . . . . . per pair 32c.

(This Sale is being held on the First Floor)

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York

Will Prohibition Be Adopted As a War-Measure?

An Investigation of the Results in Nineteen "Dry" States

Nation-wide prohibition as a war measure would affect everybody in the United States. The good results of such a policy have been praised continuously in the press of the belligerent countries, and are cited in America by prohibition advocates to explain the great strides of the "dry" movement in the United States during the past two years.

To get a true conception of what citizens of the "dry" States have experienced under prohibition law, THE LITERARY DIGEST made a strictly impartial inquiry in all the States that have had prohibition laws of one kind or another in operation for not less than one year. Two questions were asked of the representatives of public opinion in these commonwealths—the editors of the press: First: Whether In Their State Prohibition Is a Success? Second: Whether They Would Recommend It to Other States? From nineteen States, 157 replies have been received.

In THE LITERARY DIGEST for May 26th, the results of this nation-wide canvass is shown. This is the first non-partizan investigation of the kind ever made. The result is most illuminating, and will interest every one from brewers to bishops.

Other articles of immediate interest in this number of THE DIGEST are:

Food-Gamblers—The Kaiser's Allies in America

The Postage-Tax on the Press
A Ghastly Charge Against Germany
Effect of Russian Chaos on the War
Let Us Have Real Coast Defenses
Forty-eight Cities Made to Order
Eat Corn and Save Money
One Compensation for Rheims
Mr. Wells's New Broom
Wedded Priests After the War
Our Triple Understanding
How Dare Norway Protest to Germany!
Volunteers for France
A Study of Plant Society
Save French Babies
A Cedar Log Thirteen Centuries Old Without Decay
Songs of the Modern Warriors
France's Silent Enemy

Striking Illustrations—Many of Them, Humorous and Educational

How the Motor-Truck Contributes to Patriotic Efficiency

24,000,000 horses consume the food produced on 120 million acres of land—land that is capable of supporting 40,000,000 human beings. The great war will be won or lost by our food supply and Harry Wilkin Perry, in this number of THE DIGEST, shows how the use of the motor-truck will divert an enormous food-supply into channels where it will be most effective.

THE LITERARY DIGEST appeals to, and is carefully read by, manufacturers, business executives, progressive retailers, everywhere throughout the nation, and this number will be of particular interest to them inasmuch as all varieties of commercial vehicles are pictured and described. Prospective buyers of motor-trucks are especially urged to buy THE DIGEST this week and read these interesting announcements.

May 26th Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

'Tis a Mark of Distinction to Be a Reader of The Literary Digest

The Literary Digest

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK

SWANN WINS POINTS IN CITY CLUB HEARING

Commissioner Decides Prosecutor Did Not Try to Intimidate Breckinridge.

SETBACK FOR ACCUSERS

Mr. Ingraham Wants to Know Why Witnesses Who Admitted Perjury Were Not Prosecuted.

The City Club received a setback yesterday in its fight to oust District Attorney Swann from office when Commissioner George L. Ingraham, during the course of the hearing in the County Court House, agreed with John B. Stanchfield, of counsel for Mr. Swann, that the City Club had failed to prove the first two accusations contained in its general charges filed with Governor Whitman. These alleged, first, that the District Attorney had failed to prosecute the cases against certain east side labor leaders, and, secondly, that he had sought to intimidate former Assistant District Attorney Lucian S. Breckinridge, in charge of the prosecution of labor disorders under Perkins and for a time under Swann, who furnished most of the information contained in Judge Delehanty's memorandum accusing Mr. Swann of fraud, which formed the basis of the present charges.

"As a mere statement of my preliminary views I don't think that there is any testimony here on the first two charges that would justify me reporting against the District Attorney to the Governor," Commissioner Ingraham said. "The only question now deals with the subsequent charges relating to matters since Jan. 1."

This statement was made after the Commissioner had elicited the information from Deputy Assistant District Attorney Samuel Markewich, the witness on the stand, that it was a coincidence that the District Attorney's office had begun an investigation of the alleged activities of Mr. Breckinridge in the labor cases at the time the Delehanty charges were made public.

"It needs the light of publicity to get some kinds of evidence," Mr. Markewich said: "People who knew about the operations of Mr. Breckinridge, the Industrial Squad, and Max Sulkess, founder of the rival union, during the clothing strike began to flock in after reading the Delehanty charges in the papers. They said that it was a shame that a man such as Judge Swann should be out under a cloud. Thus we got a mass of evidence we couldn't have obtained otherwise."

The Commissioner, who took a lively interest in yesterday's proceedings, wanted to know why some of the witnesses who admitted that they had committed perjury in testifying falsely in the labor cases, which are the bone of contention, were allowed to go free after they had pleaded guilty.

"The law gives the District Attorney the right to recommend a discharge where it will further the ends of justice," Mr. Markewich said.

"How could that conserve the ends of justice?" demanded the Commissioner. "These men had pleaded guilty to perjury and were guilty of a felony. The State prison was the place for them. How did discharging them help justice?"

"They were not discharged," the witness replied. "Their sentences were suspended and the court could send for them at any time, in fact, Judge McIntyre, in General Sessions, later did send and bring some of them back before him."

"Yes, after all the criticism," Commissioner Ingraham remarked.

Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Talley testified that he was present when the statements of many of the witnesses in the perjury cases were taken, and he denied that any threatening or abusive language was used by any of the District Attorney's staff. Under cross-examination by John Kirkland Clarke, of counsel for the City Club, Mr. Talley admitted that he had assisted Mr. Swann in the preparation of his answer to the City Club's charges. He said:

"As soon as I heard of the attack on Judge Swann I called him up and offered my services. I was outraged that charges should be made against a man of the standing and character of Judge Swann."

He admitted also that he acted as Mr. Swann's campaign manager when the latter ran for office. This question was objected to by Mr. Stanchfield, who asked Mr. Clarke to first concede that Mr. Breckinridge was campaign manager for Mr. Perkins, the unsuccessful candidate at the last election.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Morris Eder also testified. The hearing will be continued on Monday morning.

SWANN'S ANSWER TO ROFRANO

Formal Denial Sent to Governor Whitman by District Attorney.

District Attorney Swann made public last night his formal answer to the recent charges of maladministration and misconduct in office made against him by former Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Michael A. Rofrano, who was acquitted last Fall of complicity in the murder of Michael Gaimari, a political rival. Horace W. Foster, secretary to Mr. Swann, filed the answer yesterday with Governor Whitman in Albany.

In answer to the charge that he had unduly exerted himself to obtain the conviction of Rofrano in order to forestall the exposure of Tammany election frauds, of which Rofrano claimed to have had knowledge, Mr. Swann referred to the record of the former Commissioner's trial, in which the latter said that the reason he ran away following his indictment was because he felt he could not get a fair trial under Mr. Perkins, who preceded Mr. Swann. The District Attorney also pointed out that Rofrano several times during the course of his trial commented on the fairness of the present administration in its prosecution of the case against him.

Answering the charge that Assistant District Attorneys George N. Brothers and John T. Dooling, who prosecuted the indictment for murder against Rofrano, were "inefficient, incompetent, and unfit persons," Mr. Swann said, in part:

"I state that each of these is a competent and experienced lawyer of standing and integrity. I may add that Mr. Brothers was appointed to the office of Assistant District Attorney by your Excellency, and that he has been retained by Mr. Perkins, your successor, and by me."

Mr. Swann denied that either he or any of his assistants had coerced James Knox, a witness against Rofrano, to commit perjury, and to make statements on the stand which were not true. The District Attorney also refuted the charge that he had compelled Knox to sign a statement that the testimony given at the trial was true. Rofrano asked that the charges be joined to the City Club's accusations against the District Attorney, but the Governor has not indicated what course he would pursue.

STUERGKH SLAYER APPEALS

Dr. Adler Declares Special Court Was Incompetent to Pass Sentence.

AMSTERDAM, May 25, (via London.)—Counsel for Dr. Friedrich Adler, the Vienna editor, has appealed to the highest Austrian court to quash his death sentence for killing Premier Stürgkh, according to news from Vienna forwarded by way of Berlin. The appeal was based on the ground that the special court which pronounced the death sentence appears to be incompetent and that the case should be brought before a jury court.

BERLIN, May 24, (via London, May 25.)—Commenting upon the appeal to Socialists the world over issued by the Russian Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates asking that Dr. Friedrich Adler be reprieved, the Vorwaerts says:

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President.

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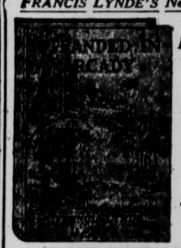

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CENTRAL TRUST BUYS $25,000,000 BONDS

More Railroads and Industrial Concerns Take Allotments for Employes.

SCHOOLBOYS ALSO INVEST

Federal Reserve Bank Expects to Have $10 Certificates Ready for Sale on Tuesday.

The Central Trust Company, of which James N. Wallace is President, sent in yesterday a $25,000,000 subscription to the Liberty Loan. This is the third application of this size to be announced, the other two being that of the United States Steel Corporation and the First National Bank. In banking circles attention was drawn to the fact that the Central Trust Company is practically the only large-sized financial institution which is not represented on any of the Liberty Loan sub-committees.

The Liberty Loan Committee announced last night that Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne of 120 Broadway had subscribed for $500,000 of the bonds for their own account. Among the other subscriptions yesterday were: Two million dollars by the Fifth Avenue Bank, $1,000,000 by the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation, $600,000 by John Muir & Co., $500,000 by F. W. Woolworth, $300,000 by the American Agricultural Chemical Company, and $250,000 by Andrew W. Preston, President of the United Fruit Company.

The first subscription to the Liberty bonds to come to the Liberty Loan Committee from continental territory of the United States has been made by W. H. Anderson & Co. of Manila through C. C. Robinson, New York agent of the Philippine National Bank, amounting to $20,000. Mr. Robinson also announced that the Philippine bank has subscribed to $500,000 of the bonds, and was planning to take $1,500,000 of certificates of indebtedness.

Railroads Help Employes.

Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Southern Pacific Company, issued a letter urging the employes of his company to subscribe to the bonds and offering to arrange for payments on easy terms.

Robert S. Lovett, Chairman of the Union Pacific system, announced that the company would subscribe to the Liberty Loan to the extent of not more than 25 per cent. of the yearly salaries of the men who wished to subscribe. Each employe will repay his subscription at a minimum rate of $5 a month.

A similar announcement was made by the Atlas Powder Company, and the Beech-Nut Packing Company said it would carry bonds for its employes without charging them interest on the money.

Virgil Prettyman, headmaster of the Horace Mann School for Boys, has started a campaign for the sale of Liberty Loan bonds among the boys of the school. Out of the 250 pupils there came seventy-five subscriptions from boys who had contracted with their fathers to loan the money on the boys' promise to pay the full amount within three years out of the proceeds of their earnings.

George W. Perkins issued the following statement through the Liberty Loan Committee:

"People who are considering subscribing to the Liberty Loan, in my judgment should not approach the subject too much from the standpoint of whether or not they can afford to invest in a security, no matter how high class, which pays such a low rate of interest. That is not the fundamental question. The all-important question is that it is clearly our duty to take these bonds regardless of the rate of interest they bear. The least we can do is to render the financial service our Government asks.

"There are times when a man has to forget what his income is and what a certain part of his principal is invested in in order to render assistance to his own son, to a friend, or, to protect his home or his job. This Liberty bond question is a combination of all three situations, for in taking it we are helping our allies, helping our country for the future welfare of our sons, and protecting our own homes and our industries. The situation being just this, we have simply got to go down in our pockets and invest not only income but principal, and do it regardless of all ordinary questions governing investments."

$10 Certificates Ready Tuesday.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York expects to have ready for distribution on Tuesday the ten-dollar participation certificates in the Liberty Loan. It was decided to issue these certificates in order to meet the widespread demand for war loan securities in denominations lower than $50, the minimum determined by the Secretary of the Treasury for the initial bond issue.

The system contemplates that any individual purchasing a $10 certificate will retain the same until he has purchased four more, making a total of $50 worth, when he will be able to exchange the five pieces of paper for a full-paid Liberty Loan bond for that amount, with all coupons attached, thus insuring the holder a return of the regular interest rate on the money he has invested in the certificates.

It is planned to have these certificates on sale in all stores, and it is believed that they will be readily available to men and women of all classes who desire to invest in the Government loan, but who have neither the means nor the facilities for purchasing bonds of $50 or higher denominations.

The full text of the certificate, which will be printed on engraved imitation proof paper, follows:

FIVE OF THESE CERTIFICATES MAY BE EXCHANGED FOR A $50 LIBERTY LOAN BOND.

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FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK.

By ..... Governor.

After the Liberty Loan subscription books are closed, and all of the certificates are distributed, the value of the certificates will fluctuate with the price of the bonds. Should the bonds go to a premium, the certificates will be sold at a premium in the open market. Inasmuch as the coupons attached to the bonds held by the Federal Reserve Bank are kept intact, the value of the certificates, each representing a fifth part of a $50 bond, will increase as the interest on the bond accumulates. Thus on June 15, 1918, one year after the issuance of the bonds, each $10 certificate will be worth $10.85, the 85 cents representing the accrued interest.

Distribution of 10,000,000 Government-printed Liberty Loan applications among the thousands of Boy Scouts of America for the Scout bond-purchasing campaign from June 11 to 14 will be made soon. It was announced last night at Scout National Headquarters here. During the four days it is planned to have 500,000 members personally visit fifty homes each in the hope of having every one of the 10,000,000 applications signed. The campaign is an outcome of a recent request by President Wilson that the organization undertake to aid the Treasury Department in disposing of the Liberty bonds under the slogan, "Every Scout to save a soldier."

SHOPPING DAY FOR BONDS.

Department Stores Expect to Sell $2,000,000 Worth This Week.

The Retail Merchants' Liberty Loan Committee reported yesterday that it expected the subscriptions in the first week of the sale of the bonds by the stores to total $2,000,000. The subscriptions were something over $1,500,000 last night, and today is a big shopping day.

The merchants are grateful for the volunteer help given them by actresses. Yesterday Trixie Friganza sold $12,500 worth of bonds in the store of A. I. Namm in Brooklyn. One subscription was for $7,000 by J. Bloomfield of 603 Broadway, Manhattan. Hazel Dawn made a good record at the same store on Thursday.

On Monday at the McCreery store Mary Boland, Lulu Glaser, Effie Shannon, Emma Dunn, and Henry Kolker will sell Liberty Loan bonds. Tuesday will be Metro Day at the McCreery store when Mabel Taliaferro, Thomas Carrigan, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew, Leo Delaney, and other film stars will be salesmen. William Christie Cadenna, director for the Metro, will start the subscriptions by buying $500 bond. Miss Taliaferro said yesterday that she had already subscribed $25,000 for the Liberty Loan, using the money she had intended buying a Summer home with. De Wolf Hopper will sell bonds at McCreery's on Thursday with Joseph Santley. Ethel Barrymore and William Collier have also volunteered for service at McCreery's.

Thirty thousand Liberty Loan buttons, the first installment of 250,000 allotted to this reserve bank district, arrived in New York from Washington yesterday. The Liberty Loan Committee received instructions to exercise care that they were worn by none but bona fide subscribers to the loan.

Twenty-one institutions of the Department of Charities are conducting a competition in purchasing Liberty bonds. A prize will be awarded to the institution buying the largest amount in proportion to the pay of its employes.

Saturday, June 2, and Sunday, June 3, have been set aside as Liberty Loan Sabbaths throughout the country. Sermons will be preached upon the duty of subscribing to the loan.

The sub-committee on distribution of the Liberty Loan Committee issued this statement yesterday:

"That the banks may assist subscriptions to the Liberty Loan in every way, the Clearing House recommends that the loans secured by Government bonds or interim receipts therefore be made when circumstances warrant at a rate not higher than ½ per cent. above the rate established by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the rediscount of paper secured by Government bonds or interim receipts, and that not more than 10 per cent. margin be required."

Citizens of France in New York have shown great interest in the loan according to the following statement by a member of Iselin & Co.:

"Shortly after the announcement of the Liberty Loan our house placed the opportunity for investment before the members of the French colony in New York. The response was almost immediate. We are daily receiving subscriptions and answering numerous inquiries."

WHITMAN PUSHES BONDS.

Urges Subscriptions by the 18,000 Employes of the State.

ALBANY, May 25.—Governor Whitman announced today that he desired all of the 18,000 employes of the State to support the Liberty Loan, so far as their means would permit. The Governor said that he was anxious to have the Empire State active in this work, "as we are striving to be foremost in all things resulting from the national call to arms."

The Governor sent a letter to all of the department heads in the State service, urging them to popularize the bond issue among their employes. The plan to be adopted is left to their judgment, and within a week the Governor will be advised as to the number of bonds purchased by the various departments, collectively or by individuals, as the employes themselves determine.

COREY GAVE HOUSE TO WIFE.

Former Head of Steel Corporation Bought Home on Fifth Avenue.

William E. Corey, former President of the United States Steel Corporation, has given the residence at 991 Fifth Avenue, which he purchased a few days ago, to his wife. The transfer was recorded yesterday in the Register's office to Mabelle Corey from Zelma K. Clark, wife of D. Crawford Clark, who has owned the house for ten years. Mrs. Corey was the former actress, Mabelle Gilman, and was married to Mr. Corey in 1907.

Mr. and Mrs. Corey have already taken up their residence in the new house. The dwelling is a six-story American basement residence, fronting twenty-five feet on Fifth Avenue, adjoining the home of F. W. Woolworth at the northeast corner of Eightieth Street. The city assesses the new Corey home at $225,000, of which $159,000 is land value.

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Complete Atlas of the World	$3.14
Atlas of the World War (paper cover)	23c
Historical Atlas of Modern Europe—from 1789 to 1914	$1.34

Commuters may see these books at Macy's Order Booths, Grand Central and Hudson Terminals.

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SUNDAY WOULD NOT START NEW CHURCH

Woman Offered Him $25,000 a Year, He Said, but He Declined.

DANCERS 'DRUNK OR CRAZY'

Card Playing and Racing for Profit Also Placed Under the Ban by the Evangelist.

Dancing and card playing and race tracks conducted for profit were placed under the ban by Billy Sunday in his sermon on "Amusements" last night in the Tabernacle. He also criticised some features of the theatre and types of performances, but said he was not fighting the theatre as an institution. His opinions on things theatrical were not based on his personal knowledge, as he admitted he had not been a theatregoer for nearly thirty years. Sunday declared that the things he had to say concerning amusements were decided upon "willfully and deliberately" and that he cared not a "rap" what might be thought of them by those who should be "hit."

In his talk on the theatre Sunday mentioned some of the leading actors and actresses, and said there were no finer men and women on earth. Then he compared their salaries and those of the baseball players and the prizefighters with his own income, ending with this comment:

"If I get a little money for preaching I'm called a grafter. I notice the guy that calls me a grafter is not close to me when he does it." Although Sunday's address on amusements had been advertised for several days the audience which greeted him last night did not exceed 15,000 persons, and many in the audience departed before he had concluded. At the southern Broadway entrance there were many unoccupied seats.

Sunday's "activities" last night on the platform comprised a variety of imitations to illustrate the features of his address. He presented a few of his original steps of the dances which he enumerated and condemned, beginning with the tango and ending with "Walking the Dog," and then impersonated a woman who preferred the ball to the church. While the audience laughed, Sunday went through the motions of combing long hair, adjusting and patting it, and concluded the exhibition with an imaginary powder puff.

A wealthy woman, whose name was not disclosed, is said to have offered Sunday funds with which to start a new religious denomination, in a brief announcement of this Sunday said.

"She wanted me to start a new church, and offered to give me $25,000 a year. But no new denomination for me. I am going to help purify those we have. I wouldn't try to start a new denomination for a million dollars. I am going on trying to drive the devil out of the ones we're already got."

Characterizing dancers as being either "drunk or crazy," Sunday said:

"If one of those old Romans should come to New York he would think the whole town was bughouse. If it was left to me I would make a law that a boy or girl over 12 years old should never attend a dancing school, and that no dancing be allowed to anybody over 12 years until they were married. They tell you and me that they love to dance for the exercise. It is nothing of the kind. People dance because of the mingling of the sexes—the social attractions. Why don't a man dance with his wife? Why he would rather stay out all night husking corn in the moonlight. If you made the men dance by themselves and the women dance with each other public dancing places in New York would close up in two weeks."

Card playing, Sunday declared, was fostered by prizes and the spirit of gambling. Do away with the prizes, and cards would become immediately unpopular, said he.

"A woman will play cards all day for a whiskbroom prize. There is nothing so tame as to ask one to play cards for the fun of it. But let there be a prize—it makes no difference whether its penny-ante or sky-limit, so that there is something to be won."

He summarized dancing as the source of social downfall, and card playing and racing as the way to gambling and evil lives. In his prayer at the afternoon service Sunday pleaded for encouragement to the people to support the Liberty Loan bonds. He accepted an invitation to speak at the Liberty Loan Benefit at the Hippodrome on Sunday night, following the Tabernacle services.

Prussia May Tax Bachelors.

BERLIN, Thursday, May 24, (via London.)—The Prussian Ministry of Finance has under consideration the levying of a tax on bachelors, and may further conclude to assess unmarried women.

BRAZILIAN LEADERS FAVOR ENTERING WAR

Parliamentary and Diplomatic Commissions Adopt Principle of Ending Neutrality.

RIO JANEIRO, May 25.—According to the Jornal do Commercio, it was decided at a meeting of the parliamentary and diplomatic commissions, called yesterday by the Foreign Minister, to adopt the principle of revocation of Brazil's neutrality in the war between the United States and Germany and to police the South Atlantic with the Brazilian fleet.

A bill providing for revocation of the decree of neutrality will be presented to the Chamber tomorrow. It is believed that the Chamber, whose tendencies to enlarge the political horizon of Brazil have been more and more in evidence, will demand incorporation in this project of a clause giving wide powers to the Government.

A bill providing for the opening of a credit for the creation of a service of military geographical information, to be connected with the Ministry of War, was presented to the Chamber today.

It is announced in official circles that Parliament will order the confiscation of all German ships in Brazilian ports as soon as the official report of the inquiry into the torpedoing of the Brazilian steamer Tijuca, made at Bordeaux, is received.

Seven German sailors have been arrested on the charge of having made an attack on a powder storehouse on the coast.

WOMAN'S PART IN THE WAR.

Ida Tarbell Says It Is Conservation of Food and Doing Men's Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—"We should make every woman in the country, even though she lives on a back street in Podunk, feel that she is a soldier in wartime," said Miss Ida Tarbell of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense in a statement tonight.

"This committee has been appointed to co-ordinate woman's wartime activities," she said, "to mobilize the woman power of the nation, and the task before us is to show us women what the war really means, to make them think and serve in terms of the nation as a whole; to make them, in fact, soldiers in the service of the country.

"The present emergency that lies before us, it seems to me, is contained in the thrift program. The appointment of Mr. Hoover as food administrator means, as I understand it, that he will have complete supervision over the nation's food supplies and their distribution; in the final analysis it is the women of the country who have most to do with foodstuffs.

"The accepted wartime tradition is that men must fight and women must weep. In this day and age, however, woman has her definite place and task, which is to be a national woman."

ARREST OF A BAFF SUSPECT.

Man Wanted for Poultry Man's Murder Caught in Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 25.—Trapped in a car, where he was working as a cleaner, Jack Rizotta, wanted in New York for the murder of Barnett Baff, a millionaire poultry dealer, on Nov. 24, 1914, was arrested here tonight.

His brother Ben, wanted on the same charge, ran when he saw the officers and escaped. Many shots were exchanged between the escaping man and the police.

THREE FRENCH SHIPS SUNK.

Only One Vessel of Over 1,600 Tons in Last Week's Losses.

PARIS, May 25.—One French merchantman of more than 1,000 tons, and two under that tonnage were sunk by mines or submarines during the week ended May 20.

Three ships were unsuccessfully attacked, while 991 entered French ports and 1,016 sailed in the same period.

"ONCE TASTED—NEVER FORGOTTEN" Bobby

POST TOASTIES

"Dandy" corn flakes

Victrola X, $75

The World's Best Talking Machine

The World's Best Music

You knew this was a Victrola advertisement, although the name is left out of the headlines.

What other instrument could it be?

One associates "the World's Best Talking Machine" and "the World's Best Music" with the Victrola unconsciously.

For the Victrola is "the World's Best Talking Machine" and does render "the World's Best Music."

Because the Victor Company employs 90 per cent. of the world's greatest artists.

And regardless of what instrument you buy you will buy Victor records.

Victrola X comes in Mahogany, Weathered Oak, Golden Oak and Fumed Oak.

Victrola X (*illustrated*) is $75.

Together with $5 worth of Victor Records, your own selection—a total of $80.

$5 Cash and $5 Monthly

Victrola Salon—Eighth Floor

Gimbel Brothers

33rd St.—BROADWAY—33rd St.

Direct Elevators on 35th St. Side

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

Conservatively Inclined—Or Otherwise You Should See Our

Spring Suits AT $19.75

For Men and Young Men

For our stock includes all the style gradations from the ultra conservative to the ultra extreme—in garments, excellently tailored, of dependable fabrics. On the basis of price they compare favorably with clothes shown elsewhere at higher prices. Included are

English Soft Roll Sack Coats
Three Button Conservative Models
Pinch Backs and Norfolks
Double Breasted Models

All Carefully Tailored of

Fancy Mixed Cheviots and Worsteds, Cassimeres, Homespuns, Flannels and Serges

Other Suits, $22.50 to $39.75

Smart Suits at $14.75

A good assortment of well made garments in all the models shown in the higher priced suits. Well tailored of serviceable materials.

Superior

THE PERFECT UNION SUIT

Snug-fitting Knitted Loose-fitting Cloth-Cut

Be the Big Boss of summer comfort!

—don't let *discomfort* be the Boss of you.

Put Superior on your "payroll"—from the ding-a-ling-ling in the morning till the lights go out at night *it's on the job*, 100% efficient, delivering the goods in real, honest-to-goodness summer underwear comfort.

It's the free and easy union suit, men—*the active man's underwear*—that gives freedom of action, ease of mind and comfort of body such as you have never known before.

SUPERIOR—The Perfect Union Suit

—can't gap in the seat;—can't bind in the crotch;—gives double wear where the wear is hardest;—either in the famous buttonless seat locked crotch or button seat closed crotch;—and the quality is always the same.

The merchant who displays the Superior Service Store sign in his window is a good man to know. He'll fit by *tape measure*, not by "guess measure." Go see him today.

THE SUPERIOR UNDERWEAR CO., Piqua, Ohio

Have your dealer show you P. B. 12

The featherweight of featherweights. A ventilated knitted fabric wonderfully cool and soft to the skin's touch—for the men who prefer maximum coolness and comfort to price and service. Buy four to six suits for a season's wear.

Never was the Superior label so important. It guarantees you a hundred per cent quality and protects you against shortened value. You pay a little more, but Superior's Extra Wear and Service is true economy. Make sure that the garments you purchase bear the Superior label.

Superior THE PERFECT UNION SUIT Service Store

Even when it's warmer, it's colder motoring!

Everything to add to the joy of your week-end.

"Scotch Mist" overcoats, Norfolks, Scotch knit jackets, all leather coats.
Sweaters, Mackinaws.
"Roadster" dusters. Caps. Goggles. Gauntlets.
Steamer rugs. Lap robes.
Golf clubs. Tennis rackets. Balls. Fishing tackle.
Bags. Suit cases.
Blue, green, gray and brown flannel coats for wear with white flannel trousers.
Silk shirts and soft "Shire" collars.
Thermos and Ferrostat bottles—the latter unbreakable.

Straw hats.

Every good kind you can think of, including finest quality Panamas.

Army specialties—

"Westpointer" shoes, hats, officers' riding boots, leather puttees, "lockers" and soldiers' dressing rolls. In particular the "Rogers-Peet" Camp Case designed from actual experience in the field.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SCOUTMASTERS

Many are asking to-day:

"What can I do?"

The answer for a live man not required on the firing line is:

"Become a Scoutmaster."

We have the boys. They want men to lead them.

This is a Real Service to Your Country.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA,
50 Madison Avenue.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"
Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Your War Problems

Let us help you solve your war problems. In normal times Greenhut's popular Big Store has always proven itself to be the friend of those of average income—more, as well as less. We are prepared to meet every contingency that may arise to puzzle you in wartime. At your service!

All Charge Purchases made during the remainder of this month will be entered on bills rendered July First.

Today's Best News!

Men's and Youths'

$17.50 to $25 SPRING SUITS at $15

A special purchase of 560 high-class suits from the PRACTICAL CLOTHING CO. OF 661-663 BROADWAY

together with hundreds of $20 and $25 suits from our regular lines, are offered in this one-day sale.

Snappy styles for young men.
Handsome, but conservative styles for older men.

Newest two and three button models, in WORSTEDS, CASSIMERES, HOMESPUNS, FLANNELS, CHEVIOTS, ALL-WOOL SERGES.

Only three to six suits of a pattern, but all the patterns are good, for we picked, and picked carefully.

Complete range of sizes. Sale today.

We give S&H Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them. Double S&H Stamps till 12 o'clock. Single S&H Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

TRANSFER CHARGE ASKED BY THIRD AV.

Road Joins New York Railways Lines in Application to Service Board.

TELLS OF INCREASED COSTS

Submits Statement to Show the System Is in a Bad Financial Condition.

The Third Avenue Railway Company, following the lead of the New York Railways Company, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the Queens County Railway Company, filed with the Public Service Commission yesterday an application for permission to charge 2 cents for first transfers on all its lines. Reasons for the petition are the same as those advanced by the other companies—increased cost of labor and materials, and no increase in business.

The physical value of the property of the Third Avenue Company and its subsidiaries is fixed at $42,374,010, which the petition says was the valuation placed upon the properties by the commission. To show that the system is in bad financial condition the petition said:

"Prior to Jan. 1, 1916, the Third Avenue Railway Company never paid a dividend upon its capital stock. Since then, dividends aggregating 4 per cent. have been paid during the year 1916, the last payment being 1 per cent. on Oct. 1, 1916."

No dividends have been paid, the petition said, upon the capital stock of any of the subsidiary lines, but that interest upon various obligations of these lines have been paid with the exception of the interest on certificates of the Dry Dock, East Broadway, and Battery Railway Company, which is in the hands of a receiver. Concerning the company's liabilities, the application said that the company has issued $21,990,500 in first refunding mortgage fifty-year bonds at 4 per cent. and $22,536,000 adjustment 5 per cent. income gold bonds. There are also outstanding $11,992,000 of other bonds issued by the various companies.

"As a result of the operation of the Third Avenue Railway system for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916," the application says, "there remains as true net income available as a return upon the value of the properties the sum of $1,608,894. That, based on the complete results from operation of the system for the two years ended Dec. 31, 1916, the annual average of such true net income was approximately $2,453,510.

"If the earnings of the system during said two years had been sufficient to permit the payment of interest, including the full 5 per cent. interest on the adjustment bonds, and also an amount equivalent to 6 per cent. on the outstanding stock, the average annual true net income or return would have been $8,623,261."

For the nine months ended March 31, 1917, the petition states, the net income was insufficient to pay interest on the adjustment mortgage bonds, the deficiency amounting to $1,496,695. The company said that it should receive enough to pay 8 per cent. on the investment and 1 per cent. besides as a reserve fund.

During the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, the petitioner's system carried 243,246,837 passengers. Of these 15,591,922 were transfer passengers, from whom the company received some compensation because of joint rate adjustments with other companies, and 54,999,073 were free transfer passengers. The average rate of fare received per passenger because of transfers during the year, the company said, was 3.899 cents, and that the rate during the five years ended Dec. 31, 1916, was 3.679 cents. The company is represented by the law firm of Spooner & Cotton.

The hearing on this application by the commission will begin at 2:30 o'clock on June 6, and the hearings upon the applications of the other companies will follow. The hearings will be public, and will be held in the meeting room of the commission at 120 Broadway.

MAYOR AGAINST APPLICATION.

Tells Corporation Counsel to Oppose Demands of Car Companies.

Mayor Mitchel notified Corporation Counsel Hardy yesterday that the city should be represented at the hearings before the Public Service Commission on the applications of surface railroad corporations for authority to charge for transfers. He called attention to the fact that transfers between all subsidiaries of a railroad company for a 5-cent fare had for years been the policy of the city and State. He thought the efforts to gain permission to make a charge for transfers should be opposed unless the need for it was shown to be imperative and could not be met in any other way. In his letter the Mayor says:

"The policy of a uniform 5-cent fare with free transfers between all subsidiaries controlled by a single street railway company has been the recognized policy of the city and State for many years. It should not now be upset merely because the companies may have encountered temporary difficulties, or because the war into which we have entered demands unusual sacrifices. Every citizen will be called upon to make money contributions which will be a hardship, and thousands will not only surrender their property but their lives. Is there any reason why public utilities should be placed in an exempt class and allowed to increase their rates so as to preserve their earnings intact?

"If the companies had been sharing their profits with the public during the years when they were making large returns, their claims might be considered more favorably. But it will be recalled that in past years these companies have made large profits, and the city's claims for readjustment or municipal purchase of their property were opposed. The companies pleaded that they had contracts with the city, and claimed that their rights to the earnings were protected by the United States Constitution. Hence, if the companies are now encountering unusual difficulties, is it just that the public should be required to bear their burdens when it has been denied any share in their profits?

"Certain of the companies about to petition the Public Service Commission have only recently been reorganized, and their petitions for the approval of large issues of securities were opposed by the commission on the ground that neither the value of their property nor their prospective earnings justified such capitalization."

The Mayor asks the Corporation Counsel to oppose the demands of the companies.

VICTORY DEPENDS ON US.

Gerard Tells Philadelphians We May Have to Fight It Alone.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, brought the grim realities of war right to the thousands whom he addressed in the Academy of Music tonight. He asserted that if Russia laid down her arms and the submarine was successful the entire burden of conquering Prussian militarism would be saddled on the United States and that we would bear the brunt of the battle practically alone.

"The outcome of the war in Europe," Mr. Gerard said, "depends upon Russia. And when I tell you that on the eastern front there are but 6,0000 ambulances where there are 69,000 on the western front, you can realize how much we need to aid Russia in this respect, as well as to counsel that nation and to help her and show them that we are standing behind them and fighting for a free and democratic Russia.

"I said several days ago that product of the land was taken for the people of Germany, and the German Government said that I was a liar because it was not taking the food for the people of Germany, but for the soldiers. They also say that the people were not sent back to their homes because of the appeals of President Wilson, the King of Spain, and the Pope, because no such appeals had been made to them. I carried the President's own request myself. I have seen Belgians working as slaves in Germany. They had been told they could not eat if they did not work, and when they refused they were beaten by rifle butts by the Germans until they were subdued and went to work."

MUTUAL COMPANIES MAY INSURE ARMY

Will Offer a $1,000 Policy on Each Soldier and Sailor at $100 Extra War Premium.

WOULD TAKE NO PROFIT

Any Surplus After the War to Go to the Government or to the Persons Insured.

The big insurance companies are ready to undertake the task of insuring the lives of all American soldiers for the war premium charged to the individual entering the army or navy, $100 on each $1,000 of insurance, according to E. E. Rittenhouse, Commissioner of Conservation for the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Mr. Rittenhouse said last night that the companies could give the soldiers insurance at cost, and that the Government could do no better than that.

Insurance men in New York were deeply interested in the dispatch from Washington published in THE TIMES yesterday telling that the Government was considering insuring the life of each soldier and sailor sent abroad. The plan of the Government was said to be to call heads of insurance companies into consultation to find what plan they could offer, to be considered with a proposal for the Government to carry the insurance itself. The insurance men were deeply interested because of the controversy now on over the question of war premiums. In April a conference of insurance Commissioners and insurance men suggested that $37.50 be fixed as the war premium on each $1,000 of insurance, but most of the New York companies, including the Equitable, the New York Life, and the Mutual, have fixed on an annual premium of $100 on each $1,000 of insurance to be paid in addition to the regular premiums by every man insuring and subsequently going abroad to fight. Of course old policies without a war clause stand if the insured is drafted or volunteers.

Mr. Rittenhouse pointed out that the Equitable and the other companies had arranged to put the $100 war premiums into a separate fund and after the war to distribute among the insured what was left, if any, after the losses were paid. He pointed out that if the Government wished to insure its soldiers, it could pay to the companies $100 for each $1,000 for each man in addition to the regular premiums, which for men between 20 and 30 years would run from $25 to $30 a thousand, and that if the companies had any of the money left the Government would get it back. He said that the plan of the companies meant that the war insurance was to be carried at cost, and that he believed the companies were ready to do the same for the Government. For the Government to insure an army of 1,000,000 men for $1,000 each it would deposit with the insurance companies $100,000,000 for the first year, plus about $30,000,000 for the regular premiums on a million $1,000 policies.

"This would mean," said Mr. Rittenhouse, "that the insurance would be given at cost, just as in the case of all persons insured in mutual companies. The Government could not insure the men any cheaper, unless it simply dug down in the treasury for the money.

"The rates of the companies for the war risks have been reached after careful study of the experience of the English companies. They have charged in some cases as high as $210 per $1,000 for the war rate premium, and some of the Canadian companies have charged as high as $150 for each $1,000. We have decided that $100 is a fair premium, and there is no chance for profit by the companies, because what is left after paying the policies of those killed will be returned. I should think that if the Government insured its soldiers that money, if any, would go back to the soldiers. But, of course, I do not know what the Government is planning to do.

"There would be one important item to be considered, and that is that if the Government went ahead and entered the insurance business, the bureau doing the work would probably not have to maintain the reserves that the insurance companies are forced by law to carry, and this might mean a slightly better rate. It would also mean that the taxpayers of the country would be subject to the risk of paying the losses which insurance companies have to pay out of their reserves."

Mr. Rittenhouse also pointed out that under the plan the mutual companies pay dividends or premium repayments on policies, so the Government would be in line to get back most of any profit that would accrue from the payment of the regular premiums on policies taken out for soldiers or sailors.

Insurance men in New York have not yet received from Washington any invitation to confer with the members of the Council of National Defense, who will work out the insurance plan, if Congress decides upon it.

NEW BAN ON IMPORTS.

Britain Issues a List of Articles Now Prohibited.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—A cable dispatch to the State Department from the American Consul General at London brings word of the renewal of British import prohibitions. The dispatch says:

"Notification now is made that general licenses permitting heretofore the importation of the following articles are revoked, but goods in transit before May 15 will be admitted: Parts of addressograph machines, such as metal drawers, wooden stands, with metal attachments and iron stands; agricultural implements and parts thereof; blades, (for boring, belting;) burners, gas or oil; cutters, for card and lead disks; metal for centre of rubbers, emeralite desk lamps, fasteners and dress studs for wearing apparel, foghorns, gas burner castings, iron for stoves, glass cutters, hay forks, horse clippers, incubators, cast iron and wood, lighters (metal pocket,) meat seals made of cold rolled steel strip, mesh in rolls or strips for the manufacture of bags, base metal, metal pencil holders, (no wood,) pencil sharpening machines, penholders, (metal,) pulleys and pulley blocks, razor blade sharpeners, safety razor sharpeners, mechanical razor strops and razor strappers, automatic Rota strop, (mechanical razor sharpener,) screws, (brass,) and cotton duck for belting weighing 18 ounces and upward per square yard.

"Applications for permits to import individual shipments of goods named above should be addressed by the British importer to the Controller, Department of Import Restrictions, 22 Carlisle Place, Westminster, London, S. W."

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

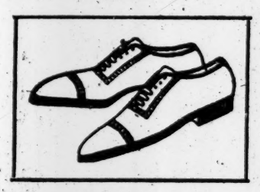
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Charge Purchases Will Appear on Bills Rendered July 1st

FOR MEN

Annual May Sale
Low and High Shoes

Today The Last Day



Featuring the newest styles in Footwear for Sports, Tennis, Golf, Yachting, Street or Outing wear, at prices that mean

Remarkable Values

Oxfords Regular $6.00 grade.... $4.95
Smart English styles, in dark tan Russia calf, gun metal and white canvas.

Oxfords Regular $8.00 grade.... $6.85
Dark or light tan calfskin, gun metal calfskin and black kidskin.

Boots & Oxfords Regular $7.00 grade.... $5.85
Dark tan calfskin and black Russia calfskin.

Boots & Oxfords $9.00 and $10.00 grades. $7.85
White buckskin, tan calfskin, tan or black Cordovan, black Russia calfskin.

Ground Floor.

Closing Out All of Our

Men's English Golf Caps

Impossible to procure any more because of conditions abroad; rather than present incomplete lines, every Cap in stock will be sold at a quick clearing price.

$2.00

Fourth Floor.

Men's Two-Piece Flannel Suits

For Decoration Day Outing; Navy Blue, Brown and Green. $14.50

Fourth Floor.

Gimbel Brothers

33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

12 New Companies of

Men's and Young Men's Suits

Have Been Added to the Original Regiment of "1827" for Decoration Day

At $17.50

Assortments, therefore, are again in perfect form, ready for the parade of men and young men who are going to march in today for their Decoration Day clothes. Soft-roll front English models, double breasters, "pinched" back styles, suits with belt all 'round. Rich colorings, carefully blended stripes, mixtures "fit for a Duke." Weaves especially appropriate for the weather that follows Decoration Day. And "Blue" Serges—the color the boys wore who went to fight in '61.

"Scooped!" 2,000 Men's Genuine South American Panama Hats, $4.95

The sample line of a Baltimore importer. | *The opportunity of a season before the season.* | *They go on sale this morning.*

We have seen Panama Hats in the windows of New York stores marked $10 that would not favorably compare with these at $4.95. No more need be said.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor—Broadway

Taking Another "Crack" at Those "Rex" Golf Balls

Regular 50c Quality

at 34c ea.

3 for $1.00, $3.85 a dozen

When the Government of England put 6,000,000 under arms there weren't many left to play golf.

That's how that great purchase of golf balls from J. P. Cochrane & Co., of London and Edinburgh, fell into the hands of GIMBEL BROTHERS at a sacrifice.

Several thousands still remain, so we are following out the buyer's advice to "take another crack at 'em."

To tell about "Rex" it is necessary to tell about "Rex's" brother—"Challenger."

The "Challenger" is a soft-centre ball wound with long lengths of the finest rubber. Its price is $1.00.

The "Rex" has the same grade of rubber centre, and is wound with the same grade of rubber tape—only shorter lengths are used.

The covers of both golf balls are identical, but now only bramble markings are left.

Most of the golf balls are floaters.

"Rex" golf balls have always sold for 50c. It is the reason we give above that brought the price down to 34c.

On Sale in the Sportsman's Section—Fourth Floor. Mail and 'Phone Orders Filled.

Famous Harry C. Lee "Slotted" Throat

Tennis Rackets—$3.95

Seconds of the $5.00 to $9.00 Grades

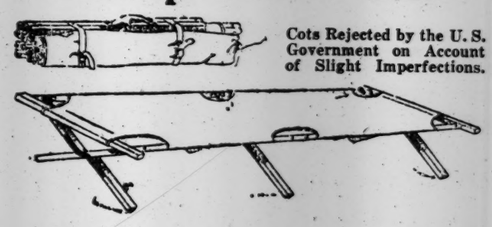
The almost imperceptible defects which force the price of these high-grade rackets down to almost half and less than half their regular price, and which mark them technically as "seconds"—are in the frames and in no way lessen their excellent service.

Sold subject to the same guarantee as those at $5.00 to $9.00

Finest of Oriental stringing—fresh and new gut, firmly made to balance a very durable, well-constructed frame—the most favored of models by present-day experts.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

A Sale of U. S. Army Camp Cots—$3.25



Cots Rejected by the U. S. Government on Account of Slight Imperfections.

Like illustration

The U. S. Government is as particular regarding the machinery of the army as it is about the MEN who enter the service. Both men and material must measure up to the highest standards.

Naturally, among the thousands of cots that R. L. Kenyon Co., of Waukesha, Wisconsin, produce for the U. S. Government some will have slight imperfections. Even Ty Cobb can't hit the ball every time.

Thus—A quantity of U. S. Government Camp Cots found their way to GIMBELS—At $3.25.

Frames are air-dried rock elm; covering of good, strong white duck. Size, open, 27x78 inches; size, closed, 39x85 inches. It will support a six-footer weighing 180 pounds. Has straps and handle for packing and carrying attached.

The imperfections are so small they aren't worth speaking about.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Doran Books

The Land of Deepening Shadow

By *Germany-at-War*

D. THOMAS CURTIN

"NO one who wishes to understand what is going on in Germany can afford to leave this book unread."—*Phil. Eve. Ledger.* "Dispassioned and unprejudiced—yet vivid and absorbing." — *New York Sun.* "Tells the vital things; the things we all want to know."—*Phil. Eve. Telegraph.* "There isn't a suggestion of invention or exaggeration. Mr. Curtin tells what he saw and heard; the actual condition of Germany in the third year of war."—*New York Tribune.*

12mo. *Net* $1.50

The Battle of the Somme

By **JOHN BUCHAN**

Author of *Nelson's History of the War*, etc

A WONDERFULLY readable account of the Somme campaign, of special value in its bearing on the present offensive of the Allies—its real object—the gigantic preparatory moves which led up to it—and many other problems of interest to every student of the war.

With sixty-seven maps and photographs. 12mo. *Net* $1.50

The German Terror in Belgium

By **ARNOLD TOYNBEE**

THE *truth* of German brutality in Belgium. In this record the reader marches with the German army from the frontier to Liege, from Liege to Louvain, witnessing at every stage of the journey exactly what occurred—exactly as it occurred. This is a book for every doubting Thomas who "wants to know the facts."

With maps and photographs. 12mo. *Net* $1.00

"Speaking of Prussians—"

By **IRVIN S. COBB**

SERIOUSLY and earnestly, Irvin Cobb speaks to Americans exacting that we give of our manhood, that freedom and democracy may forever be saved from the crushing blight of Prussianism. 12mo. *Net* 50c

Thirty Cent Bread

By **ALFRED W. McCANN**

HOW are we to escape the threatening higher cost of living? Mr. McCann provides the remedy, showing how waste may be stopped and how, by taking heed, America may feed the world and accomplish the triumph of free people.

12mo. *Net* 50c

Fiction

Cecilia Of the Pink Roses

By **KATHARINE HAVILAND TAYLOR**

A SWEET Irish girl, the small daughter of an immigrant—her father's sudden acquisition of great wealth, the love of father and daughter—this is the theme of a story as original—as captivating—as "Mrs. Wiggs" or "Molly Make-Believe."

Illustrated by Moy Wilson Preston. 12mo. *Net* $1.35

Greenmantle

By **JOHN BUCHAN**

Author of *The Thirty-Nine Steps, The Power House*, etc.

THE universal recognition accorded this glorious, headlong, galloping tale as "the best adventure story in years" puts it quite in a class by itself. It's a tale to set the tired blood tingling. "Quite the best story of adventure I have read in years," says Mary Roberts Rinehart. "A perfectly glorious yarn of mystery and pursuit," says Sir. W. Robertson Nicoll.

12mo. *Net* $1.35

At All Booksellers

GEORGE H. DORAN COMPANY
NEW YORK
Publishers in America for HODDER & STOUGHTON

SOLDIER SONGS

By Patrick MacGill

Author of "Children of the Dead End."

Written under fire, many of them deal with the every-day events of a soldier's life. The foreword tells of the songs that most appeal to men at the front.

$1.00 *net. Postage extra. All Bookstores.*

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Av., N. Y.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS

Highest prices paid for large or small collections of BOOKS, AUTOGRAPHS or other literary property. Cash down, and prompt removal.

Malkan's
NEW YORK'S LARGEST BOOKSTORE
42 BROADWAY Phone 3900 BROAD

CASH Paid for BOOKS

Highest prices and cash down paid for large and small collections of BOOKS and other LITERARY PROPERTY. We seek and remove books promptly. Especially wanted, 11th Edition Britannica, large paper.

THOMS & ERON, Inc.,
20 John St., N.Y. Phone 4835-4836 John.

FIND GAIN TO CITY IN WEST SIDE PLAN

Real Estate Board's Appraisal Shows $2,247,674 Difference in Its Favor.

WHAT RAILROAD GIVES UP

Experts Decide Lands and Easements Are Worth Double What Estimate Board Figured.

The special committee of the Real Estate Board of New York, which voluntarily made an appeal of the land and easements involved in the proposed relocation of the New York Central freight tracks on the west side from Canal Street to the city line, reported to the Board of Estimate yesterday that its valuation of the property to be sold by the railroad to the city and the city property to be sold to the railroad company showed a difference in the city's favor of $2,247,674, as compared to the city's own valuation of the properties. The following is a comparison of the appraisals obtained by the Board of Estimate's Committee on Port and Terminals before presenting the track improvement plan for public hearing, and the appraisal submitted by the Real Estate Board's committee:

The city's valuation on lands and easements to be sold to the railroad company	$11,094,881
On lands and easements to be sold by the railroad company to the city	4,984,482
The Special Committee's figures on lands and easements to be sold by the city to the railroad company	12,811,200
On lands and easements to be sold by the railroad company to the city	8,948,984

"The figures of the Real Estate Board," said Controller Prendergast last night, "almost double the value of lands and easements to be sold by the railroad to the city. Let me emphasize the fact that the railroad has agreed to do business on the basis of the city's figures. The effect of the Real Estate Board's figures is simply to make more evident the profit to the city of the proposed transaction. The values in the exchange of real estate have offered one of the main targets of the opponents of the plan. The findings of the Real Estate Board are a complete answer to such criticisms.

"Many persons have asked for a separate, outside appraisal of the lands and easements to be exchanged. I think the Board of Estimate can satisfy them now, for this document includes in itself nine appraisals. Each member of this committee is an expert real estate appraiser. The committee's report shows that the city will gain property valued at more than $2,000,000 more than the city's real estate experts estimated."

The members of the Special Committee on Appraisal were Lawrence M. D. McGuire, President of the board; William L. De Bost, Walter Stabler, Alfred E. Marling, Frank D. Ames, Robert R. Rainey, Joseph H. Ward, Waldron P. Belknap, and Francis K. Stevens. Francis S. Bangs was counsel to the committee. Mayor Mitchel thanked President McGuire for the work of the committee, and said that the work performed by it represented an expense to it of about $50,000.

The Board of Estimate adopted a resolution yesterday requesting the Governor to veto the bill giving the Public Service Commission equal power with the board over the west side improvement. On Monday the Governor is to give a public hearing on the bill. When the measure was first passed it was vetoed by Mayor Mitchel, and was then passed by the Legislature over the veto. The resolution reads in part:

"That it is the opinion of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York that if such legislation becomes a law it will place upon the statute books an act subversive of those principles of home rule considered by the enlightened public opinion of the day essential to efficient municipal administration and government, placing as it does a veto power upon the action of the governing body of the city in the hands of a State board and providing in certain contingencies for the exercise by a State board of functions of city planning that are essentially municipal and not State functions."

President Dowling of the Board of Aldermen and Borough Presidents Marks of Manhattan and Connolly of Queens voted against the resolution.

COMMITTEE TAKES UP SIZE OF TAX BURDEN

Senators Believe $1,500,000,000 Will Meet the Country's Needs in the Coming Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Senate Finance Committee today considered the amount to be raised by the War Tax Revenue bill. Some members of the committee favor putting the aggregate levy at not more than $1,250,000,000, instead of $1,857,000,000, as fixed by the House. Other members feel that $1,250,000,000 is sufficient for war tax purposes, but are willing to yield an additional $250,000,000 if the majority favors it.

Senator Simmons explained today that the committee was opposed to the levy of $2,250,000,000 advocated by Secretary McAdoo, because it thought it would put too heavy a burden upon the American people in the coming year. The committee believed that the Government would not require more than $1,500,000,000 for war purposes during the year and was willing to go that far. If more were needed, Senator Simmons said, it could be acquired through the provision for short-term bond issues, to run for any period from three to ten years.

"It is unwise to tax the people beyond what the Government actually needs for its war expense," said Senator Simmons. "Every man in the country is going to feel the burden of the war. We want to do what we can to make the strain as light as possible. It will be easy to float bonds running up to $750,000,000 to make up the difference between the amount asked by Mr. McAdoo and the $1,500,000,000 the majority of the Finance Committee favors as the maximum to be derived from the War Revenue bill.

"We want to do what we can to restore normal business conditions, which, it must be admitted, have been seriously upset."

The Finance Committee will not reach the liquor amendments until next week. If any attempt is made to inject them into the food legislation now before the Senate, the Finance Committee will insist that they be rejected.

The committee today discussed several sections of the House bill. Several tentative plans to reduce levies in that measure were debated. Among them was reduction or substitution of a new tax system for the House levy of 5 per cent. on the automobile and other industries. Committee sentiment is said to be strongly against what has been termed the House taxation of special industries. For the automobile manufacturers' tax a flat, graduated annual tax upon machines, whether in possession of manufacturers, distributors, or individuals, ranging from $2 for cheap cars to $20 or $25 for high-priced cars, is under consideration.

The adoption with little change of the income tax schedules of the House bill other than the retroactive provision is said to have been virtually decided upon by the committee. The rates fixed by the House bill, including the new normal tax of 2 per cent., the reduced exemptions of $1,000 for single persons and $2,000 for married, and the increased surtaxes as originally drafted by the Ways and Means Committee, Senators said, probably would be approved. The further increase of about one-fourth in surtaxes on incomes over $40,000, provided in the Lenroot amendments, is strongly opposed.

REPLIES TO MME. LEGINSKA.

Her Husband Says Charges In Divorce Action Are Unfounded.

R. Emerson Whithorne asserted yesterday through his lawyers, O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver, that there was no basis for the charges against him and for the mention of Martha Hedman, the actress, in the suit for divorce filed against him in this city on Thursday by his wife, Mme. Leginska, the pianist. He said:

"The purpose of the spit is to give my wife, Mrs. Whithorne, known as Mme. Leginska since she has abandoned her name of Leggins, an opportunity to gratify a spite she has cherished against me since our separation, seven years ago.

"This is the third action which my wife has instituted since our separation, seven years ago. The first action was started in England, and has never been brought to trial. The second action, which was brought in the courts of this State, was discontinued upon a statement by my wife's attorneys that she had no evidence to substantiate her charges.

"This third action, which is absolutely unfounded, contains outrageous reflections upon Miss Martha Hedman, whose name is used in the most preposterous and gratuitous manner, and is simply further evidence of the baseless suspicion and unscrupulousness with which my wife, ever since I refused to live with her, has pursued me."

Miss Hedman is now starring in "The Boomerang" at the Powers Theatre in Chicago.

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Western People in New York

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By ANNA MERRITT EAST

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Frequently the demand for The New York Times exceeds the supply. This is likely to occur oftener in the future, because of conditions of paper manufacture, and regular readers are cautioned to order their copies of The New York Times delivered or reserved.

Revolution in England

A vast and beneficent revolution is already under way in England. Her social fabric is being remade under the stress and pressure of the war. And more changes are coming. Arthur Gleason, in his new book, analyzes the effects of the war upon England's outstanding home problems—which are Ireland, agriculture, woman suffrage, capital and labor, etc. The book is entitled "Inside the British Isles." Published by The Century Co., New York City. Price, $2.00. All bookstores.

What Europe Said

when the war broke out and as it progressed no one else in America has attempted to show as has T. Lothrop Stoddard. In his new book, "Present-Day Europe," he gives the reactions to the war of the various countries—England, France, Italy, Russia, Germany, etc.—as revealed in their own words in newspapers, books, pamphlets, speeches, etc. It is an astonishing book for Americans. "Present-Day Europe" is published by The Century Co., New York City. Price, $2.00. All bookstores.

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HARVARD CLUB PAYS HONOR TO MR. CHOATE

Austen G. Fox Asks the Members to Adopt His Life Motto: "Pro Re Publica."

CALLS HIS DEATH ENVIABLE

Bishop Brent Also Eulogizes the President Emeritus of the Club, and Gen. Bell Praises Gen. Wood.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Harvard Club last night, Austen G. Fox paid a tribute to the memory of Joseph H. Choate, who was President-Emeritus of the club from May 17, 1910, to the time of his death on May 14. Mr. Choate was President of the club from 1874 to 1878, and from 1906 to 1908.

"Let us take for our own," said Mr. Fox, "the great motto of his life—'Pro re publica.'"

Mr. Fox referred to the ardent work of love of Mr. Choate in welcoming the British and French War Commissions to New York, and said, "His was such a dying as a god might envy and a king pay half his ransom to make certain of."

"On Wednesday afternoon, May 9," Mr. Fox said, "in welcoming the French Commissioners at the City Hall, Mr. Choate said, 'You have been fighting our battle every day. The sons of France are pouring out their blood like water that we and the other nations of the earth may enjoy liberty forever.'

"On Friday evening, at the Waldorf-Astoria, the Mayor presented him in the following words: 'For the great citizenship of New York we have asked but one to speak, the most respected, the most revered, the most loved of all New Yorkers, who, in his vigorous Americanism and fighting spirit, sets an inspiring example to the young men of America.'

"For five consecutive days he had been giving brilliant, exhausting service to his country, and, apparently, had weathered the stress. No wonder that he had been advised that he might kill himself, and, no wonder, either, to those who knew him, that he kept on, to the end 'in noble scorn of consequence.'

"To try to depict in words the traits that made Mr. Choate what he was is as vain a thing as to try to paint the changing lights and colors of the Northern sky.

"M. Viviani speaking to our bar of the soldiers of France and their cause, said:

"'It is not for France; it is not for you; it is not for England; it is not for Russia. No, it is not for these peoples; it is for the whole world; it is for humanity itself.' He added: 'To what end will it serve to plead private causes before courts, if the grand (great) cause of humanity is not won by our arms, by our soldiers?'

"The day before he died Mr. Choate said to Mr. Balfour, who was leaving for Washington: 'Remember, we meet again to celebrate the victory.' Our tears of grief at our own loss in the death of our dear friend mingle with our tears of joy as we come together to celebrate the greatest victory of his victorious life—his final gift to the greatest of all his causes—the cause of humanity itself. Thus it is that our heart strings sound a note of exultation, like unto a great organ peal of triumph. He knew the peril of those arduous, unflagging days and nights, but he listened only to the 'voice without reply.'

This man's perdition to be safe
When for the TRUTH he ought to die.

"He belonged not to the 'unventurous throng,' but was of that ethereal mood.

That thanks the FATES for their severer tasks.
. . . .
And, not in Danger's van, has all the boon it asks.

"We hold with Lowell that

Life may be given in many ways,
And Loyalty to Truth be sealed,
As bravely in the closet as the field
So bountiful is Fate.

"Here, within the month, his burning patriotism spoke to us in that unfaltering voice which yet 'vibrates in our memory' and stirs us to be true to his audacious trust in our instant and unstinted service in the grand cause for which he risked and gave his life. He has enshrined in the thoughts of men an unwritten memorial that surpasses all that we can write. His message to us is told in the words of the dying soldier of a New York regiment in the civil war: 'My work is done. Stand by that old flag. I gave my life for it, and I am glad to do it.'

"At a meeting held this week in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, the Archbishop of Canterbury said: 'The pure flame of what is straightforward in purpose and high-toned in endeavor burned brightly. By God's help we are not going to let it flicker or wane.'

"Let us concentrate this hall to his memory, whom we must now emulate, and, in the exhortation of Pericles to the Men of Athens, 'remembering that happiness is freedom, and that freedom is the high spirit, regard not the dangers of war.' Let us take for our own the great motto of his life, 'Pro Re Publica.'"

Bishop Brent of Manila also eulogized the career of Mr. Choate, and General J. Franklin Bell, the new Commandant of the Department of the East, in an address to the club members, spoke highly of his predecessor, General Leonard Wood. Captain Cordier, who is training the Harvard Regiment at Cambridge, also spoke.

Francis Randall Appleton was re-elected President. Evert Jansen Wendell was elected Vice President, Jerome E. Greene, Secretary, and Harold Benjamin Clark, Treasurer.

ETHEL BARRYMORE RETURNS

Warmly Welcomed in Her Old Role in Barrie's "Twelve Pound Look."

Sir James M. Barrie's perfect playlet, "The Twelve Pound Look," last night was accorded a niche in his program of one-act plays being presented at the Empire. It brought back to the stage on which she made her début and won some of her greatest triumphs and from which she has been too long absent, that expert and fascinating comedienne, Ethel Barrymore.

It was six years ago that Miss Barrymore first acted "The Twelve Pound Look" at the Empire in conjunction with "Alice Sit-by-the-Fire." Her impersonation of the emancipated wife, whom chance sent fourteen years after to the home of her former husband on the eve of his being knighted, was then a delightful bit of comedy acting, but last night it seemed even fresher and more deft. Every look, motion, and intonation counted. In appearance Miss Barrymore seemed more like the glowing young woman of a decade ago than she has in recent years, and the audience welcomed her with warm and prolonged applause. She has donated her services for the engagement without pay as her contribution to the Stage Women's War Relief, which is the beneficiary of the engagement. Charles Dalton played his original rôle with fine effect, and Beatrice Terry was well cast as Lady Sims.

"The Twelve Pound Look" takes the place of "Old Friends," which did not belong on a program with such fine specimens of the art of Barrie as "The New Word" and "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals." As the program stands now it could scarcely be improved.

PATRIOTIC BENEFIT TONIGHT

3,000 Choristers in City College Stadium—Gov. Whitman a Speaker.

The National League for Women's Service and the American Red Cross are to be the beneficiaries of the monster patriotic benefit to be given by the New York City Orchestra and the High Schools Choral Organization in the Lewisohn Stadium of the College of the City of New York tonight. Henry T. Fleck of Hunter College, organizer of the city orchestra, is in charge of the affair, and Frank R. Rix, Director of Music in the public schols, will conduct the singing of the 3,000 school girls and boys who are to take part.

The stadium is to be decorated profusely, huge electric lighted flags are to be posted on the structure and spotlights will play upon the banners of America and the Allies hung in midair across the field, while surmounting the display will be a large illuminated "Red Cross."

The program of speakers includes Governor Whitman, Mayor Mitchel, Borough President Marks, Charles E. Hughes, Gustav Straubenmuller, George McAneny and Adolph Lewisohn, donor of the stadium, and whose name it bears.

Motion Picture Convention Called.

At a meeting of the executive officers of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry held yesterday it was decided to call a convention of representatives of every branch of the industry to be held next Friday in the Belasco Theatre, Washington, D. C. Special trains will be run from this city, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Atlanta, and other cities, and several thousand men are expected to attend. The part the industry will play in the war will be the chief topic of discussion.

Bernhardt Ready to Leave Hospital.

Unless some unforeseen circumstance causes a change of plan Sarah Bernhardt will leave Mt. Sinai Hospital tomorrow, after having been confined there for more than a month with an illness that was once considered critical. She will spend the Summer at some shore resort near this city.

ROCKEFELLER BOARD MAKES YEARLY GIFTS

University of Chicago Gets $2,000,000, Having Raised a Like Amount.

$350,000 TO JOHNS HOPKINS

Smaller Colleges and Educational Funds Receive a Total of $878,004.

The General Education Board, disbursing moneys from the John D. Rockefeller Fund for the promotion of education, yesterday announced annual appropriations amounting to $878,004. It was announced also that since the University of Chicago has raised $3,461,500, subscriptions of the General Education Board and of the Rockefeller Foundation, amounting to $2,000,000, become valid at once.

By a final gift of $350,000 to the Johns Hopkins Medical School the Board announced that it had completed its contribution of $1,750,000 for full-time medical teaching in that institution. When the board announced the first of its gifts for the reorganization of the Departments of Medicine, Surgery and Pediatrics in Johns Hopkins, the total contributions were set at $1,400,000.

Aims of the Board in making the gift were expressed then by the Rev. F. T. Gates, then Chairman, in these words: "We think it important that the clinical subjects should be cultivated and taught by men freed from the distraction involved in earning their living through private practice. They will henceforth be in a position to do any service that either science or humanity demands." The fund thus completed is known as the William H. Welch Endowment for Clinical Education and Research, in honor of the President of the institution.

The sum of $2,000,000 released for the University of Chicago had the condition that a sum should be raised at least equal to the appropriation of the General Board and the Rockefeller Fund, and this has been done. Including the $10,000,000 given to the University of Chicago in 1910 the total gifts and appropriations of the board and the Rockefeller Foundation now amount to more than $15,000,000.

In announcing the release of the money for the University of Chicago the board added that its policy was "to use its funds with a view to inducing others to co-operate toward the same ends. Thus its contributions for nearly all purposes are supplemented by other gifts secured through the co-operation of the General Education Board."

Annual appropriations to other funds and for other educational purposes as planned in former years were:

To Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill., $60,000 toward a total of $250,000.

To Ottawa University, Ottawa, Kan., $100,000 toward a total of $400,000.

For Professors of secondary education in State universities, $35,130.

For State agents for rural schools, $53,200.

For rural education of negroes, $50,974.

For current support of negro colleges and industrial schools, $102,200.

For farm demonstrations, including canning club work and boys' corn and tomato clubs in Maine and New Hampshire, $36,500.

Additional appropriations for various projects, aggregating $80,000, of which the sum of $50,000 was given for the purpose of promoting educational studies and research.

In making this last appropriation of $50,000 for educational research the board is continuing a policy begun two years ago. Work has been conducted by contributions to institutions and by carrying out special experiments.

It was also announced that Frederick T. Gates, who has been Mr. Rockefeller's adviser in benefactions for many years, had resigned from the Chairmanship of the board. He is to be succeeded by Wallace Buttrick, who has been Secretary. Mr. Buttrick's place is taken by Abraham Flexner, who resigned last week from the New York City Board of Education.

LAW INSTITUTE ELECTION.

Robert Ludlow Fowler Chosen President at Annual Meeting.

At the regular annual meeting of the New York Law Institute, held yesterday, these officers were elected:

President—Robert Ludlow Fowler; Vice Presidents—George L. Ingraham, Alton B. Parker, and William H. Harris; Treasurer—Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr.; Secretary—Alfred E. Hinrichs; Members of the Executive Committee, (Class of 1920)—Guy Cary and Edward Liddon Patterson; Members of the Auditing Committee—Daniel S. Remsen, John H. Parsons, and Allan McCulloh; Nominating Committee, 1918—Morgan J. O'Brien, John G. Agar, Frederic R. Coudert, Edward C. Henderson, and Frederick Geller.

BALFOUR MISSION GOES, RESULTS TOLD

Continued from Page 1.

A just peace also has been discussed. The extraordinary difficulties of that medley of nationalities, extending as it does into Austria and Germany, and cutting off East Prussia from the rest of the Empire, has been shown in ethnographical maps, and President Wilson has given much thought to the subject.

Ireland and Mexico have been discussed also. President Wilson's comment as to the happy effect a solution of the Irish problem would have on public opinion here was reported to London, and is assumed to have had its influence in leading to Premier Lloyd George's offer of an Irish conference. The Mexican problem has been shown to be delicate, with the necessity of continuing a friendly helpfulness.

Trade Agreements Reached.

The most important understandings arrived at have been in trade matters. In general, the United States will give the Allies preferential treatment in commerce. Details, however, could not be agreed upon, as Congress has not yet passed the legislation necessary to deal with embargo, trading with the enemy, control of cargo space, and the like.

A joint allied buying commission is expected to result from the conferences and sit here regularly in conjunction with separate bodies in London. They will assure uniform prices for all the Allies, prevent extortion because of competition, and distribute supplies scientifically and economically.

The United States will co-operate as far as possible in maintaining the British blockade. America will participate through Consuls in the rationing of Holland and Scandinavia, but probably will replace the present system of British "letters of assurance" by a system of export licenses. As far as possible the enormous system built up by the British will be maintained, and means will be adopted to prevent American products reaching firms dealing regularly with the enemy.

The shipping problem was the most serious of all. The British left no doubt that the April rate of destruction of tonnage by submarines approached the point of fatality. The American building program has been correspondingly expedited, and one of England's greatest shipping experts, summoned across the water to supply greater details than the mission possessed. The British have disclosed means of further curtailing the wasteful use of tonnage which are largely included in a bill now before Congress. Luxuries and nonessentials probably will be barred from export to save cargo space and keep as many vessels as possible out of the danger zone.

Many of the seized German ships have been turned over to the French, Italians, and Russians upon the British statement that England had enough tonnage for herself and is strained only to meet the needs of her allies. The Shipping Board, however, has decided not to pool all American shipping with the other allies in the International Committee in London, owing to the need of imports from outside the war zone.

Distribution of Grain.

A definite understanding has been reached to cover both American and Canadian wheat for sale to the Allied Wheat Executive Committee, but the details will not be given out at once because of the effect it would have on the market. Canada will co-operate fully with this country, probably through the proposed Food Administration Bureau, and will agree to the control of prices if that policy is adopted here in legislation now before Congress. The Wheat Executive Committee has supplied the figures of its needs, expressed confidence that they can be met, and shown how the results will be allotted among the various allies.

Munitions control and purchase will be similarly centralized through the Allied Buying Committee, although without price control. The Council of National Defense has charged itself with so increasing manufacture as to provide for the American war army without cutting off exports vitally needed abroad.

The United States is considering the invitation extended by the British that all the Allies send permanent representatives to sit on the Allied Commissions in London, including those on wheat, munitions, shipping, and general supplies.

In finance the mission has secured Government loans to England at 3½ per cent., or at cost to this Government and at a saving of 1½ to 2 per cent. to the British.

The military results of the mission are involved with those of the French mission and the plans of the American General Staff. It is very difficult, therefore, to say just what should be attributed to their visit. Undoubtedly the French were largely responsible for the decision to send at once to France an expeditionary force of about 25,000 men, a division of nine regiments of railroad engineers, and six base hospitals. The British visitors, however, were able to clear away many doubts as to training and other technical matters. England has faced the same problems that this country will face in sending a newly organized force into a foreign land, and the fruits of her experience have been invaluable in guiding American officials. Lessons learned by England have proved decisive on some points of policy.

The naval results are probably least conspicuous, as the American Navy was much nearer a war basis. Discussions here were largely technical and on points that cannot be made public. Most of the strategy is being arranged through Rear Admiral Sims in London, who left this country just as war was declared. American destroyers already were assembled ready to go abroad when the mission arrived.

The mission found it necessary to leave several of its experts here as attachés of the embassy to help handle the enormous amount of new work developed. Lord Eustace Percy and C. J. Phillips will continue trade discussions, and Geoffrey Butler of the Foreign Office will continue his services to the press. A house near the embassy has been taken as an overflow office.

TORONTO GREETS BALFOUR.

Route of Parade Thronged by Cheering Thousands.

TORONTO, May 25.—Arthur J. Balfour, British Foreign Minister, arrived from Niagara Falls this afternoon and was greeted with cheers from thousands gathered at the station. As he stepped off the train he was welcomed on behalf of the city by Mayor Church, and a special guard of honor of fifty men from an overseas company of the 109th Battalion was drawn up in front of the station.

An escort of Royal Dragoons accompanied him to Queens Park where the reception ceremonies were held. Mr. Balfour's automobile was followed by a long line of officials and Scotland Yard Inspectors. The route was thronged by thousands of spectators and the entire length of University Avenue was lined by uniformed cadets. In front of the Parliament buildings a special stand had been erected from which the speeches of welcome were made. When Mr. Balfour was bidden not to forget that he had come among countrymen as well as friends, he replied:

"I did not need that invitation to entertain this sentiment. I have left on the other side of the border a nation of friends. I come into Canada to a great free country, composed not only of friends, but of countrymen. We think the same thoughts, we live in the same civilization, we belong to the same empire, and if anything could have cemented more closely the bonds of the empire, if anything could have made us feel that we were indeed of one flesh and one blood with one common history behind us, if anything could have cemented these feelings, it is the consciousness that now for two years and a half we have been engaged in this great struggle, in which, I thank God, all North America is now as one.

"We have been engaged in this great struggle these two years and a half, fighting together, when necessary making all our sacrifices in common, working together toward a common and victorious end, which no doubt will crown our efforts."

After the ceremonies Mr. Balfour and his party were driven to Government House, where they will be entertained during their stay here.

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WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th. Evenings at 8. MATINEE TO-DAY, 50c to $1.50. Extra Mat. Decoration Day, Wed., May 30. PASSING SHOW OF 1917. SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. BEST BILL IN NEW YORK.

SHUBERT THEA., 44th, W. of B'way. Eve. 8:15. Last Mat. Last Night. CLIFTON CRAWFORD in HER SOLDIER BOY. Play with Music and Girls. "Hits the bull's eye."—Darnton, Eve. World. Good Seats at 50c, $1.00 & $1.50. ½ Rates to Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20. LAST 2 WEEKS this Season of MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE in CLARE KUMMER'S New Play "A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

ASTOR THEA., B'way & 45th. Eve. 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:20. HIS LITTLE WIDOWS. UP-TO-THE-MINUTE MUSICAL COMEDY.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20. Like the breath of springtime. LOVE O' MIKE. Comedy with Music. SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:15. OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

NEW BIJOU 45th St., just off B'way. Phone 430 Bryant. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Today & Wed., 2:15. THE KNIFE. By Eugene Walter. "The thrills of a lifetime crowded into a few hours."—Eve. Telegram.

NORA BAYES and her DAMPHOOL Company of 40. 39TH ST. THEA. Near Broadway. Eves. 8:30. Mat. Today 2:30. LAST 2 TIMES

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:15. Season's Musical Knockout! You're in Love

326th Time! THE MAN WHO CAME BACK. Playhouse. Mats. Tom'w. Wed. & Thurs.

SEE THE 48TH ST. Thea., E. of B'way. 13th CHAIR. By Bayard Veiller. Mats. Today, Wed. & Thrs., 2:20. Evgs. 8:20.

WASH'N SQ. PLAYERS COMEDY 110 W. 41st. Eves. 8:45. Matinees Today, 2:30. MARY SHAW in IBSEN'S GHOSTS. MAY 28th—2 Big Comedy Hits. "Plots & Playwrights," "Another Way Out," & (new) "Pariah." Decoration Day (Wed.) Mat.

PARK THEA., Columbus Circle, 59th St. Continuous, 2:30 to 11. Last Week. GERALDINE FARRAR as JOAN THE WOMAN. 25c 50c

MOROSCO West 45th St. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. "Better than Peg O' My Heart."—Eve. Sun. OLIVER MOROSCO Presents a New Comedy by and with MAUDE FULTON The Brat

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. Matinee Today, 2:30. WM. COLLIER in the Greatest of all Farces NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

CORT West 48th St. Evenings 8:25. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20. OLIVER MOROSCO'S Great Laughing Success, Upstairs and Down

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Eve. 25c to $1. "JOHNNY GET YOUR GUN" with Louis Bennison. Mt. Today, 25 to 75c. Next Week, Walter Lawrence, "Come Back to Erin"

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'WAY & 40th St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20. 3 GREAT BARRIE PLAYS. The New Word; The Old Lady Shows Her Medals, and Ethel BARRYMORE in THE £12 LOOK.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Today 2:20. STAR-SPANGLED BANNER SUCCESS. When Johnny Comes Marching Home. MOVES NEXT MONDAY TO MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, W. 34TH ST.

AFTER THE PLAY NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC. Starts 11:30. ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEA.

Turn to the Right! GAIETY Broadway, 46th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20.

HUDSON THEATRE, W. 44 St. Eve. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:20. OUR BETTERS. GREAT COMEDY WITH A GREAT CAST.

FULTON 46th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20. WILLIAM COURTENAY - THOS. A. WISE in Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy "PALS FIRST"

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Eve. 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:20. LAURETTE TAYLOR in J. HARTLEY MANNERS' PLAY "OUT THERE"

COHAN & HARRIS West 42 St. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. LAST 2 WEEKS "THE WILLOW TREE"

REPUBLIC WEST 42D ST. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. at 2:20. PETER IBBETSON with John Barrymore, Constance Collier, Lionel Barrymore. A Drama of Dreams and Love

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20. JANE COWL in "LILAC TIME"

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. Twice Daily, Inc. Sun. 2:30 & 8:30. EVENING JOURNAL: "A picture you will remember as long as you live." EVELYN NESBIT AND HER SON RUSSELL THAW in The Film Sensation "Redemption". Prices: Mats. 25c & 50c—Nights, 25c to $1. Seats Selling Two Weeks in Advance.

MONSTER PATRIOTIC BENEFIT for National League for Woman's Service. National American Red Cross. CITY COLLEGE STADIUM. Sat. Eve., May 26th, 8:15 P. M. ORCHESTRA OF 150. Victor Herbert, Director. CHORUS OF 3,000. AMATO. ALICE VERLET. ALBERT SPALDING. SPEAKERS: Gov. Whitman, Marcus M. Marks, Mayor Mitchel, Charles E. Hughes, George A. McAneny, Gustave Straubenmuller. TICKETS 50c and $1.00. 257 Madison Ave.; Hunter College, Park Ave. and 68th St.; Marks Music Store, 33 W. 125th St.

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THE HEART OF CONEY ISLAND. Luna. PAWNEE BILL & Other Big Features. Special Memorial Day Attractions Wednesday.

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Standard Thea., B'way & 90th St. Tom'w Ev. at 8:30. Orchestral Society. "Pop." Concert with Soloists. Max Jacobs, Conductor. Seats at Box Office, 35 cents to $1.

NEW BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. Mat. Today. CLARK & HAMILTON. Doree's Celebrities, Dyer & Fay, Bronson & Baldwin, Willie Solar, oths.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. THE HIP HIP HOORAY GIRLS

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BROADWAY THEATRE at 41st. Commencing TOM'W NIGHT. FRANK HALL Presents A MIGHTY INDICTMENT AGAINST RACE HATRED. EDGAR LEWIS' THE BAR SINISTER. Book by Anthony Kelly.

CRITERION B'WAY & 44TH ST. TWICE DAILY Inc. Sunday, 2:20-8:20. TWO HOURS YOU WILL NEVER FORGET. CHRISTUS. In Form—A PHOTOPLAY. In Effect—A MIRACLE. 500 Good Seats, MATINEES, 25c and 50c. 500 Good Seats, EVENINGS, 50c to $1.00.

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81ST ST. THEATRE. B'way & 81st. Phone Schuyler 3980. CHAS. RAY in a Story of Love and Baseball "THE PINCH HITTER". Also Splendid VAUDEVILLE. TODAY, 15c, 25c, 50c.

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FOR WOMEN ONLY. An outside sunny Room, with running water, $1 per day; with meals, $2 per day. Sunny front Room with bath, $1.50 per day, with meals, $2.50 per day. Suites, $2.50 per day. Full efficient hotel service. HOTEL RUTLEDGE, Lexington Av. and Thirtieth Street. Modern, accessible, fireproof, excellent service.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1917.

MR. BALFOUR.

Mr. BALFOUR has concluded his mission to this country. His farewell speech to the American people, delivered at the National Press Club, was worthy of that great audience and of its author's reputation. He spoke with that deep, restrained feeling, that fine thought charged with generous emotion, that clearness, grace, sobriety, and good taste that are characteristic of him. He spoke with a noble sympathy and appreciation of the work done by the Government, by the President, the American war work so far. He was just to the country. He was just to the press. He described simply and powerfully the "impressions the most pleasurable, the most "momentous," of his month among us.

The American impressions of him are the same. He was received with an enthusiasm that must have surprised him, a modest, shy man, unused to popular applause.

In personal dignity, in urbanity, in the authority of a long, brilliant career, in his manly, thoughtful speech, to the purpose and without glitter of rhetoric, by his evident response to the popular emotion, the feeling of this great democracy, in his demeanor and his work, he more than realized expectation. Here was a great British statesman, equal to his place and fame.

He will be long remembered in America. He has done a high service to Great Britain and all democracies.

ELECTORAL REFORM IN HUNGARY.

The resignation of Count TISZA, the Hungarian Premier, is deplored, perhaps unnecessarily, by the Germans of Germany. Junkerthum mourns in him a sacrifice to the accursed spirit of social reform, the democratic, "the leveling," movement. A patrician of great name, he had reluctantly brought himself to introduce some dukewarm measures of electoral reform. Of the two branches of the Hungarian Parliament, the House of Magnates is sufficiently described by its name. There sits the brood of Archdukes over 18. There sit Barons, Counts, and Princes, great landholders and taxpayers, Judges, Life Peers, Hereditary Peers, churchmen of high degree. The Lower House is chosen by male citizens of 20 or upward, who pay a certain direct tax, land, property, or income. Some 90,000 members of the professional and educated classes are voters without any financial qualifications. Perhaps 25 per cent. of the men of 20 or over are qualified to vote.

About a month ago, Count TISZA brought in his scheme for enlarging the franchise. Soldiers who had received a medal for courage, peasants owning, say, eleven and a third acres of land, were to be made voters. A scanty gift. The disfranchised soldiers and their people expected much more. That is the nasty side of war from the militarist point of view. Its community of action and suffering is likely to breed a feeling of equality.

Count APPONYI and Count ANDRASSY, of illustrious Magyar houses, united against TISZA the other day. They pretend liberal ideas. The Emperor CHARLES has summoned them to an audience. From them is expected the promotion of the democratic reforms to which TISZA was unequal. German radical organs lament that he is shackled by old prejudices.

What is the little Austro-Hungarian game at present? More particularly, what is the Magyar game? In 1905 and 1906 the Magyar Chauvinistic Coalition that overthrew this same Premier TISZA, then defending against it the military prerogatives of the Crown, was forced to yield by the latter's threat to introduce universal suffrage in Hungary by a coup d'état. The Coalition Ministry, committed to universal suffrage, promptly devoted itself to the prime Magyar business and pleasure of oppressing the Slavonic populations. There was a great hullabaloo about electoral reform. In 1908 Count ANDRASSY brought in a bill which pretended to widen the suffrage, but provided, of course, for Magyar predominance. In 1912 another Premier, VON LUKACS, brought in a suffrage bill which would have doubled the number of voters, but was so rank with class privileges that the Socialists proposed to organize a general strike. Count ANDRASSY started a party devoted to a democratic franchise. Now he bobs up again.

In 1910 the population of Hungary, including Croatia and Slavonia, was divided as follows:

Magyar, 10,050,575; German, 2,037,485; Slovak, 1,967,970; Rumanian, 2,949,032; Ruthenian, 472,587; Croatian, 1,833,162; Serbian, 1,106,471; all others, 439,255.

The Magyar element is exaggerated in the statistics. It is a minority. A minority of this minority rules Hungary. Will the Magyars voluntarily abdicate? May not the purpose of this proposed democratization of the franchise be to throw dust in the eyes of the democratic nations and to prevent the parceling out of Austria-Hungary among its different nationalities?

NO POLITICAL OFFICERS.

There is great public interest, as there should be, in the prospective appointment of 150 new general officers of our army. Major Generals will be chosen to command the new divisions of the regulars and the National Guard and the thirty-two divisions of the national army formed under the selective draft law, and there must be many more Brigadier Generals. It is expected that most of these appointments will be made from among the well-trained officers of the regular army, and that, in view of the grave responsibilities we are facing, appointments will be made for fitness rather than seniority. There is plenty of good material to draw upon. There are nearly 100 Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, and Majors of Engineers, there are nearly 450 officers of infantry, cavalry, field and coast artillery worth considering for high commands in a time of peril. These men have not risen to their present ranks without making good records, very few of them have been objects of special favor, they are experienced soldiers. It is inevitable, perhaps, that some appointments should be made out of the army. There may be a few civilians who have had military experience and possess the personal force and ability which entitle them to positions of command. But there should be no political appointments. Political influence should not be considered in choosing the leaders of an army on the efficiency of which the fate of this nation, the perpetuation of democratic ideals, may depend.

It is said that more than 10,000 applications have been filed in Washington for general officers' commissions by persons who hope to gain local fame and increase their political influence through the notoriety attached to military service. But the country will oppose any return to the old bad methods which prevailed in the Mexican and civil wars. We have trained men prepared to fill all the high places. The promotion of such men will advance Captains and Lieutenants, who in time may gain further advancement. If the war is to be long, there will be a chance for National Guard officers and the members of the Officers' Reserve Corps, who will have commissions in the national army, to advance to higher posts. We must start right in this matter of officering our army, as we have in our plans for its extension. The proposed volunteer divisions, whose organizers chose to lay their plans according to their own ideas and preferences, without regard for the Government's program, have been rejected. So also must the political officers be rejected.

FRANCE WANTS SOLDIERS.

It will be long before we know the whole truth about the battles in Northern France, but nothing so illuminating has been printed about them as the dispatch from our Paris correspondent which is published today. The French pushed the Germans out of the incomparable intrenchments which had so long defied attack, and have reversed the relative positions of the two armies, in that the French now hold the strong positions and the Germans the less defensible ones, that the French no longer have a river at their backs and that the Germans now have one.

This the French accomplished not with artillery but with infantry. Mr. WILLIAMS, going back to the time when the Germans first dug in on the Aisne, shows how it was expected then that their intrenchment would be short, that big guns would force them out, and how year by year the artillery has increased in power and the gunfire in violence till incredible heights in both have been reached, yet the Germans were undisturbed. Finally the infantry drove them out, and investigation of their caverns shows that they were indestructible by gunfire.

To say that they were driven out by infantry would convey a terrible suggestion of French losses, even if it were not added that the order to the infantry was to take the positions "at all costs." It is easy to see why the French were not able to advance further, why they had to be content with the positions they had taken. They had inflicted frightful losses upon the Germans. If they had had men enough, they could have taken advantage of that destruction to strike again and again at the reeling foe, until he collapsed. Mr. WILLIAMS's informant told him, however, "that "in conducting the latest form of offensive it was necessary as a minimum to have one division for every "kilometer of attack."

Germany has reached and passed the maximum of her man-power. So has France. That desperately wounded warrior struck her opponent hard on the Aisne, but did not have men enough to end him. This is why every authoritative voice in France is calling on the United States to send soldiers, to send them as fast as possible.

BONDS FOR RICH AND POOR.

The entire financial organization of this city is helping the bond sale. From the premier bank, which is advancing $100,000,000, to those who want to buy the bonds on credit, down to the smallest savings bank, and including all sorts of banks in between, there is a wealth of advice to the man of moderate means that now is his opportunity to take the lead over the rich in assisting the Government to his own advantage. There never was a better mixture of patriotism and profit than the bonds to make democracy safe. The Liberty Loan takes precedence of all existing mortgages, public and private. Every railway bond, all city bonds, the mortgage on any and every man's real estate, one and all are inferior to the nation's mortgage of the United States. The pledge is valued at over two hundred billions, more than one hundred times the two billions now offered.

During the civil war, when our debt ranged below a maximum of $2,674,815,000, the nation's wealth was under thirty billions. Our debt is now one-tenth what it was then per capita, and our country is nearly tenfold as rich, although the population has increased only threefold. The man or woman, the widow or orphan, who wants better security cannot find it on earth. The rich are showing their appreciation by offering to take it in millions, corporations in multiples of millions. None of them can get it until after the men and women of moderate means are satisfied. Their subscriptions ought to be taken first, although the conditions offered are the same to all, because popular subscriptions strengthen the issue and the nation. The rich can take the bonds only by disturbing their investments. They always keep their funds invested. But the subscriptions of the poor safeguard prosperity. They lend for the Government to spend, and the Government cannot spend billions without creating jobs and wages.

The more bonds the smaller subscribers take, the better the prospect of a higher price for the bonds they own. That was the way it worked when the last national loan was floated. Small subscribers then had the preference, and the national banks, which had a special use for the bonds, had to pay a higher price for them. These are some of the reasons which combine to make the Liberty Loan the rarest combination of appeals to patriotism and profit ever known. The rich do not need to be told this. If the smaller investors knew it, those who are able to pay down only a dollar or two and promise to pay the rest, they would subscribe by millions, in full confidence that the Kaiser would calculate their numbers to the last man, and measure them up against the millions that subscribe to his support.

THE BARGE CANAL.

The Steel Corporation has established a great shipbuilding plant in this neighborhood, and its first products will be barges for the Barge Canal, which has just been opened in the hundredth year of the Erie Canal. The Maritime Association is urging that 18,000 carloads of grain for the Allies should be routed over the canal during the railway embargo. These incidents are a good send-off for the State's enterprise and contrast sharply with the discovery of a "menace" to the Barge Canal by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. It has filed with the Governor a brief asking his signature of a bill enacting that boats owned by railways should be excluded from the canal. The New York law adopts the language of the Federal statute compelling railways to dispose of their steamships if the Interstate Commerce Commission regards it necessary in the public interest. It may be hoped that the New York statute, if enacted, will give less trouble than the Federal statute, which got the Interstate Commerce Commission into difficulties.

The relation of land and water transcontinental rates has been changed repeatedly, without giving satisfaction to anybody, least of all to the Commission itself. Only last week it revised an earlier opinion and allowed the Southern Pacific to keep its steamships, regardless of the competition of the rail route with that through the Panama Canal. In the same way it may turn out that the "menace" of the Board of Trade is unreal. The object of the Barge Canal is to promote commerce. The test of the usefulness of the Barge Canal is the tonnage which moves through it, not the profits made by either the railways or the boatmen. In the old days the railways might perhaps have manipulated rates so as to drive the boatmen out of the business and then raised rates extortionately. Rates could neither be reduced nor raised in that manner under the present strictness of regulation. If the independent boatmen were prejudiced by the railway boats, it would be because they could not offer the attractions to traffic which were available to patrons of the railway boats. Should commerce be penalized, either for the disabilities of the boatmen or for the sake of crippling the railways?

The Board of Trade brief suggests that the railways should cease to be carriers, as respects the Barge Canal, and should turn their traffic over to the boatmen, the railways turning shippers. It would seem as though the gift of the use of the canal were doing enough for the boatmen and provided enough competition for the railways. It would be better for trade that they both should compete fairly and exchange traffic amicably than that either should be put out of business by law. If the railways offer better facilities, at rates under regulation, why should not commerce receive those benefits, instead of being deprived of them for private benefit? At present there is work enough for both.

THE IRISH MUST UNITE.

The plan for an Irish convention to draw up an organic law for the government of Ireland offers such an opportunity to that strongly disaffected portion of the British Empire as it never had before. It can succeed only if the delegates fairly represent all parties in Ireland and enter upon their deliberations determined to solve the troublesome problem once and for all. They have as a precedent the South African convention, which served to form the Union of South Africa and transform that disrupted part of the empire into a loyal, progressive, and contented Commonwealth. They will have the opportunity to consider all sides of the vexed question. There must be compromises. It is preposterous for the Sinn Feiners to talk about separation and a wholly independent Government. They do not really mean that. They know that such an experiment, if it were possible, would never last. The Sinn Feiners can be brought to look at the matter in the right light. By the acceptance of the convention plan the Imperial Government frankly admits that England has failed to settle the Irish question and that it can be settled only by Ireland itself. The Irish in America can help by sober and cautious advice and suggestion. There is no room to doubt that their influence has been of effect in moving the British mind to acceptance of the plan. It is their duty clearly to help as best they can to make it successful.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, in speaking on this subject on the eve of the Whitsuntide recess of Parliament, was hopeful, but showed that he did not underestimate the difficulties to be overcome before the convention can be assembled and begin its work. A few words spoken at the wrong moment might serve to alienate some of the elements without which the plan cannot be put in operation. American Irishmen should bear that fact in mind. This is no time for loose talk. The plan is worthy of the most serious consideration. The convention has the power to lay the foundation of a lasting Government that will suit all Irishmen, Ulsterites as well as Nationalists, Unionists as well as Sinn Feiners. Self-government in a real sense Ireland can have, home rule and control of her domestic affairs. Only the wildest radicals think they want absolute independence. The interests of Ireland are the interests of the British Empire. Germany's aims menace Ireland as much as they menace England and the United States. The past history of Irish misrule need not now be recalled by every one who has a chance to express an opinion on the subject. England has turned over a new leaf. Ireland should do the same.

A FREAK OF THE DRAFT.

This remarkable question appears in the War Department's blank issued to registration officials to be filled out by men who register under the Conscription act:

9. Have you a father, mother, wife, or children under 12 or a sister or brother under 12 solely dependent upon you for support? Specify which.

Why "under 12"? If a girl of 13 is "solely dependent" upon a 21-year-old brother for support, does the War Department consider that she is not entitled to the same consideration as if she had been 11? Does the War Department regard boys and girls of 12 and 13 as necessarily able to support themselves? A man of 30 is not likely to have children over 12 years of age. Whence arose the idea that 13-year-old children need no guardians?

It will not do to say that there must be some age limit. It is not necessary to exempt a man merely because he replies "Yes" to a question. Strike out the age limit, and then investigate the cases of the men who answer "Yes" and see if they are entitled to the exemption. The exemption boards will be able to exercise discretion. As long as this clause remains in the blank they have no chance to exercise it, for the man is debarred from claiming exemption if his children or dependent relatives are over 12.

A LUCKY ESCAPE.

Admiral SIMS advises the Navy Department that Germany knew of the dispatch of American destroyers to British waters four days before their arrival and made use of the knowledge to mine the waters of the port at which they arrived, fortunately without doing any damage. Secretary DANIELS, on the eve of reconsideration of censorship proposals in Congress, uses this occasion to remind the newspapers of the need of extreme vigilance in preventing news of military value from reaching the enemy.

Right, Mr. Secretary! The newspapers were well aware of the departure of the destroyers, and without exception, and in the absence of any censorship law, loyally refrained from publishing anything about it. We, in turn, venture to urge, as we have frequently urged before, the need of extreme vigilance on the part of the Government in guarding its own military secrets. Government control over outgoing cable and other messages was established on May 4, the date of the arrival of our destroyers at a British port. Had it been established a week earlier and efficiently maintained, Germany could not have had this advance information. Yet as early as April 2 we pointed out to Secretary DANIELS the need of this control and endeavored to show him that this, and not newspaper censorship, was the only real means of keeping military information from the enemy. We repeated this suggestion more than once, but the Government waited a full month, meanwhile demanding a newspaper censorship law, before it took the necessary action on its own account.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Germany's Potters Will Smile.

It was decidedly characteristic that Lord BERESFORD, whose fame is rather for courage than for wisdom, should have been much disturbed and excited when, at a public luncheon in London this week, he found on the table before him a plate that was "Made in Germany." Incited by his expressions of horror at this discovery, the other guests, whose sense of relative values seems to have equaled his own, proceeded to make a wholesale fracturing of crockery.

They and he would have found some difficulty in proving that thus they inflicted any injury on the Government with which their own is at war, and probably the German potters will hear the news, if it ever gets to them, with entire composure. For the destruction thus effected was advantageous for the trade of which they, in the future as in the past, are quite competent to win at least a fair share. As a rule that has only negligible exceptions, a plate broken means a plate to be bought, and about the only way to bring real and permanent losses on the German makers of tableware would be to guard their product with effective care.

In one of ARNOLD BENNETT's novels there is a relevant description of the intense enthusiasm manifested at a theatre in one of the Five Towns when there came a scene which involved the destruction of a lot of table crockery. That was because most of the spectators were potters and knew that this form of histrionic art was good for trade. Whether the knowledge was conscious or subconscious makes little difference.

Lord BERESFORD's indignation on discovering that he had been eating from a German plate is not altogether incomprehensible, but if he were as wise as—well, as he is not, he might have realized that the way best to injure the German potters was to preserve their products with care, once the purchase of them had been made, while willfully to break those products was to create a demand the ultimate filling of which would be decided by economic considerations, not by the always evanescent animosities of one nation for another.

Unnaturalized Germans in America.

A statement issued from Washington by the Committee on Public Information condemns as a manifestation of "doubtful zeal," and contrary to the spirit of the President's proclamation of April 6, the dismissal by American employers of men whose only offense is that they are unnaturalized aliens. That means Germans, of course, and it was unnecessary delicacy not to say so. There is no doubt, however, about the wisdom of the implied advice as to the treatment of foreigners belonging to this class.

As Americans living abroad, for reasons of either business or pleasure, rarely change their nationality, they have little or no right to look askance at foreigners who do not acquire citizenship as well as residence here. We do have, of course, the best of reasons for insisting that a national of a land with which we are at war shall not abuse the privilege of residence among us; but only a few of the unnaturalized Germans living here have shown any disposition to plot against our peace or welfare—so few, indeed, that it is safe and wise, as well as kind, to wait for overt acts before depriving them of employment. The nature of the employment has something to do with the extent and nature of the consideration to be shown to these "enemy aliens"; but as a rule the unnaturalized German who was caught here by our declaration of war against his country is intelligent enough to appreciate that his position is a somewhat delicate one and to carry himself discreetly.

Our Government, in regulating the residence and movements of these foreigners, is using a wise and liberal discretion in the limiting of their activities, and the lines it draws around them have a generous flexibility. Private employers should do the same thing. There are some positions in which it would not be judicious to employ unnaturalized Germans, but these positions are few, and anything like a persecution of these aliens, or even to treat them as necessarily open to suspicion, is far more likely to have bad than good effects as regards their relation to the public safety.

The very worst foe of the well-disposed German alien living in this country is the German plotter, and of his class, fortunately, few are now at large.

His Promise Addressed to Real Men.

It gives one a bit of a thrill to notice that General BARNETT, in his appeal for volunteers in the Marine Corps, presents as an incentive to join that branch of the military service the argument that it is the place for "men who want to fight where the action's hottest on land, on sea, and in the air."

As long as an experienced officer has confidence in the attraction of that appeal to the American public there need be no great fear that the poison of pacifism is widespread among us. In the past it has always been the prospect of immediate fighting that has made easy the task of the recruiting sergeant, and General BARNETT evidently still thinks that the way to get men is by promising them a place "where the action's hottest." He ought to know.

Some other arms of the service may view that promise to the marines a bit askance, remembering opportunities of their own to get into places sufficiently warm, but they will not object to it as an argument, so long as it proves effective. When it doesn't, the country will be in a bad way, for the pacifists will have conquered it.

INDO-GERMAN PLOTTING.

Prof. Gottheil Recalls Encounters with Oppenheim, the Berlin Leader.

Columbia University, May 23, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 20th inst. you have a cable from London detailing in some manner the track followed by Indian revolutionaries in Germany which leads from Berlin through New York and San Francisco to India, as the details are revealed in the trial now taking place in Mandalay. We here in America are somewhat more specifically interested in the whole matter, as the journal of this group of rank anarchists in the service of Germany has, up till now, been published in San Francisco.

In the account of the doings of the conspirators in Germany mention is made of a meeting held in the house of one "Baron Oppenheim." In reading the cable, I immediately recognized an old friend, Max Freiherr von Oppenheim. Now, it is another of the numerous peculiarities of German ways of thinking and of doing that a man of real scholarship will so descend into the depth of Government service as to become a secret purveyor of information, or, to use the real word, which finds a certain difficulty in getting off my pen, a common spy. For that is what Max Freiherr von Oppenheim has been and is. That he was at the same time a proficient scholar, his excellent works of travel (e. g., "Rabeh und das Tschadseegebiet" and his "Vom Mittelmeer zum Persischen Golf") show.

His scientific work, however, has always been merely the cover for his work in the secret service of the Kaiser. In 1886 he was in Morocco making the attempt to detach the Moroccans from their connection with France, and at the same time he made his first attempt to gain for Germany the aid of the powerful Senussi Fraternity. In 1894 he was again in Northern Africa and made a journey down to the Tchad Sea in anti-English interests and for the purpose of gaining the assistance of Mohammedan tribes for his work in Egypt against the English occupation. It was in 1893 that he took his long journey from Beirut through the Syrian desert to Bagdad and the Persian Gulf—a journey not unconnected with the Bagdad railroad scheme. In 1896 he was attached to the German Legation at Cairo, and had practically Ministerial rank. It was here in Cairo that I saw him and talked with him many a time. He lived in true pasha style; with a full harem, which he replenished from time to time by going down to Port Said. Of course, during the whole of his stay at Cairo he was secretly spreading propaganda against the British Government; but his exit from his Nile surroundings was peculiar for a man of letters. He desired very much to have some papers photographed which were in the possession of the Khédive. Now, the Khédive was a mixture of the Oriental and the Occidental. He had been born in Cairo, but educated in Vienna. In consequence, he possessed an Oriental harem and an Occidental "freundin," a certain Graefin T., a Hungarian. I saw her once walking freely about at a Khédival reception, while the harem was kept behind some charming lattice work. In order to get the papers wanted the Freiherr von Oppenheim either paid court to the Graefin T., or—as another report goes—had this done by a Hungarian musician. In this manner he had the papers abstracted from the Khédive's writing table and had photographs made of them. With these he rushed down to Port Said and took the first boat for Brindisi. The Khédive and the Ministers of England and France got wind of the affair, (the Graefin T. has since entered the harem.) They cabled to Italy to have the writer arrested. To do that was not so easy, for the Freiherr von Oppenheim was wary. The Italian boat had been met outside of its port and the Oriental traveler had been carried over to an Austrian gunboat, which took him up to an Austrian port. In the year 1902 he visited America—ostensibly to study how new lands were colonized and what our railroad system was. Many New Yorkers who entertained him, as I did, will remember the charming Freiherr von Oppenheim and his learned talk.

During the present war he is said to be Germany's agent in Syria. The paper Al-Kibla, the organ of the new Government at Mecca, quotes the Baron as having said: "The Turkish authorities hang those Syrians who are of no importance, and spare those who can use their pen and know how to speak, the intellects who can influence and draw the Arab nation."

There is much more that I could say about the learned Freiherr von Oppenheim. I could tell something about a journey that he took to the Khabur River in search of a veiled Hittite goddess. It is true that he did find the goddess; but he found some other things as well. However—as the saying goes—this is another story.

RICHARD GOTTHEIL.

THE BALLAD OF BROKEN CROWNS.

(In which the Bard complaineth that the loss of the trappings of royalty may seriously affect the sumptuousness of his rhyme.)

On this amazing globe of ours
I've something of a trotter been
In countries parceled by the Powers.
Their feudal castles I have seen—
Some far-off Princesses, I ween,
A Grand Duke, and a King, or so.
Alack, their present dismal teen!
Heigh-ho! Are all the crowns to go?

I deemed that like the rock-based hills
Their thrones could not unsettled be,
Nor any thwart their sovran wills
Save only Death, (arch-monarch, he.)
But rout and ruin now we see,
The high is leveled with the low,
And courtiers take their hats and flee.
Heigh-ho! Are all the crowns to go?

I do recall a childish lay
Of "Jack and Jill"—how they "fell down."
The tale repeats itself today:
Look here—look there—the broken crown!
The Romanoffs of old renown
Their diadems the greensward strow;
No Rhenish Wilhelm's fears can drown!
Heigh-ho! Are all the crowns to go?

I bid my Muse to prune her wings,
And with the Sage of Concord rise—
Recall, "God said, 'I'm tired of Kings!'"
Now, soon, we'll greet with prideful eyes
A World in Liberty's full guise.
The club of Demos bats—and lo!
Each Majesty to limbo flies!
Heigh-ho! Are all the crowns to go?

L'ENVOI.

But Brother-bards, when Demos bats,
Confess you'll miss that pomp and show
Of Kings and Khans and Autocrats.
Heigh-ho! Are all the crowns to go?

EDITH M. THOMAS.

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

The Socialist Gathering in the Hands of Those Who Favor, Not a Separate Peace, But a German Peace.

By WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING.

New York, May 23, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Morris Hillquit says, in his interview in this morning's TIMES:

> The International Socialist Conference will be the only body that will be able to establish a concerted movement for peace of equal potency in all of the fighting countries.

An extraordinary statement, in view of the fact that the organized Socialist parties, which represent from 25 to 50 per cent. of the people in Germany and the surrounding countries under her influence, represent only from 15 to 20 per cent. in France and Russia and less than 5 per cent. in Great Britain and the United States. (The British Labor Party is admitted to Socialist conferences, but does not call itself Socialist, and will not attend the Stockholm meeting.)

Mr. Hillquit has conveyed to many persons, whether intentionally or unintentionally, an impression of the Stockholm Conference and the position of the American Party which is the very opposite of the truth. As he was the Chairman of the American Party and is its representative at the International Socialist Bureau, nobody has so valid a right to speak for the organization, and he does do most of the speaking. It was Hillquit, for example, who "officially" denied the authority of Socialist Congressman Meyer London's telegram to Russia against a separate peace. Therefore when prominent minority Socialists like Simons, Gaylord, (ex-Congressman Berger's running mate in Milwaukee,) and Spargo (one of the five members of the National Executive Committee) wish to criticise the official party position they are forced constantly to deal with Hillquit—whose friends then make the curious reply that the criticism is "personal."

For the twentieth time Hillquit has evaded the real question by saying that the Russian Socialists, the Stockholm Conference, and the American Party are not for a separate peace. This has been conceded, almost from the beginning. The British and French have pointed out that the conference is wholly in hands of those who favor not a separate but a pro-German peace, approximately on the basis of a return to the status quo—the pro-Allies attending being an infinitesimal minority.

And now these "no annexationists" make the bold effort to annex President Wilson. We read in an interview with Hillquit in this morning's TIMES the astounding statement that the Socialists of such countries as France and Austria are in accord, and that President Wilson takes the same position [!] It would be just as accurate to claim the President's assent for the near-treason resolution of St. Louis. Hillquit proceeds to refer, vaguely, to certain unspecified "separate and individual utterances from Socialist leaders" in Germany, which, he says, clearly indicate that the German delegates at the conference will express themselves on the same lines as President Wilson has.

There was only one delegate who might conceivably make an utterance in favor of those just and nonpunitive indemnities and relinquishments of territory held by Germany and her allies against the wishes of the inhabitants even before the present war—payments and surrenders that Mr. Wilson clearly demands or allows for in his two last speeches before the Senate. That man is Hoffman of the small third faction of the German Socialists, the revolutionary Liebknecht group. Hoffman has been denied his passports. The other German delegates, both factions being "sound" on peace policy, as well as Austrians, Hungarians, and Bulgarians, have been granted the exceptional privilege of leaving Germany to attend the conference. More than a month ago one of the best-informed of American correspondents, having just left Germany, told us that the Zimmermann faction in the Government was preparing a magnanimous [?] Central Europe peace offer for late in the Summer and that Zimmermann was favoring the Stockholm conference for that reason.

Hillquit himself states the real position of the German Socialists in the following paragraph. He is apparently gratified and genuinely amazed that these Socialist supermen will go to such an extreme length in their magnanimous willingness to co-operate in a general peace propaganda that they will forego indemnities demanded by Germany [!] and "relinquish all of the territory conquered in the war." While not certain that they would willingly go to this length, Hillquit points out that "the conference would consider peace on no other terms." So the cat is out of the bag; the conference will favor a return to the status quo.

Hillquit forgets that President Wilson's Senate speech of Jan. 22 referred to prospective territorial changes and demanded the same rights for weak peoples as for large nations, while the Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, as well as Kerensky and the majority, if not all, the Ministers of the new Government, take the same position. In 1915 the American Party also demanded that a condition precedent to any peace must be that "all countries under foreign rule" be given a right to decide as to their own future. It is true that this clause is not contained in the party's new program. The influences that withdrew it were the same that had attempted to tie the American Party to the German Socialist "no annexation, no indemnity" program when it was first promulgated, in the Summer of 1915, both by the pro-Kaiser majority and by the minority, which is anti-Kaiser in home affairs. The Hillquit faction had moved the Executive Committee officially to indorse this German peace. Members of the National Committee denounced this attempt in the party press as pro-German and voted it down.

But now the German Socialist peace program, formerly officially condemned as pro-German, has been definitely adopted. And the demand for the free development of "all countries under foreign rule" has now been marvelously transformed into the opposite demand for free development for great nations only. So we read in the program of the peace conference to be held in New York next week, Hillquit and Cannon being members of the organizing committee, the demand for "free development of all nations," nothing being said about nationalities, peoples, and "countries under foreign rule."

Hillquit says that the desirability of a general peace is first to be considered at Stockholm, and that the conference "would oppose the consummation of a speedy peace unless such a peace guaranteed an international arrangement that would prevent the recurrence of war in the future."

This is the very opposite to the fact. The overwhelming majority of the delegates at Stockholm, and also the American Party, have definitely indorsed the Zimmerwald program, which for nearly two years has demanded immediate peace "regardless of the strategic situation," that is, notwithstanding the war map and the fact that Germany would make exactions for her military advantages. I do not believe a single party or faction represented at Stockholm has ever renounced "a speedy peace," unless with the international guarantee mentioned. Certainly the "American" Party takes the opposite stand. It demands immediate peace in Europe on the basis of the return to the status quo.

Moreover, the American Party, in the resolution drawn up by Lee and Hillquit at St. Louis, demands an immediate and separate peace for the United States. No other meaning has been or can be attached to the St. Louis anti-war resolution.

And finally, in answer to the question whether the conference would consider a revolution in Germany, Hillquit rightly assures us that the internal problems of nations would not be touched upon. Here these "Socialists" are in complete opposition to the "bourgeois" Wilson, who devoted almost the whole of his war address of April 2 to the proposition that no secure or just peace could be expected with an autocracy.

WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING.

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

The Army Needs 6,000 More Doctors for This Branch of the Service.

Baltimore, May 22, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Charles A. Powers, a former President of the American Surgical Association, now in France with the American Ambulance, sends this message:

> I hope that you will permit me to add one general word, and that is this: Those of us who are here realize that it is in no way possible for our people in America to understand the importance of the present situation. We are at open war with a strong, determined, implacable foe, and it should be the first order of business for every man, woman, and child in the United States to endeavor to help in crushing this monster.

The medical profession of this country should listen to this message from France and answer by immediate enlistment in the Officers' Medical Reserve Corps. We shall need in a few weeks 10,000 medical men, and there are not yet 4,000. We need most doctors under 55 years of age to go with the troops now called out by the President. Up to the present time the larger number of volunteers have been the older men. It is for the Surgeon General's office to decide whether you should go with the army or remain at home. Do not decide for yourself.

Let it be the ambition of the medical profession of this country to volunteer in such numbers that a selective draft will be unnecessary.

From my intensive study of the situation in the South it is my opinion that the medical profession of the country does not realize the immediate demands of the hour. We need a large number of medical men at once to examine recruits, to care for them, and to protect them from diseases in training camps in this country; and to go with them to France.

The medical profession is really the first line of defense. The medical profession in a certain sense has been more prepared than any profession in the country. Members of our profession were the first to go to France with the American Ambulance Base Hospital 4, under the command of Major Gilchrist of the army, and under the directorship of Dr. Crile of Cleveland, President of the American College of Surgeons, arrived in England for duty about the same time as our torpedo destroyer fleet. Crile of Cleveland and Cushing of Harvard and the other base hospital units have set the example for all members of the medical profession to follow.

Let the medical profession listen to the voices from France and answer!

JOSEPH C. BLOODGOOD,
Chairman Committee on Preparedness, Southern Medical Association.

NEW JERSEY AND THE PORT.

A Statement by the President of the Board of Commerce and Navigation.

New York, May 22, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of those who have had something to do with New Jersey's present attitude in reference to the Port of New York, I am taking the liberty of replying to the editorial in your issue of May 21, entitled "New Jersey and New York—Communications."

No matter what New Jersey's attitude may have been in the past, the facts are at the present time that New Jersey is eager and anxious to do its part toward upbuilding the Port of New York. The disadvantage caused through the number of separate municipalities fronting on New Jersey's portion of the Port of New York has been overcome by vesting in the State Board of Commerce and Navigation the right to control the development of the waterfront, and it is only fair to say that the municipalities are co-operating in every way with the board in its purpose and desire to develop the water frontage of New Jersey.

In reference to the so-called lighterage case, whatever may be said to the contrary, those in charge of New Jersey's end of the controversy did not have in mind the division of the Port of New York for New Jersey's benefit, but rather felt that the position assumed by New Jersey was the only one which would bring about the results desired by all those who have the best interest of the Port of New York at heart, namely, the cheapening of the cost to do business through the Port of New York and the making of the Port of New York a real port instead of what it is today—a collection of steamship piers and railroad wharves. At present the only real unit within the harbor limits of New York which can be justly pointed to as providing real port facilities is the Bush Terminal in Brooklyn.

That New Jersey was not alone in thinking that the method adopted by it would bring about the improvement hoped for is proved by the fact that some gentlemen whose interests are in New York, but who have been students of port developments and who are authorities upon the same, fully agreed and indorsed New Jersey's attitude.

New Jersey has no desire to develop or profit at New York's expense, and in making this statement I know I am voicing the sentiments of Governor Edge. In securing the services of General Goethals it was Governor Edge's intention, and it is still his thought and purpose, to have General Goethals represent the joint commission to be appointed by Governor Whitman and himself to study and investigate the Port of New York as its consulting engineer. Unless the joint commission which the Legislatures of New York and New Jersey have authorized approaches the study of the Port of New York with a single purpose and thought only—that is, the welfare of the port as a whole, irrespective of State or local lines—it will fail in its object.

J. SPENCER SMITH,
President New Jersey Board of Commerce and Navigation.

RED CROSS LEADERS CHOSEN FOR DRIVE

Notable Women and Men to Raise New York's Share of $100,000,000.

YACHT FOR AMBULANCE SHIP

The Surf, Gift of Dr. Harriss, Will Be Formally Turned Over to Navy Tomorrow.

The New York members of the American Red Cross War Finance Committee, among whom are Cleveland H. Dodge, Henry P. Davison, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Henry Morgenthau and Charles D. Norton, set the machinery in motion yesterday for raising New York City's part of the $100,000,000 fund to carry on war relief work in the United States and its European allies. The time set for the nation-wide drive to raise the $100,000,000 is the week beginning June 18, but it was announced that the New York Committee expected to have many important pledges on file before then.

The women team leaders announced yesterday were: No. 1—Mrs. Edward H. Harriman, Captain; Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Lieutenant. No. 2—Mrs. Orme Wilson, Jr., Captain; Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Lieutenant. No. 3—Miss Mabel Choate; No. 4—Miss Mary Canfield; No. 5—Mrs. Charles B. Alexander; No. 6—Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr.; No. 7—Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and No. 8—The Woman Suffrage Party team—Mrs. F. L. Slade, Captain; Mrs. Victor Morawetz, Mrs. Ogden M. Reid, Mrs. Herbert Pratt, Mrs. Charles Tiffany and Mrs. Leonard Hand.

Among other prominent women who will be included in the personnel of the above teams are Mrs. Henry Clay Frick, Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr., Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Mrs. William Crocker, Miss Martha McCook, Miss Ruth Twombley, Mrs. John H. Hammond, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, Mrs. August Belmont and Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman.

The men's team Captains are: No. 1, John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of New York; 2, J. P. Morgan; 3, Michael Friedsam of B. Altman & Co.; 4, T. A. Gillespie; 5, J. Horace Harding, banker; 6, C. D. Hilles; 7, William H. Kingsley, President United States Trust Company; 8, Edgar L. Marston; 9, George F. Baker, Jr.; 10, H. G. S. Noble, President New York Stock Exchange; 11, E. H. Outerbridge, President New York Chamber of Commerce; 12, Charles H. Sabin, President Guaranty Trust Company; 13, Jacob H. Schiff; 14, Albert Strauss; 15, W. B. Thompson, Director Federal Reserve Bank; 16, F. D. Underwood, President Erie Railroad; 17, Frank A. Vanderlip, President National City Bank; 18, Albert H. Wiggin, President Chase National Bank, and 19, George J. Whelan, United Cigar Stores Company.

General details for the work of both men and women have now been completed under the direction of Charles Sumner Ward. After the preliminary work is done a general organization dinner is to be held in the meeting room of the Chamber of Commerce for final details of team making and assignment of tasks to privates in the collecting ranks by the Captains. Some short addresses will be made. From lists of names prepared under the direction of Seward Prosser, President of the Bankers Trust Company and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the War Council Finance Committee, each Captain will make up a list of men to interview.

On Monday, June 18, the canvassing of the city will begin, and all that week every one of these team Captains and the privates will give their entire time to the work. Each day the teams will gather for luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce to compare notes and report progress. The records of gifts will go upon the score board. It is expected that keen rivalry between the women's teams and the men's teams will result, and between the individual teams as well.

Dr. George E. Vincent, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, has announced that the Red Cross is to be remembered generously, and several other important contributions are already in sight. The high water mark for a single contribution made in the Y. M. C. A. campaign of $500,000 it is expected will surely be surpassed, and even the million mark exceeded—perhaps several times, by individual contributors. On the teams will be men fully as well known as their Captains and representing nearly every line of important business activity in New York.

The New York County Chapter announced yesterday the gift through the Red Cross to the United States Navy of the steam yacht Surf, owned by Dr. John A. Harriss, which is to be used as an ambulance ship by the Atlantic fleet. In announcing the gift, Harvey D. Gibson, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York Chapter, said:

"The steam yacht Surf will accommodate 125 patients. She will be formally enrolled for service at exercises to be held aboard the vessel on Sunday afternoon in the Hudson River, opposite Seventy-ninth Street. The Surf will be accepted for the navy by Dr. T. W. Richards, United States Medical Inspector and Assistant Director General of Medical Relief. The ceremony will take place in the presence of about 200 guests, including Mayor John Purroy Mitchel and the heads of city departments. Henry P. Davidson and others of the Red Cross War Council, together with officers of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross, have been invited to be present. After raising the United States ensign and Red Cross flag, prayers will be said by the Rev. Dr. E. M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church.

"The Surf has been fitted out by Dr. Harriss as an ambulance ship at his own expense. She has a hospital ward on each of her three decks, in addition to six staterooms which may be used for the treatment of sick or wounded American seamen. In addition, there is an operating room on the main deck equipped with up-to-date surgical apparatus. The hospital complement numbers three medical men, six nurses, two orderlies, and one dispenser. Dr. Harriss has offered his own services as physician and surgeon.

"The yacht was bought from her last owner, John H. Hanan, by Dr. Harriss only a few months ago and placed under American registry. The Surf has been under charter by C. K. G. Billings, Henry C. Phipps, George Eastman, Ogden Mills, T. L. Chadbourne, E. R. Thomas, and Andrew Carnegie."

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO CORRECT AN ERRONEOUS IMPRESSION REGARDING CENTRAL PARK WEST.

There is no intention of removing the present park wall. Central Park will not be interfered with in any manner whatever. No "blasting of rocks; filling in of hollows."

Central Park West must be made safe for citizens. The Park or its wall will not be disturbed. Only the sidewalk OUTSIDE of the Park is to be narrowed.

EDWARD M. SALOMON,
174 William Street.

DIVORCES A. J. DREXEL.

Wife of Philadelphia Banker Obtains a Decree in London.

LONDON, May 25.—A divorce was granted today to Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, wife of the Philadelphia banker. A decree nisi was given on statutory grounds and cruelty. There was no defense.

Counsel for Mrs. Drexel said the marriage was a happy one until the death of the second daughter in 1914, when Mr. Drexel began to ill-treat his wife by shouting at and frightening her. He constantly abused and struck her, counsel alleged, there being no doubt that he had been spoiled by his wealth.

During their residence in Carlton House Terrace, London, there were violent scenes constantly, the court was told and in the Fall of 1915 Mr. Drexel became so abusive that his wife locked herself in her room. Her position was said to have become worse and she at last decided to leave her husband.

When Mrs. Drexel left her husband, it was anounced that she intended to begin divorce proceedings, but instead a separation agreement was entered into by which Mrs. Drexel was to receive $50,000 yearly. In 1915 Mr. Drexel filed a suit for divorce in Paris and stopped the allowance to his wife, resulting in a number of actions in the French and British courts.

DINNER TO JACOB H. SCHIFF.

Admiral and Mrs. Chadwick to Entertain for Their Newport Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff of New York, who are guests of Rear Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick, will remain until Monday before closing their visit. Tomorrow a dinner will be given in their honor by Admiral and Mrs. Chadwick. Tomorrow morning they will attend services at the Touro Synagogue.

MISS SCOTT WEDS MONDAY.

To be the Bride of John G. Agar, Jr., of Squadron A.

Miss Angelina Thayer Scott, daughter of Professor William B. Scott and Mrs. Scott of Princeton, N. J., will be married to John G. Agar, Jr., a son of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Agar of 12 East Sixty-third Street, on next Monday in Princeton.

Miss Scott is a niece of General Hugh Scott, Chief of Staff, U. S. A.

The young couple have been engaged for some time, and did not intend to be married immediately, but the war has changed their plans. Mr. Agar is a second year student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, and belongs to Squadron A, which is to be mustered into the Federal service in July. He was with the squadron last Summer on the Mexican border, and has applied for a commission in the Aero Corps.

WILL MARRY THIRD FIANCE.

Miss Parmele, in Two Broken Troths, to Wed W. F. Fotterall.

The wedding of Miss Helen Livingston Parmele and William Foster Fotterall, Jr., of Philadelphia, will take place on Saturday afternoon, June 2, at the home of Miss Parmele's grandmother, Mrs. Louis C. Johnson, Waldheim, Flushing, L. I. Only fifty invitations have been issued for the wedding.

The couple took out their marriage license yesterday in Long Island City. Mr. Fotterall said he was 22, and his fiancée gave her age as 20.

Three years ago Miss Parmele's engagement to William Lummis of New York was announced, and subsequently broken. A year ago last Spring her engagement was announced to Norman Dunning of Philadelphia, and broken just before the invitations were issued for the wedding last December.

Miss Carolyn Hoppock Weds June 9.

The marriage of Miss Carolyn Hoppock of Dobbs Ferry and Harold Gordon Ewen, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. C. Ewen of Ardsley-on-Hudson, is to take place on June 9, in Zion Episcopal Church at Dobbs Ferry. Miss Hoppock is a granddaughter of Mrs. John B. Cooper of Dobbs Ferry, who has just issued invitations for the wedding.

Browne-Chisolm Wedding Plans.

Miss Winifred W. Chisolm, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm, who is to marry Curtis Northrop Browne of this city on Tuesday, June 5, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, will have Miss Eleanor Mellon, daughter of Mrs. Charles H. Mellon, as her maid of honor.

Her sisters, the Misses Margaret and Elizabeth Chisolm, are to be her bridesmaids, and her youngest sister, Miss Priscilla Chisolm, will act as flower girl.

Mr. Browne is to have his brother, Junius Henri Browne of San Francisco, as his best man.

A small reception will follow the church ceremony at the Chisolm home, 21 West Tenth Street.

Philbin-Parker Wedding Today.

J. Holladay Philbin, son of Supreme Court Justice and Mrs. Eugene A. Philbin, is to marry Miss Elizabeth Parker today at the country home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Parker, at Bedford, Mass. Mr. Philbin is practicing law in this city, and is a graduate of Yale and the Harvard Law School. He rowed on the Yale crew, and was half back on the 'Varsity football team, and is a lightweight amateur boxer. The wedding is to be small, owing to mourning. The couple will reside in this city.

Miss Leaming to Wed Ramon Fina.

The engagement of Miss Helen Leaming, daughter of Mrs. Edward Leaming of 911 Park Avenue, and the late Dr. Leaming, to Ramon Fina has been announced.

Miss Leaming's father was a prominent X-ray specialist. She is the granddaughter of the late Dr. James R. Leaming.

Mr. Fina is from Barcelona, Spain, and is a member of the Royal Academy. He is a grandson of the late Fredrico Rubio, a distinguished Spanish surgeon, and one time Ambassador to England.

The wedding is to take place the latter part of June.

Engagements.

Former Borough President of Queens Joseph Bermel has announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Lydia Bermel, to Frank Jedlicka of Elmhurst, L. I., a cadet in the class of 1918 at West Point, which is to be graduated in August on account of the war. The wedding will take place shortly after his graduation. Miss Bermel is a graduate of St. Ann's Academy in Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

Dr. and Mrs. John P. Davin of 117 West Seventy-sixth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jane Davin, to Charles F. Weyforth of Baltimore, Md. Miss Davin is a niece of Edward L. Desvenine, the Cuban Consul at Baltimore.

Miss Lillian Hertz, youngest daughter of the late Simon Hertz of this city, has announced her engagement to Dr. Samuel Hecht of Brooklyn. Miss Hertz is a graduate of Hunter College, from which she obtained a Bachelor's degree in 1914, and is a member of the Department of Education. She has written short stories and verse, and is a sister of the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Hertz, Chief Rabbi of the United Synagogue of Great Britain.

NOW ON FREE VIEW
Color Prints, Engravings & Etchings
S. Arlent Edwards' "Mrs. Lloyd," "Lady Hamilton," "Innocence," "Little Blue Boy," and others; "Lady Selina Meade," by Miss Gulland;
from a Private Collection
Etchings of Haig, Zorn, Whistler, Haden, and Buhot; signed proof of Cousins' "Robert Burns"; portraits of Franklin, Napoleon, Lafayette, etc.
Paintings, Drawings & American Samplers
To Be Sold at Auction
TUESDAY EVE., May 29, at 8:15
The Walpole Galleries,
10 East 49th Street
D. R. Kennedy, Auctioneer.

WAR BRUNT IS OURS NOW, SAYS PERSHING

America to be Deciding Factor and Faces Great Burden, He Tells Red Cross Conferees.

TAFT SOUNDS A WARNING

Fears People Are Minimizing the War—President Proclaims Red Cross Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Ex-President Taft, Secretary Baker, General Pershing, Henry P. Davison, and other speakers, joined here today at a meeting of the Red Cross, which has on foot a campaign to raise $100,000,000, in telling the American people that there was grave danger in the tendency to minimize the responsibility the United States must assume and the hardships and sacrifices its people must accept if the war was to be pushed to a successful conclusion.

Mr. Taft sounded the warning that America had not yet come to a realization of the dreadful dangers and hardships which it faced, and to this General Pershing, who will lead the first expeditionary force to France, added the grim statement that "Upon America is to rest the brunt of the terrible burdens to come."

"France," he said, "is under a terrific drain, and in just so much as that nation is drained is she weakened in her power to fight, and it is the United States which must meet all of the deficiencies caused through this drain. We of this country must help rehabilitate that country. We must help her orphans and her widows and we must put her in a position to produce, and to become self-supporting.

"Yet I am sad to say that the feeling among our American people is lax. They do not realize the depth, the terribleness of this war. America's entering the war is the deciding factor, and on the United States is going to rest the brunt of its burdens."

General Pershing was cheered for several minutes when he appeared in the hall. In response to the ovation, he said:

"These things bring the soldier to remember that the people back home are behind him. You don't know what that means to a soldier. It will mean a great deal to those of us who are in France."

Nothing But Victory, Says Baker.

Secretary Baker said that the United States had entered the war in the firm belief of victory for right and had not the slightest intention of stopping until the victory was achieved.

In his address Mr. Taft said that the American Red Cross henceforth would devote its energies to the relief of the soldiers of the Allies, although ready to give the same care to soldiers of the enemy who, wounded, came into its hands. He then began a review of the war and the attitude of the American people to it. In part he said:

"I yield to no man in my admiration for most of the qualities or all of the qualities of the German people except this obsession that they have been given through the instilling of that poison in the last fifty years. Where do you see the working out of the divine plan? That was a cancer in the world. It had grown to be so formidable that it needed a capital operation to excise it and restore the world again to the station in the development of Christian civilization which, but for that, would not have reached. So we have seen it in the destruction of the greatest autocracy, perhaps—at least apparently the greatest—autocracy, Russia, whose alliance with the Entente Allies gave for the time the lie, or apparently gave the lie, to the proposal that they were fighting the cause of freedom, fighting the cause of freedom against absolutism. That toppled over, and now we have arrayed on one side the democracies of the world against the military autocracies on the other.

"And now, my friends, do not let us minimize the task we have before us. We Americans are a good people; we admit it, but one of our weaknesses is an assumption—justified by a good many things that have saved us from egregious mistakes in the past—that God looks after children, drunken men, and the United States.

"We may have got beyond that reliance; I do not know whether we have or not, but we are going to get beyond that reliance. Germany is not exhausted. She is, by reason of this system of fifty years' standing, the greatest military nation that ever was organized.

"One of the things which have happened ought to give us the greatest hope and satisfaction. It is largely due to the gentleman who has just addressed us, the Secretary of War, and the President of this Administration. We have begun right in the raising of an army and that is one thing gained. We have provided for a million or perhaps a million and a half of men. That will probably not be enough. A great deal better than we should make over preparation in a matter in which the whole welfare of the world is engaged, than that we should make under preparation."

War Not Yet Realized.

Mr. Davison made this comment:

"Our great trouble today is that our people do not realize the situation in the battlefields and throughout the countries now at war. It is not at all strange that they do not realize them, but they must be made to realize them and the obligation upon us is to see that condition is brought about as soon as possible.

"Certainly there is nothing that this people need more than a sense of sacrifice. This is not a time to listen to the man who says, 'I am contributing so much here and so much there, taxes are very high and the cost of living is high.'

"Russia today has 6,000 ambulances on a front of 1,000 miles. In France there are 64,000 ambulances on a front of 400 miles. Are we going to allow conditions like that to exist and not respond to them promptly? I say no. We had when we started 22,000 members. We have today, I believe, in excess of 1,000,000 members. We should have in two months 20,000,000 members."

Herbert C. Hoover stated that there was a total of 8,000,000 people "unable to get back on their feet" without help. In France, he said, there was abundant outlet to all of the generosity of the American nation. Mr. Hoover was introduced as "the man of the hour," and received a hearty welcome.

In a proclamation to the American people President Wilson today designated the week ending June 25 as Red Cross Week and urged that during the period generous gifts be made to assist the organization in properly caring for the armed forces of the nation and the administration of relief. It follows:

PROCLAMATION.

Inasmuch as our thoughts as a nation are now turned in united purpose toward the performance to the utmost of the services and duties which we have assumed in the cause of justice and liberty;

Inasmuch as but a small proportion of our people can have the opportunity to serve upon the actual field of battle, but all men, women, and children alike may serve and serve effectively by making it possible to care properly for those who do serve under arms at home and abroad.

And inasmuch as the American Red Cross is the official recognized agency for voluntary effort in behalf of the armed forces of the nation and for the administration of relief,

Now, therefore, by virtue of my authority as President of the United States and President of the American Red Cross, I, Woodrow Wilson, do hereby proclaim the week ending June 25, 1917, as Red Cross Week, during which the people of the United States will be called upon to give generously and in a spirit of patriotic sacrifice for the support and maintenance of this work of national need.

[Signed] WOODROW WILSON.

HALLOW-E'EN
AND
POEMS OF THE WAR
By W. M. Letts
Mr. James L. Ford, in The Herald, says:
"A collection of poems of very rare quality. To those who appreciate good poetry I commend Hallow-e'en unreservedly."
$1.25 net. Postage extra. All Bookstores.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Av., N. Y.

GRADUATED FROM SEMINARY

Twenty-four New Ministers Get Diplomas from Bishop Lines.

Twenty-four students of the General Theological Seminary at 175 Ninth Avenue were graduated at the commencement exercises in the Seminary Chapel yesterday. The Right Rev. Edward S. Lines, Bishop of Newark, presented the diplomas. The graduates and the fields to which they have been assigned are:

Charles Steel Armstrong, B. A., Paterson, N. J.; Perry Gwynne More Austin, B. A., Boxboro, Penn.; Arthur Albert Bessey, B. A., Milton, Vt.; Samuel Flagler Burhans, Central New York; Edmund Hance Carhart, Jr., Ph. D., Grace Chapel, New York City; Charles Judson Child, Woodcliff-on-Hudson, N. J.; Wallace Roylance Everton, B. A., and William Johnson Gage, B. A., Albany Diocese; Henry Glaeser, B. A., San Antonio, Texas; David Vincent Gray, B. A., Pittsburgh; Frederick Biddle Halsey, B. A., Atchison, Kan.; William Winfield Scott Hohenschild, New York City; Charles Eldridge McAllister, B. A.; Leighton Howard Nugent; Alfred Quintin Plank, B. S., Minersville, Tenn.; Charles Gregory Prout, B. A., Albany Diocese; John Lee Roney, B. A., Albany Diocese; the Rev. Henry Sears Sizer; Charles Larrabee Street, M. A., Chicago, Ill.; Richard Warne, B. A., Western New York; Robert Gainsford Wynne Williams, Camden, N. J.; Albert James Montgomery Wilson, Ph. B., and John Edenden Wootton, B. A., Central New York.

The Rev. William Ralph Campbell, a member of the graduating class, was not at the exercises because he had sailed last Saturday for France as a member of the American Ambulance Corps. Essays were read by the two graduates with the highest averages, the Rev. Charles Steel Armstrong and the Rev. Charles Eldridge McAllister. The degree of Bachelor of Divinity was conferred by Dr. A. E. Fosbroke, Dean of the seminary, upon the following former graduates now actively engaged in the ministry: Osmond Henry Brown, Albert Melville Farr, Clifford Woodworth French, Frank Dean Gifford, Simeon Nathan, I. L. Griffith, Cyril Beverly Harris, Ernest Jasper Hopper, William Tinsley Sherwood, Frederick Allen Sisco, Thomas Ayres Sparks, Miles Lowell Yates, and Edgar Charles Young.

HONOR FOR SIX MARINES.

Medals for Conspicuous Bravery in Attacks on Forts in Haiti.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Secretary Daniels late this afternoon announced the names of officers and enlisted men of the United States Marine Corps to whom medals of honor will be issued for bravery in action during the recent campaign in Haiti. Heading the list is Lieut. Col. Smedley D. Butler, son of Representative Thomas Butler of Pennsylvania, who for many years has been a prominent member of the House Naval Affairs Committee. The others to get medals are:

Captain William P. Upshur, for conspicuous gallantry during the engagement incident to the capture of Fort Dipitie (Oct. 24 and 25, 1915.)

Captain Edward A. Ostermann, for conspicuous gallantry during the engagement incident to the capture of Fort Dipitie, (Oct. 24 and 25, 1915.)

Gunnery Sergeant Daniel Daly, for conspicuous gallantry during the engagements incident to the capture of Fort Rivière and Fort Dipitie, (Oct. 24 and 25 and Nov. 17, 1915.)

First Sergeant Ross L. Iams, for conspicuous coolness and bravery in entering Fort Rivière at the head of the attacking force, when such action on his part seemed almost certain to result in his being killed or wounded.

Corporal Samuel Gross, for conspicuous coolness and bravery in entering Rivière immediately behind Sergeant Iams, when such action on his part seemed almost certain to result in his being killed or wounded.

AUTO EXPERTS CALLED IN.

Defense Council Forms a New Committee of Engineers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The appointment of an Automotive Committee to advise the Government departments on all matters involving the use of internal combustion engines, including the production of motor cars, trucks, and ambulances, tractors, motor boats, and airplanes, was announced today by the Council of National Defense. The committee follows:

Charles Clifton, President of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, Chairman; C. W. Stiger, President of the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers; Coker F. Clarkson, General Manager, Society of Automotive Engineers; Frank H. Russell, President, Aircraft Manufacturers' Association; H. L. Horning, Chairman, Tractor Standards Division Society of Automotive Engineers; Henry R. Sutphen, Chairman, Marine Standards Division Society of Automotive Engineers; K. W. Zimmerschied, Past Chairman, Standards Committee, Society of Automotive Engineers.

Mr. Zimmerschied will act as manager of the committee, and will be in charge of its office in Washington.

Navy Needs Medical Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Over 2,000 medical officers are needed for the greater navy, Marine Corps, Naval Reserve, and Coast Defense of over 250,000 officers and men, according to announcement made today by Surgeon General Braisted of the navy. Hundreds of physicians and surgeons are volunteering and many have enlisted in the Medical Reserve from which appointments, after examinations, are made to the Naval Medical Corps. Out of 128 who took the examination on May 12, 88 have qualified and 377 have been authorized to take the examination which will be held June 3.

Install Centenary Institute Head.

HACKETTSTOWN, N. J., May 25.—Dr. Robert Johns Trevorrow was installed yesterday as President of Centenary Collegiate Institute, succeeding the late Dr. John M. Meeker. In his inaugural address on "A Christian Ideal of Education," the new President emphasized the influence of religion upon education and spoke of the "service which womanhood is rendering through the broader vision and wider range of opportunity given her through education." President Trevorrow resigned the Presidency of Drew Seminary for Girls at Carmel, N. Y., to take the management of the institute.

WM. H. H. MILLER DEAD.

Attorney General in President Harrison's Cabinet Dies at 76.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 25.—William H. H. Miller, United States Attorney General when Benjamin Harrison was President, died at his home here this afternoon. He was 76 years old. Death followed an illness of several weeks. During his term as Attorney General, among the better known cases in which he took part were what was known as the Terry case, which resulted from David S. Terry, a California lawyer, being killed by a Deputy United States Marshal, the Behring Sea litigation, the question of the constitutionality of the McKinley Tariff law, and the Interstate and Anti-Lottery laws.

Nathaniel Tuttle.

Nathaniel Tuttle, for forty years associated with The New York Tribune, part of the time as Secretary and Treasurer, died yesterday at the home of J. M. R. Long, in Bangor, Penn., in his seventieth year. He was born at Croton-on-Hudson, and joined The Tribune in 1838, and ten years later was made cashier, and in 1888 he was advertising manager.

When Whitelaw Reid went to France as United States Minister, Mr. Tuttle was one of the Board of Trustees, who had the management of the paper, and was appointed Secretary and Treasurer, which office he retained until his retirement in 1908.

BRITISH UPHELD BY GERMAN COURT

Civic Duty and Law of Honor Transcend Feudal Law Invoked by Prince Lippe-Detmold.

LARGE ESTATE INVOLVED

Decision of Interest to American Branch of Von Donop Family, Who Own Share of Property.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 25.—An interesting conflict of feudal privilege and modern constitutional law has just been decided by the Imperial Supreme Court at Leipsic, which is of special interest in the United States and England, where some of the principal parties concerned in the action reside.

One of the oldest noble families of the little German principality of Lippe is that of the Barons von Donop, who for centuries owned the large estate of Altendonop. At the beginning of the last century the head of the family married an Englishwoman and resided in London for some years. Their son, Edward Pelham Brenton von Donop, became Vice Admiral of the British Navy. He married Diana Brenton of Colwich, Staffordshire, who bore him four sons, who are George Pelham von Donop, Lieutenant Colonel of the Royal British Engineers; Lionel Brenton von Donop, living at Brighton, Sussex; Brenton von Donop, a clergyman of Wepstead Rectory, and Stanley Brenton von Donop, a Major General in the British Army.

Vice Admiral von Donop, who died at Bath in 1890, retained a two-thirds interest in the family property of Aldendonop in the principality of Lippe. Another third was owned by a von Donop who, in 1850, emigrated to America, settled in Texas as a farmer, and was murdered by Indians in 1862. His eldest son married Mary Dannheim, who had several children who inherited their father's and grandfather's interest in the family estate at Altendonop, Lippe. Mary von Donop, after her first husband's death, married Otto von Plehwe and the whole family of Donops and Plehwes are now living at Plehweville, Mason County, Texas.

While it seems that the right of the American branch of the Donops in the family estates was not contested, the Prince of Lippe-Detmold saw fit to ask the Imperial Supreme Court of Leipsic to declare the rights of the four English heirs null and void because two of them were serving England as officers in this war against Germany, and had thus vitiated their feudal alliance to the Prince of Lippe-Detmold.

The Imperial Supreme Court rendered a decision rejecting the Prince's motion on the ground that the system of feudal tenure was antiquated and not in conformity with actual conditions today. Formerly vassals swore allegiance to their lord, but according to modern law submission to the State authority is not a voluntary act, but the natural consequence of the modern order of the State. For this reason any obligations imposed by the old feudal law must necessarily give place to civic duty as it is known today.

If the defendants had sworn an oath of allegiance to the effect "that they will do their utmost to help protect the Prince and principality and do all they can for the Prince and principality's benefit, and never by word or deed infringe on their interests," there was, of course, said the court, in the mind of the lord as well as of the vassal, the supposition that this oath was valid as long as it did not conflict with civic duties. If, therefore, the defendants in their capacity as British officers served their country against Germany in the present war they merely did their civic duty and acted in accordance with the law of honor.

Francis H. Van Vechten.

Francis H. Van Vechten, lawyer and for more than forty years a member of the Bar, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at his office, 1 Liberty Street, Manhattan, of heart disease, in his sixty-first year. He was to have celebrated his thirty-seventh wedding anniversary last night.

Mr. Van Vechten was born in Brooklyn and was a direct descendant of a family which came over from Holland in 1631. Francis H. Van Vechten started his career in the newspaper business and was editor of The New York Truth at the age of 23. He started his legal practice in Queens in 1886 and from 1892 to 1895 he was attorney to the old Board of Supervisors of the county.

Ex-Dock Commissioner John Monks.

John Monks, founder of the engraving firm of J. Monks & Sons, 82 Beaver Street, and a former President of the Volunteer Firemen's Association of New York, died on Wednesday at his home, 241 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, in his eighty-fourth year. He was born in Liverpool, England, and spent nearly all his life in New York. Mr. Monks was an independent Democrat, and served as Dock Commissioner under Mayor Strong. He left a widow and four sons.

Obituary Notes.

ANDREAS M. MILLER, one of the pioneers of Duluth, Minn., died on Wednesday of apoplexy in his apartment at the Savoy Hotel in his seventy-ninth year. He was born in Denmark and came to America in 1860. In 1870 went to Duluth, helped to build up the city and retired in 1892, with a fortune.

JOHN FISK, for thirty years in the real estate business in this city, died on Thursday at his home, 101 East Seventy-fifth Street. He had charge of the Mason estate and had an office at Mason House, 6 East Fifty-eighth Street.

HENRY C. KOLYER, a retired police Sergeant, died from paralysis on Thursday at his home, 442 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, in his fifty-eighth year. He is survived by four daughters and three sons.

PATRICK REGAN, a retired superintendent of estates at Great Neck, L. I., died there on Wednesday from heart disease. He was 85 years old.

Mrs. HELEN D. SMITH AVERY, wife of Gilbert Avery, died at her home, 464 Forty-second Street, South Brooklyn, on Thursday.

Mrs. ILLIE CRAWFORD CLAPP, 75 years old, widow of Dwight P. Clapp and a daughter of the late Lemuel Crawford, who was one of the builders of Cleveland, Ohio, died yesterday at her residence, 161 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

JOHN I. THOMPSON, formerly Sheriff of Monmouth County, N. J., died on Wednesday at the home of his sister, 233 Dean Street, Brooklyn, aged 81 years.

CHARLES EDWARD BROWN, manager of the Sinclair Oil and Gas Company of Eldorado, Kan., died in that city on Monday, and the funeral services will be held tomorrow at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Brown, 9 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn. Mr. Brown was born in Brooklyn thirty years ago, and formerly was associated in business with his father, who is a customs broker.

Mrs. SARAH ELMA JENKINS, widow of Henry H. Jenkins and a member of the First Church of Christ Scientist, died on Thursday at her home, 586 Sixth Street, Brooklyn, in her seventieth year.

JAMES PATRICK REEHIL, Chief Inspector of Buildings for the New York Fire Department, died on Thursday at his home, 82 India Street, Brooklyn, aged 57 years. He had been a resident of the Greenpoint section for forty years and was a member of the Fifteenth Assembly District Democratic Club and of Montauk Council, K. of C.

MORRIS FERRIS, a civil war veteran and for thirty-five years in the employ of the Long Island Railroad Company in the Thirty-fourth Street ferry house in Long Island City, died yesterday in the Flushing Hospital after an operation. He was 72 years old and belonged to Phil Sheridan Post, G. A. R., and the Wyoming Lodge of Free Masons.

ROBERT B. MONEYPENNY, manager of the New York office of the Onyx Hosiery Company, died on Thursday at Saranac Lake, where he had gone for his health. He was 50 years old.

LOUIS GUTTMAN, an importer of embroidery, connected with the Royal Embroidery Works, died yesterday at his home, 252 West Eighty-second Street, of pneumonia in his sixty-first year.

Mrs. NELLIE ADAMS BLOOMER, wife of Captain Millard J. Bloomer, editor and publisher, died on Wednesday.

DAVID D. SMITH, Vice President of the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company, died at his home in Gloucester, Mass., yesterday. He was 69 years of age.

VALENTINE H. FORD, 40 years old, a retired Lieutenant of the Fire Department, died on Wednesday at his home in Brooklyn.

CHARLES E. SLEIGHT, architect of Paterson, N. J., died on Thursday at his country home near Ramsey, in his fifty-third year.

Mrs. CLARA F. LUNT, widow of E. Sydney Lunt, died on Tuesday at Margate, England.

Mrs. MARY OLMSTED, a direct descendant of Richard Olmsted, who came from Braintree, England, in 1632, and granddaughter of Major David Olmsted, who crossed the Delaware with Washington and took part in the battles of Princeton and Trenton, died on Thursday at her home, 352 West 123d Street, in her eighty-third year.

SIMON AVILES, a wealthy merchant of San Salvador, who had been stopping with his brother, M. Aviles, for several days at the Hotel Biltmore, died yesterday after a short illness in his forty-seventh year.

ASSAIL OUR "PROPAGANDA."

German Press Angry Over News Given Out by Our Berne Legation.

BERNE, Switzerland, Thursday, May 24.—German newspapers received here today contain slurring and even abusive references to news dispatches in regard to recent events in America which have been published in the Swiss press in the last few days, it having been discovered that these articles emanated from the American Legation. Even the Frankfurter Zeitung abandons its usually dignified attitude to assail this "propaganda," although its correspondent ignores the fact that the German propaganda, as differentiated from news, has become so burdensome to Swiss neutrality that a number of genuinely Swiss German language newspapers have protested vigorously.

The new departure of the American Legation in furnishing to the Swiss press concise news dispatches cabled by the new branch of the State Department appears to be welcome to all but the out and out Germanophile portion of the press. The French and independent German language papers have made use of everything furnished to them in this way, and express themselves as desirous of obtaining and publishing all available news from America.

There has been an absolute absence of propaganda in the news furnished thus far, and its real value causes it to be received as a welcome relief from the surfeit of ponderous or violent "literature" which the Swiss press has been and is being flooded with from German sources.

FUNERAL OF EDWARD CARY.

Service for Times Editorial Writer Attended by Many Who Had Admired and Loved Him.

The funeral of Edward Cary, for nearly forty-six years an editorial writer for THE NEW YORK TIMES, was held yesterday at his home, 204 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn. Editors and publishers from all the New York newspapers, and men from all departments of THE TIMES attended the services. Besides there were friends of Mr. Cary's boyhood, some of whom came from distant cities, and many neighbors who had lived near him for years.

The Rev. John Howard Melish, pastor of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, at Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn, read two hymns, in addition to the burial office of the Episcopal Church. The body will be taken to Albany this morning by relatives and friends of the family, and associates on the staff of THE TIMES. Burial will be near his birthplace there.

Many sympathetic editorials of newspapers in other cities upon the death of Mr. Cary, as well as letters of condolence from persons who had known him, were sent yesterday to his daughter, Miss Elisabeth Luther Cary.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Confirmed.

LIVINGSTON.—Mr. and Mrs. David Livingston announce the confirmation of their daughter, Eleanor, on Sunday, May 27, at Temple Israel of Harlem, 120th St. and Lenox Av. Reception at Hotel Marseilles, 103d St. and Broadway, from 3 to 6 P. M. No cards.

MARGOLIN.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Margolin, 575 West End Av., announce the confirmation of their daughter Estelle, West End Synagogue, Sunday, May 27. Home after 3.

SCHNEIDER.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Schneider, 100 Avon Av., Newark, N. J., announce the confirmation of their daughter, Charlotte, at the Synogogue B'nai Abraham, High and 13th Avs., on Sunday, May 27, at 10 A. M. Reception from 3 to 6.

Married.

Brooklyn.

CHRISTIAN—CRAVENS.—May 24, Drusilla Cravens to Ensign Kemp C. Christian, U. S. N.

OWEN—BURRELL.—May 24, Monica Burrell to Dr. Robert B. Owen.

Died.

AVILES.—Simon, aged 46, at Hotel Biltmore, late Republic Salvador. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Frank E. Campbell Building,) Broadway, 66th St.

BELDING.—The New York Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America announces with deep regret the death of Associate Milo Merrick Belding, in this city, on Wednesday, May 23, 1917.
LEVI HOLBROOK, Governor.
RALPH MERTON LEONARD, Secretary.

BISHOP.—Henry White, suddenly, on Thursday, May 24, 1917, at his late residence, 44 Gifford Av., Jersey City, aged 77 years. Funeral private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BROWN.—At Eldorado, Kan., Monday, May 21, 1917, of pneumonia, Charles Edward Brown, dearly beloved son of William A. and Rebecca E. Brown of B'kyn and Greenport, L. I. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CALLAHAN.—Mary Agnes, May 24, at her residence, 401 East 154th St., beloved aunt of Nell L. Breslin. Funeral Monday, 10 A. M., from Church of Immaculate Conception, 150th St. and Melrose Av.

CASSIN.—Stephen B., Jr., son of Dr. Stephen B. and Mrs. Gertrude Cassin, passed from this life at the age of 9 years, Friday, May 25, 1917. Funeral private from residence, 268 West 84th St.

CHURCH.—On May 23, 1917, at his residence, 51 Irving Place, New York City, William Conant Church, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Vols., in his eighty-first year. Funeral at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., at 10 o'clock on Saturday. Please omit flowers.

CLAPP.—On Friday, May 25, 1917, at her residence, 161 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, Illie Crawford, widow of Dwight P. Clapp, aged 75 years. Funeral services on Sunday, May 27, at 3 P. M. Interment at Belchertown, Mass.

CLAUSEN.—On May 24, 1917, George C. Clausen, in his sixty-eighth year. Funeral service at his late residence, Port Chester, N. Y., on Sunday, May 27, at 3:30 P. M. Conveyances will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 2:09 o'clock, arriving Port Chester 3:08 o'clock, returning leaving Port Chester 4:39 o'clock. Interment private. Omit flowers.

CLAUSEN.—The General Contractors' Association announces with regret the death on May 24 of George C. Clausen, Vice President of the Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company, a member of the association.
F. J. MacISAAC, President.
C. A. CRANE, Secretary.

COTTONE.—Ola Destephano, died May 23, 1917. Remains will lie in state at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell's,) Broadway and 66th St., until Saturday forenoon, 8 o'clock. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and 71st St., Saturday morning, 9:30.

DE PEU.—Suddenly, at Roosevelt Hospital, on May 23, Rev. John De Peu of Williamstown, Mass. Services at Williamstown.

FISK.—Friday, May 25, 1917, John Fisk, husband of the late Elizabeth Fisk and father of Hilda M., Emma C., and Henry W. Funeral from his late residence, 101 East 75th St., on Monday at 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 84th St. and Park Av., where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul.

FROMMEL.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, May 23, 1917, Oscar Frommel, aged 58 years. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Hudson St., between 8th and 9th Sts., Hoboken, on Saturday morning, May 26, at 10 o'clock.

GERHARD.—Katherina. Services FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., (Campbell Building,) Sunday afternoon, 2:30.

GUTTMAN.—After brief illness, at his residence, 252 West 85th St., May 25, Louis, beloved husband of Ida Frank Guttman, aged 60 years. Funeral private Monday, May 28, at 9:30 A. M.

HAND.—Peacefully, in his 83d year, Wednesday evening, May 23, at his residence, Scranton, Penn., Alfred Hand. Funeral service Saturday afternoon from his late residence.

HEWITT.—At her late residence, 1,440 Crotona Park East, Eliza Jane Hewitt, wife of the late George Hewitt, Sr. Services Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of the family.

HYATT.—At Peekskill, N. Y., on May 25, 1917, Mary Augusta, widow of Samuel Belden Hyatt, in her 75th year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 188 Tremont St., on Monday, May 28, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y.

INGHAM.—Of pneumonia, on Saturday, May 26, at her residence, 76 Dwight Place, Englewood, N. J., Mary E., wife of the late William H. Ingham. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers. Philadelphia papers please copy.

KELLEY.—Suddenly, May 25, at Albany, N. Y., Elizabeth Eagleson, wife of Dr. Linwood M. Kelley of Manchester, Vt., and daughter of John A. and Ida Deklyn Eagleson. Services at Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City, Monday, May 28, at 11 o'clock A. M.

KRAHMER.—May 25, in his 59th year, John E. Krahmer, formerly of Belleville, N. J. Services at the mortuary of C. H. J. Erdenbrecher, 389 Bedford Park Boulevard, (200th St.,) west of Webster Av., Monday, May 28, at 1 P. M. Interment Evergreen Cemetery. Belleville papers please copy.

KRAUSS.—On Wednesday, May 23, Katherine Stipp Krauss, in the 79th year of her age, at the residence of her daughter, Tenafly, N. J. Funeral private. Interment at Evergreen.

Died.

LEWIS.—In Scituate, Mass., May 25, of acute cardiac rheumatism, Matilda C. Lewis, daughter of the late Henry J. Lewis of New Haven, Conn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LUNT.—At Margate, England, Tuesday, May 22, Clara F., widow of the late E. Sydney Lunt.

McCRYSTAL.—Sister Teresa Vincent, at the New York Foundling Hospital, on Wednesday, May 23. Requiem mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. The reverend clergy, city officials, members of the Advisory Board, Medical Board, and of the Ladies' Auxiliary and other friends of the institution are invited to attend. Interment private.

McCRYSTAL.—Whereas, The Advisory Board of the New York Foundling Hospital has learned with profound regret and the deepest sorrow of the death of Sister Teresa Vincent, the Superior of the hospital and its Treasurer and Manager for many years; and,

Whereas, This board in meeting assembled wishes to express in permanent form its deepest appreciation of its loss and pay its sincere tribute to the life, the character, and the personal worth of this deceased Sister of Charity; be it unanimously

Resolved, That in the death of Sister Teresa Vincent the New York Foundling Hospital, its officers and Advisory Board, the City of New York, and all who are interested in the great, unique, and indispensable work of the hospital have suffered an irreparable loss.

Associated with Sister Irene of beloved memory and other devoted Sisters of Charity, Sister Teresa Vincent in 1869 founded the Foundling Hospital of the Sisters of Charity of the City of New York in a modest home in 12th St. for the purpose of receiving, caring for, and placing in permanent homes the foundling child.

From such simple and small beginnings the institution, under the inspiration of the great heart, the wise judgment, the spiritual power of Sister Teresa Vincent and her co-laborers, has grown and flourished, until today the New York Foundling Hospital receives and cares for several thousand children each year and places hundreds each year in permanent and happy homes throughout the length and breadth of the United States. No human estimate can value the accomplishments of the life which has passed. No human words can tell the story of a life of half a century devoted day after day to the saving of the bodies and souls of thousands of foundling children and thousands of unfortunate mothers to lives of usefulness, virtue, and religion. For fifty-seven years a Sister of Charity, for forty-eight years working unceasingly and devotedly for the New York Foundling Hospital, Sister Teresa Vincent had daily trod the path her Master trod.

Sister Teresa Vincent received and registered the first child that was left in the cradle, and during the period of her association with the hospital 66,430 children have passed under her observation. For these waifs she selected 20,000 foster parents and homes. Thousands during their lives have kept Sister Teresa Vincent in their minds, and in their prosperity have advised her of their success in their life work. Many men who have become eminent citizens and many women have remembered the impressions made upon them as children when in her care, sending to the good Sister accounts of themselves. Thousands of the unfortunates who came for shelter through her tenderness and advice have happily married. Her work was confidential, and secrets intrusted to her were held sacred. There are today many happy homes due to her work and charity. To the woman she has said, "Go and sin no more"; to the child she has said, "In the Master's name 'Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God.'"

Beyond this world is the result of her labors, beyond this world is her joy and her reward.

Resolved, That the Advisory Board of the New York Foundling Hospital place this simple and inadequate tribute of their affection and appreciation of the labor and work of Sister Teresa Vincent upon the minutes of the board and publish a copy thereof in the daily press.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, President.
BENJAMIN R. LUMMIS, Secretary.

VINCENT.—To the Ladies' Auxiliary: It is our sad duty to announce to the Ladies' Auxiliary of the New York Foundling Hospital the death of our beloved Sister Teresa Vincent, which occurred on May 23. Sister Teresa Vincent was a Sister of Charity fifty-seven years, and was cofoundress of the New York Foundling Hospital nearly forty-eight years ago, and for twenty-one years had been Sister Superioress of the institution, to the success of which she has given her life. The loss to the Hospital, the Sisters, the little foundlings, and to us, who have worked under her direction, is irreparable. The members of the Auxiliary are requested to attend the funeral in a body at the Cathedral on Saturday morning, May 26, at 10 o'clock.
MRS. JOSEPH M. SAMMIS, President.
ELISABETH FARRELLY, Secretary.

VINCENT.—On May 24, 1917, the Medical Board of the New York Foundling Hospital met to express their sense of loss in the death of Sister Teresa Vincent. They wish to record their recognition of her rare executive ability and their appreciation of her hearty co-operation during the past twenty-one years. The board resolved to attend the funeral services at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Saturday, May 26, at 10 A. M.
(Signed) JOHN J. REID, President.
By STANLEY BRADY, Secretary.

MacMURRAY.—At Sterling, N. J., on Friday, May 25, 1917, Samuel, son of Samuel and Margaret R. MacMurray, aged 22 years. Services private.

MACK.—On Thursday, May 24, Lillian Estelle, beloved wife of Jacob F. Mack. Services at her late residence, 263 East 240th St., Sunday, 2 o'clock.

MAHNKEN.—On May 24, after a short illness, Henry, beloved husband of Anna R. Funeral services at his late residence, 598 East 167th St., Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

MONEYPENNY.—Robert B., aged 50. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Frank E. Campbell Building,) Broadway, 66-67th Sts., Saturday evening, 8 o'clock. Relatives, friends, and members Onyx Hosiery Company invited.

MONKS.—Suddenly at his residence, 241 West 138th St., in his eighty-fourth year, John, beloved husband of Mary Barter Monks. Funeral services at the Paulist Fathers Church, 60th St. and Columbus Av., on Saturday, May 26, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private. Boston papers please copy.

NEWBURGER.—At 9 P. M., May 25, at his late residence, 21 East 94th St., Edwin Newburger, formerly of Memphis, Tenn., beloved husband of Fannie Mae Trost. New Orleans, Memphis, and Louisville papers please copy. Notice of funeral later.

O'DONNELL.—Mary F., at her late residence, 2,348 University Av., Bronx, mother of Eugene, Joseph, Hugh, Harry, Minnie, Vincent O'Donnell. Boston papers please copy.

OLMSTED.—On Thursday, May 24, in her 83d year, Mary Olmsted, daughter of the late William and Ann (Travis) Olmsted. Funeral services at her late residence, 352 West 123d St., Saturday, May 26, at 2 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

OWEN.—On May 24, George H. Owen, formerly United States Consul at Messina, Sicily. Funeral from his son's residence, Pennsylvania and Bosley Avs., at Towson, Baltimore County, Md., on Sunday, May 27, at 2 o'clock. Vermont papers please copy.

RHOADS.—On Thursday, May 24, at her residence, 2,117 5th Av., Elizabeth, wife of the late George B. Rhoads and beloved mother of Mrs. Charles C. Hubbell, Mrs. Maxwell Hall Elliott, and Mrs. Richard Miller. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Puritans, 130th St. and 5th Av., on Saturday, Saturday, May 26, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

SIMONDS.—Jefferson A., husband of Constance M. Simonds, at Roosevelt Hospital, May 24, 1917. Funeral at Winthrop Av. and Chapel Sts., New Haven, Saturday, May 26, 1917, at 3 P. M.

SPOONER.—Knickerbocker Lodge, No. 642, F. and A. M. It is with deep regret that announcement is made to the members of the death, at Pittsburgh, Penn., of our Senior Past Master, Wor. W. R. Spooner, on May 24.
HERMAN F. JACOBS, Master.
CHAS. H. DAHMER, Secretary.

TOWER.—May 23, 1917, David A., beloved husband of Mary A. Tower, aged 71 years. Funeral service at his late residence, 151 West 79th St., Saturday morning, 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

TUTTLE.—May 25, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. M. R. Long, Bangor, Penn., Nathaniel Tuttle of Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y., in the 70th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

VOORHEES.—Mary Greenwood, widow of Charles Henry Voorhees, entered into rest on Thursday, May 24, 1917, in her 87th year. Funeral on Saturday, May 26, at her late residence in the Beresford, 1 West 81st St., at 2:30 P. M.

WARREN.—May 23, New York, Maria J., widow of John E. Warren, formerly of Holyoke, Mass., aged 50 years. Services at St. Jerome Church, Holyoke, Mass., Saturday afternoon, 1 o'clock. Holyoke and Springfield (Mass.) papers please copy.

WARD.—Suddenly, at her residence, 61 West 87th St., Alleine D., daughter of the late William Henry Ward and Eliza Palmer Lee. Funeral at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 139 West 46th St., Saturday, May 26, at 2 P. M.

WEBER.—Suddenly at North Pelham, Friday, May 25, 1917, Emily, beloved wife of Otto Weber and daughter of Carl and Augusta Jahn. Funeral services at her residence, 458 2d Av., near 6th St., North Pelham, on Sunday, May 27, at 3 P. M.

BERSON.—Morris, 155 Audubon Av., May 24, aged 71. Funeral private.

CALLAHAN.—Mary, 381 East 135th St., May 24. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DOWD.—Joseph, 841 Washington St., May 24. Funeral May 28, 9:30 A. M.

DUMROSE.—Karolina, 2,152 Webster Av., Bronx, May 24, aged 53. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

DUNN.—George, 874 Lexington Av., May 23. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

DUNN.—John, 162 West 20th St., May 24. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

Died.

FARLEY.—James, 353 East 78th St., May 24. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

FERBER.—Louis, 356 West 52d St., May 23. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FITZSIMMONS.—Margaret, 178 West End Av., May 24. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FLYNN.—Irene R., 454 East 141st St., May 23. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

GARLAND.—Robert C., 245 East 90th St., May 24. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

GOOSSEN.—Herman, May 23. Funeral 527 10th Av., today, 2 P. M.

KING.—Joseph, May 24. Funeral 2,006 7th Av.

KOHLWEY.—Deidrich, 723 Oakland Place, May 23.

LEAHY.—Patrick, 523 1st Av., May 23. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MERKEL.—Emma, 429 West 56th St., May 22. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

POWERS.—Madeline, 303 East 65th St., May 23, aged 2.

SEITZ.—Charles E., Grymes Hill, S. I., May 23, aged 74. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

SHEA.—John F., 102 West 92d St., May 24. Funeral today.

SMITH.—Edward J., 327 East 43d St., May 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SPAULDING.—Cora T., 358 West 38th St., May 23.

Brooklyn.

AVERY.—Helen D., 464 42d St., May 24. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.

BARKER.—Marie L., 320 Sumner Av., May 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BEDELL.—John H., 520 De Kalb Av., May 24, aged 49. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BRAWLEY.—Estelle, 1,943 Broadway, May 23, aged 19. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BLAKE.—Charles W., 356 51st St., May 24, aged 88.

DEEGAN.—Bridget, 92 Eagle St., May 24. Funeral today.

FEARON.—John F., 818 Putnam Av., May 24, aged 80. Funeral today.

GRUNEWALD.—Lillian, 121 Farbell Av., May 24, aged 28.

HANSEN.—Arthur F., 282 Degraw St., May 24. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KOLYER.—Henry C., 442 Lafayette Av., May 24, aged 58. Funeral service today.

LANG.—Mary, 293A Cooper St., May 23. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LAUSMOHR.—Emma M., 3,211 Beverly Road, May 24, aged 41. Funeral tomorrow.

LIMBERG.—Emma D., May 24. Funeral 508 Atlantic Av., today, 2 P. M.

McLEAN.—Ann, 83 Sterling St., May 23. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

OELERICH.—Frank, 1,318 Nostrand Av., May 24. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

ORUM.—Josephine, Norwegian Hospital, May 24, aged 32. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

PFAFF.—Maude E., 429 Classon Av., May 24. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

SEERY.—Thomas P., 268 Court St., May 25. Funeral May 28, 9 A. M.

WILK.—Marie, 220 Clarkson Av., May 24, aged 65. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WORTMAN.—Andrew, Kings County Hospital, May 23, aged 56. Funeral May 28.

Hoboken, Jersey City, Newark.

AGENS.—Harriet C., 164 North 6th St., Newark, May 25. Funeral tomorrow.

BERGUER.—Catherine, 19 Cottage St., Newark, May 25. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BRANDT.—Otto, 432 Mallory Av., Jersey City, May 23. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

BUEHLMAIER.—Krecentia, 171 New York Av., Jersey City, May 23, aged 54.

BULGER.—Hannah, 645 Grove St., Jersey City, May 24.

BURPOULAS.—Malania, West Hoboken, May 23. Funeral private.

CAHILL.—John, Jersey City, May 24, aged 26. Funeral May 28, 8:30 A. M.

CALLAGHAN.—Joseph, 37 Stone St., Newark, May 24.

CLARKE.—Sarah, 58 Wakeman Av., Newark, May 24.

FLEMING.—William H., 800 South 19th St., Newark, May 24, aged 18.

GIBLIN.—Charles, 92 Sherman Av., Newark, May 25. Funeral notice later.

HARRISON.—Lavinia, 34 Hamburg Place, Newark, May 24. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HUEGEL.—Josephine, 318 Bank St., Newark, May 24, aged 65.

JEHLE.—John, 783 Bergen St., Newark, May 24. Funeral May 28.

LANGENDYCK.—John, 459 18th Av., Newark, May 24, aged 26. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

MALONE.—John J., 242 Pacific Av., Jersey City, May 24. Funeral May 28, 9 A. M.

MEYER.—Jules, 164 Palisade Av., West Hoboken, May 24, aged 24.

NUGENT.—Anna, 62 Hamburg Place, Newark, May 24. Funeral today, 7:30 A. M.

SCHLEICHER.—Amelia, 521 South 17th St., Newark, May 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SIEBEN.—Jacob, 8 Randolph Av., Jersey City, May 23. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

SIMONSON.—Rosabelle, 383 Jackson Av., Jersey City, May 25.

WERNZ.—Margaret, 17 Olean Av., Jersey City, May 24. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WHITLEY.—John W., 464 South 14th St., Newark, May 25.

YOUNG.—Louis, 48 Wallace St., Newark, May 25.

Long Island.

ASCHENBECK.—Anthony, Ridgewood, May 24, aged 24. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McCABE.—Peter, Astoria, May 24. Funeral today, 9:45 A. M.

MAHER.—Leonore A., Jamaica, May 24. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

PETERS.—Gustave A., Glendale, May 24, aged 50. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

In Memoriam.

HOYT.—Dr. Eugene F., in memory of; died May 26, 1913.

KAHNWEILER.—In sacred memory of our dearly beloved and perfect child, Louis M. Kahnweiler, Jr., May 26, 1915.

ZAMENHOF.—Memorial service for Dr. Zamenhof, Church of Ascension, Fifth Av. and Tenth St., tomorrow evening at eight.

BRENNAN.—Nora V., mass St. Bridget's Church, Jersey City, today, 8 A. M.

DONAHUE.—Daniel D., mass St. Aedans Church, Jersey City, today, 8 A. M.

FENTON.—Henry J., mass St. Bernard's Church, today, 9 A. M.

GEAGAN.—Anna, mass St. Michael's Church, today, 9:30 A. M.

STRONG.—Catherine, mass St. Joseph's Church, Newark, today, 9 A. M.

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GIANTS LOSE TO CUBS AND GO TO THIRD PLACE—INDIANS BEAT YANKS, WHILE ROBINS WIN

CUBS DROP GIANTS WITH A DULL THUD

Invaders from Lake Michigan's Shore Mow Down Pitchers by the Battalion.

DEMAREE CASTS HIS SPELL

Still Has Indian Sign on His Former Teammates and Pushes Them Down to Third Place.

The Giants dropped timidly into third place when the Cubs gave them a lopsided 6 to 1 thrashing at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The whole Giants works was out of kilter and rattled like a family skeleton. New York pitchers came and went, and some of the home lads handled the ball as if it was covered with molasses candy. The Cubs tapped the two brothers-in-law, Jeff Tesreau and Pol Perritt, any time they needed runs, but they didn't have to get many hits, as bases on balls were on tap frequently.

The gaunt figure of Steamer Al Demaree loomed up in front of the Giants like Banquo's ghost at Macbeth's banquet. Ever since Demaree was divorced from the Giants his one delight in life is in trying to show McGraw that he made a mistake. Yesterday's victory was the eleventh time that the stogie smoker has defeated the Giants since he left the Polo Grounds. He has beaten McGraw's men eleven times in fourteen starts. This year Al hasn't been able to beat anybody much, but just as soon as he reaches Harlem his pitching skill breaks out in malignant form.

Demaree still uses resin on the ball and the Giants kicked to the umpires several times, fearing that Al was using some other foreign substance to aid his pitching. They can't believe that Al doesn't use something besides that slow roundhouse curve, which sometimes floats up hardly swift enough to break through tissue paper. Lord Byron had an off day and didn't put any one out of the game. He was busy examining the baseballs, but he couldn't see anything the matter with them.

Quigley Ostracizes Fletcher.

Umpire Ernie Quigley got up on his ear in the ninth inning over a disputed decision at first. Fletcher's throw to first to get Mann was slow, and the tap went for a hit. Fletcher threw his cap up in the air and his glove too, so Quigley banished him. Byron, however, was very peaceful. He seemed depressed and silent. Perhaps he had an earache, for he listened to enough conversation Thursday afternoon to strain better eardrums than his Lordship's.

Leslie Mann, who plays left field for the Cubs, was injured twice yesterday, and both times he did it himself. In the seventh inning Mann was evidently counting the flagpoles on the top of the grand stand, and when there was no one within a mile of him he spiked himself and time had to be called while he summed up the damage. When he was at the bat in the ninth Mann swung wildly at one of Jim Middleton's slowest heaves and hit himself in the head with the bat. What Mann needs is a bodyguard.

Pol Perritt started out to pitch, and he carried out his original idea until the sixth, when he began to slip. Pol's brother-in-law, Jeff Tesreau, assumed the duties then, but he lasted only an inning. Then George Columbia Smith took a hand at it and he didn't last long either. Jim Middleton finished the job.

It looked in the fifth inning as if the Giants had at last decided to chase the Demaree bugaboo for once and for all. With one gone in that session, Benny Kauff leaned against one and sent the ball screaming to deep centre field, not stopping to take breath until he had reached third base. Holke then slapped a double along the left field foul line and Kauff counted. Holke tried to steal third base and was out. The Giants have been trying to run the bases wild this week and in most cases their intentions have been thwarted. It is this feature of their game which has fallen off badly, and which is mainly responsible for their being crowded down into third place this morning.

Perritt in a Peck of Trouble.

Perritt's troubles began in the sixth inning. With one gone, Merkle cracked a double to left and Eddie Flack got a pass. Mann smacked a single to centre and Merkle romped home. Benny Kauff fumbled the ball and Flack went to third and Mann to second. Art Wilson got a ticket and crowded the corners. Flack scooted home when Deal hoisted a sacrifice fly to Kauff. Demaree was safe on a low toss to Holke by Heinie Zimmerman, Mann scoring on the mishap. Rollie Zeider brought the proceedings to a finish when he skied to Robertson.

Jeff Tesreau fared no better than Perritt. When the Ozark pachyderm started he had no idea in the world where the plate was located. Jeff looked all around the Polo Ground for it, but he didn't discover it until both Harry Wolter and Larry Doyle had walked. Merkle sent them along a station apiece with a nifty sacrifice, and while Fletcher was flipping out Flack at first Wolter went over the plate. Mann was again on the job and he spanked a single to centre, scoring Doyle. Mann stole second and went to third when McCarty made a lurid toss to Herzog. Wilson brought the inning to a close when Fletcher tossed him out at first.

Tesreau retired at the end of that inning and Smith took up the bad job. Deal greeted Smith with a single to left and Demaree got a skinny kind of an infield tap to second. Zeider pushed the cause along with a sacrifice, and when the Columbia pitcher unloaded a wild pitch Deal scored with the Cubs' last run.

The Giants are beginning to realize that the great showing of the Cubs under Fred Mitchell is no flash in the pan. He has a lively aggressive ball club, and they are playing the game with intelligence. The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Zeider,ss	4	0	0	2	1
Wolter,rf	3	1	0	3	0
Doyle,2b	4	1	1	1	2
Merkle,1b	3	1	1	7	1
Flack,cf	4	1	1	1	0
Mann,lf	5	1	3	3	0
Wilson,c	3	0	0	6	2
Deal,3b	3	1	2	3	1
Demaree,p	4	0	1	1	3
Total....	33	6	9	27	10

NEW YORK, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Burns,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Herzog,2b	4	0	1	0	3
Rob'tson,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Zim'man,3b	4	0	0	1	6
Fletcher,ss	3	0	1	2	2
Kilduff,ss	0	0	0	1	0
Kauff,cf	3	1	2	1	0
Holke,1b	3	0	1	15	1
Rariden,c	2	0	1	4	1
McCarty,c	2	0	1	0	1
Perritt,p	1	0	0	0	2
Tesreau,p	0	0	0	0	0
Smith,p	0	0	0	0	1
Middleton,p	0	0	0	1	0
aKelly	1	0	0	0	0
Total....	31	1	7	27	17

a Batted for Smith in eighth.

Errors—Herzog, Zimmerman, Kauff, Rariden, McCarty.

Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 3 2 1 0—6
New York................0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Holke, Merkle. Three-base hit—Kauff. Stolen bases—Flack, Mann. Sacrifice hits—Merkle, Zeider. Sacrifice fly—Deal. Double play—Merkle, Demaree, and Deal. Left on bases—New York, 8; Chicago, 9. First base on error—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 4; Tesreau, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Perritt, 5 hits, 2 runs in 6 innings; Tesreau, 1 and 2 in 1; Smith, 3 and 1 in 1; Middleton, 1 and 0 in 1; Demaree, 1 run. Struck out—By Perritt, 4; Demaree, 3. Wild pitches—Perritt, Smith. Time—2 hours, 2 minutes. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

New York State League.

Harrisburg, 6; Syracuse, 3.
Reading, 10; Utica, 5.
Elmira, 8; Wilkes-Barre, 7.
Binghamton, 12; Scranton, 8.

Eastern League.

New London, 2; Portland, 1.
Lawrence, 8; Hartford, 6.

Southern Association.

Nashville, 13; Mobile, 6.
Chattanooga, 6; New Orleans, 3.
Little Rock, 4; Atlanta, 0.
Birmingham at Memphis, (Postponed; rain.)

American Association.

St. Paul, 7; Kansas City, 4.
Toledo, 11; Louisville, 5.
Minneapolis, 6; Milwaukee, 5. (First game.)
Minneapolis, 4; Milwaukee, 1. (Second game.)
Indianapolis, 4; Columbus, 1.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 6; New York, 1.
Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburgh, 3.
Boston, 4; St. Louis, 2.
Philadelphia, 5; Cincinnati, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 6; New York, 5.
Boston, 3; St. Louis, 0.
Chicago, 5; Washington, 1.
Philadelphia, 10; Detroit, 6. (Eleven innings.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia	20	10	.667
Chicago	24	14	.632
New York	17	11	.607
St. Louis	16	15	.516
Brooklyn	12	15	.444
Cincinnati	15	21	.417
Boston	10	16	.385
Pittsburgh	11	23	.324

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	21	10	.677
Chicago	25	13	.658
New York	17	12	.586
Cleveland	20	17	.541
St. Louis	15	21	.417
Washington	13	20	.394
Detroit	11	20	.355
Philadelphia	11	20	.355

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York. (Game begins at 3.)
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn. (Game begins at 3.)
St. Louis at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at Chicago.

PHILLIES BUNCH THEIR HITS.

Batter Schneider's Offerings in Three Innings, Beating Reds, 5 to 2.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—Philadelphia bunched seven hits, which included two home runs and three doubles, off Schneider in the fourth, fifth, and sixth innings today, and defeated Cincinnati, 5 to 2. Rixey was batted hard in the third inning, but only one hit, a double by Chase, was made off him in the last six innings.

During Cincinnati's batting practice Catcher Adams of Philadelphia had his nose broken when a bat slipped out of the hands of Manager Mathewson and hit him in the face.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Paskert,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Bancroft,ss	4	1	2	3	5
Stock,3b	4	1	1	2	3
Cravath,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Cooper,lf	3	1	2	0	0
Luderus,1b	4	1	2	14	1
Niehoff,2b	3	0	0	2	4
Killifer,c	4	1	2	2	1
Rixey,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total...	32	5	11	27	17

CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	2	0	1	2	2
Kopf,ss	4	1	0	0	8
Roush,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Chase,1b	4	0	2	13	0
Griffith,rf	1	0	0	0	0
Cueto,lf	2	0	0	1	0
Thorpe,lf,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Clarke,c	4	0	0	2	1
Shean,2b	3	0	0	3	5
Schneider,p	2	1	1	0	2
Regan,p	0	0	0	0	2
aHuhn	1	0	0	0	0
Total....	31	2	5	24	15

a Batted for Schneider in eighth.

Errors—Bancroft, Kopf, (2.)

Philadelphia ....0 0 0 2 2 1 0 0 .—5
Cincinnati ....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Chase, (2,) Schneider, Stock, Cravath, Cooper. Home runs—Bancroft, Luderus. Stolen bases—Kopf, Paskert. Sacrifice hits—Cooper, Rixey, Niehoff. Double plays—Groh and Chase; Bancroft and Luderus. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 1; Rixey, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Schneider, 10 hits and 5 runs in 7 innings; Regan, 1 and 0 in 1; Rixey, 5 and 2 in 9. Struck out—By Schneider, 1; Rixey, 2. Wild pitch—Rixey. Time—1 hour 43 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

BRAVES DEFEAT CARDINALS.

Boston's New Second Baseman Makes Promising Debut.

BOSTON, May 25.—Boston won its first game of the week today, defeating St. Louis, 4 to 2.

Rawlings started his first game for Boston at second base. He scored two runs, made a triple and fielded brilliantly.

The score:

BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Twombly,cf	3	1	2	1	0
M'ville,ss	4	0	0	3	4
Wilhoit,rf	2	1	1	1	0
Magee,lf	2	0	1	1	2
Konetchy,1b	4	0	0	10	0
J.C.Smith,3b	3	0	0	3	4
Gowdy,c	4	0	1	5	3
Rawlings,2b	2	2	1	3	3
Rudolph,p	3	0	1	0	3
Total....	27	4	7	27	19

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Betzel,1b	3	1	2	0	2
J. Smith,cf	4	0	1	1	0
J. Miller,1b	3	0	1	10	0
Hornsby,ss	4	0	0	2	1
Cruise,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Long,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Gonzales,c	3	1	0	6	4
F. Smith,3b	2	0	0	1	1
Watson,p	1	0	1	0	1
Steele,p	1	0	1	0	2
North,p	0	0	0	0	0
aBescher	1	0	0	0	0
Total....	29	2	6	24	11

a Batted for Steele in eighth.

Errors—Gowdy, Hornsby, F. Smith.

Boston ....2 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 .—4
St. Louis ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2

Two-base hits—Long, Rudolph. Three-base hit—Rawlings. Stolen bases—Cruise, Betzel. Sacrifice hits—J. Miller, Magee, (2,) Maranville, Rudolph. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Boston, 10. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Watson, 1; Steele, 4; North, 1; Rudolph, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Watson, 3 hits, 2 runs, in 1 1-3 innings; Steele, 4 and 1 in 5 2-3; North, 0 and 0 in 1; Rudolph, 6 and 1 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Watson, (Rawlings.) Struck out—By Steele, 4; North, 1; Rudolph, 4. Time—1 hour 50 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

MACKS WIN IN ELEVENTH.

Bunch Hits with Detroit Errors and Go Ahead by 10 to 6.

DETROIT, May 25.—Philadelphia won another loosely played game from Detroit today, 10 to 6, the game going eleven innings. The visitors bunched four hits and two sacrifice flies with three Detroit errors for six runs in the final inning.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Witt,ss	6	3	1	0	7
Strunk,cf	4	2	2	2	0
Bodie,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Bates,3b	5	1	1	2	4
McInnis,1b	4	1	2	18	1
Johnson,rf	5	1	1	3	0
Grover,2b	6	1	1	2	6
Myers,c	6	0	2	4	2
J. Bush,p	1	0	0	0	0
Schauer,p	5	1	2	0	2
Total..	45	10	13	33	22

DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
O. Bush,ss	5	1	2	1	8
Young,2b	4	2	2	4	5
Burns,1b	6	1	1	9	0
Cobb,cf	3	1	2	3	0
Veach,lf	5	0	0	2	0
Heilman,rf	4	1	1	2	1
Vitt,3b	5	0	2	3	1
Stanage,c	5	0	1	9	4
Dauss,p	3	0	1	0	4
aCrawford	1	0	0	0	0
Total...	41	6	12	33	18

a Batted for Dauss in the eleventh.

Errors—Witt, (2,) Bates, O. Bush, Heilman, Vitt, (2,) Stanage, Dauss.

Philadelphia .....2 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 6—10
Detroit ....4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2— 6

Two-base hits—Witt, Vitt, McInnis, Glover. Three-base hit—Schauer. Sacrifice hits—Young, Bodie. Sacrifice flies—Cobb, Bodie, Bates. Stolen bases—O. Bush, Young, Cobb, (2,) Veach, Witt, (2.) Double play—Stanage and Burns. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 12; Detroit, 11. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 4; Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Off Dauss, 7; J. Bush, 1; Schauer, 6. Hits and earned runs—Off J. Bush, 3 runs, 1 hit in 1 inning; Schauer, 9 and 2 in 10; Dauss, 13 and 4 in 11. Struck out—By Dauss, 7; Schauer, 1. Time—2 hours 38 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

Tennis Tourney on West Side Courts

Exhibition tennis matches for the benefit of the Red Cross will be played at the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills this afternoon. In the singles W. Merrill Hall, ranked in the first ten in 1915, will play L. Mahan. In the doubles Frederick B. Alexander, the veteran internationalist, and W. A. MacPherson, who is a Russian in spite of his Scotch name, will play Karl H. Behr and Alrick H. Man, Jr. The singles match will begin at 2:15, and the doubles will follow immediately.

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SHOCKER SHOCKED IN AWFUL INNING

Indians Take Warpath in Ninth and Change Shutout Defeat Into 6 to 5 Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, May 25.—A five-run lead with one out in Cleveland's half of the ninth and all the bases empty was not enough for Urban Shocker this afternoon, and the Indians put on a rally which netted six runs and victory. Allen Russell was trying to do rescue work when the tying and winning runs went over, but the dismal finish was due mainly to Shocker's collapse just when victory seemed a certainty. The score was 6 to 5.

Shocker had allowed only three hits, one a Texas Leaguer and another a scratch, in the first eight innings, but he was continually in trouble, due to his poor control. He was presented with a commanding lead in the New York half of the eighth inning when the Yanks pounded Gould off the rubber and added four runs to one gleaned in the fifth, but later events proved that he needed more.

Fans were on the way to the exits when Ivan Howard, hitting for Evans, struck out in the ninth. Steve O'Neill followed with a single to centre and galloped along to second on a fumble by Magee. This did not cause much concern to a team leading at the time by 5 to 0.

Billings, batting for Lambeth, stabbed Shocker for a single to left, fast fielding by Miller keeping the hit down to one base, and O'Neill raced home. Then Jack Graney doubled to right and Billings stopped at third. Donovan wigwagged to Allen Russell, to warm up, as the hits were coming too fast for comfort.

Chapman added to the gayety of the home fans with another single to left, chasing Billings and Graney home. Even then two runs were needed to tie, so the outlook was not especially dark for the Yankees, but when Speaker hit the right-field wall for two bases, sending Chapman to third, things looked decidedly ominous. The tying run was now on second base. Donovan called Shocker to the bench and sent Russell to the box.

Allison, first batsman to face Russell, went out on strikes, and then came a bit of hard luck for the Yankees. Baker made a great stop of Wambsgans's grounder, but tripped as he got the ball and Wamby won a hairline decision in his race with the ball to first. The game would have been ended but for the fall.

Chapman scored on the infield hit, and Speaker reached third. A pass to Guisto filled the bases and Howard, batting a second time, had two strikes against him when Speaker decided to steal home. Russell, in his hurry to get the ball to the plate, made a wild pitch and the ball rolled to the stand, allowing Speaker to tie the score and Wamby to come in with the winning run. It was the wildest, weirdest inning the Yankees have experienced this season.

The Yanks did nothing but threaten for the first four innings, being turned back three times by double plays. In the fifth they got a run. Hendryx walked and went to third on Nunamaker's single to centre. The squeeze play resulted in a run, Shocker bunting Hendryx home and reaching first on Gould's fumble.

In the eighth the Yanks made four hits and as many runs. Miller was hit and Maisel's single put him on third. Pipp doubled to right centre, scoring Miller and sending Maisel to third. Baker hit the right field screen for another double, scoring both Maisel and Pipp. Hendryx's single to centre chased Baker in with the last New York run. This hit also chased Gould out of the game. Lambeth succeeded him and did good work.

Pipp's batting and four double plays by the home team were features. Pipp got two doubles, a single, and a pass in five trips to the plate. The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Graney,lf	3	1	1	4	1
Chapman,ss	2	1	1	2	4
Speaker,cf	3	1	1	1	0
Roth,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Allison,rf	1	0	0	0	0
Wamb's,2b	5	1	1	2	6
Guisto,1b	4	0	1	11	1
Evans,3b	2	0	0	1	2
O'Neill,c	3	1	2	5	3
Gould,p	3	0	1	0	1
Lambeth,p	0	0	0	0	1
aHoward	1	0	0	0	0
bBillings	1	1	1	0	0
Total....	31	6	9	27	19

NEW YORK, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Magee,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Miller,lf	2	1	1	0	0
Maisel,2b	3	1	1	2	5
Pipp,1b	4	1	3	13	0
Baker,3b	4	1	1	1	1
Hendryx,rf	3	1	1	1	0
Peck'gh,ss	4	0	1	2	2
Nu'maker,c	3	0	1	5	2
Shocker,p	3	0	0	0	3
Russell,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total...	32	5	11	*26	13

* Two out when winning run was scored.
a Batted for Evans in ninth.
b Batted for Lambeth in ninth.

Errors—Wambsgans, Gould, Magee.

Cleveland ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6—6
New York..................0 0 0 0 1 0 0 4 0—5

Two-base hits—Pipp, (2,) Baker, Graney, Speaker. Stolen bases—Miller, Speaker, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Miller, Shocker, Chapman, (2,) Evans. Double plays—Wambsgans and Guisto; Graney and Guisto; Wambsgans, Chapman, and Guisto; Peckinpaugh and Maisel; O'Neill, Chapman, Guisto, and O'Neill. Left on bases—New York, 8; Cleveland, 10. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Shocker, 7; Russell, 1; Gould, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Shocker, 8 hits, 4 runs in 8 1-3 innings; Russell, 1 and 1 in 1-3. Gould, 10 and 5 in 7, (none out in 8th;) Lambeth, 1 and 0 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Gould, 1, (Miller.) Struck out—By Shocker, 4 Russell, 1; Gould, 1; Lambeth, 1. Wild pitch—Russell, 1. Passed ball—O'Neill. Time—2 hours 35 minutes. Umpires—Moriarty and Evans.

LEONARD PUZZLES BROWNS.

Red Sox Twirler Allows Only Two Hits and Scores a Shutout.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—Leonard was in great form today, allowing only two hits, and Boston shut out St. Louis 3 to 0. The score:

BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	4	0	2	2	0
Janvrin,2b	5	0	0	0	0
Hoblitzel,1b	5	0	1	16	0
Lewis,lf	3	2	1	2	0
Shorten,cf	4	0	2	1	0
Gardner,3b	4	0	0	0	1
Scott,ss	4	0	0	1	4
Thomas,c	3	1	1	5	0
Leonard,p	4	0	0	0	3
Total....	36	3	7	27	14

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Sisler,1b	3	0	0	12	0
Austin,3b	4	0	0	2	4
Rumler,lf	4	0	1	8	1
Jacobson,rf	3	0	0	0	1
Severeid,c	4	0	0	4	0
Marsans,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Lavan,ss	3	0	0	2	1
Johnson,2b	2	0	0	2	4
Paulette,2b	1	0	0	0	0
Groom,p	2	0	1	0	1
aHartley	0	0	0	0	0
Hamilton,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total....	29	0	2	27	13

a Batted for Groom in eighth.

Errors—Sisler, (2,) Austin, Lavan, Groom.

Boston ....0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0—3
St. Louis.................0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Lewis. Stolen bases—Hooper, 3, Janvrin. Double play—Rumler and Severeid. Left on bases—Boston, 9; St. Louis, 5. First on errors—Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Off Leonard, 3; Groom, 2; Hamilton, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Leonard, 2 hits, 0 runs in 9 innings; Groom, 6 and 0 in 8; Hamilton, 1 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Leonard, 4; Groom, 1. Time—1 hour, 45 minutes. Umpires—Owens and Dineen.

Manhattan Prep Nine Wins.

The Manhattan College Prep baseball team triumphed over the St. Regis High School nine yesterday in an interesting game of the Catholic Athletic League tournament at Van Nest by the score of 10 to 6.

RACING
AT
JAMAICA
LONG ISLAND
TODAY
$2,000 Long Beach Handicap
California Handicap
And 4 Other Good Races
BEGINNING AT 2:30 P. M.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS
leave Penn. Station, 33rd St. and 7th Av., also from Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, at 12:30, and at intervals up to 1:55 P. M. Course also reached by trolleys.
Admission $2. Lady's Ticket $1.50.

SUPERBAS SUBDUE PIRATES.

Robins Do Their Run-Getting Early and Win by 4 to 3 Score.

Those pesky Pirates showed some of their old-time peskiness yesterday in their second encounter against the champion Brooklyn nine at Ebbets Field, but it failed to net them more than the short end of a 4 to 3 score. The never-say-die spirit of the visitors from Smoketown did not disappear until the third out had been made in the ninth frame, and then only after the 700 fans present had been given palpitation of the heart in the closing two frames. It seemed likely in the eighth and ninth that Leon Cadore would cringe before the Pittsburgh bats. As things happened, though, several fielding gems were injected into those last two innings which saved the day for the Robins.

Claude Cooper was selected by Manager Jimmy Callahan to baffle the Robins, but the Pittsburgher didn't succeed, and when Callahan found this out after three disastrous innings he removed Cooper to allow Billy Wagner to bat for him in the fourth and then sent Jacobs to the mound. This action came rather late, however, for the Robins had accumulated their quartet of runs, and all that was necessary was to hold this lead. This they did, although they failed to improve on it, Jacobs proving effective as far as preventing runs was concerned.

The Robins started right after Cooper in the opening session and tallied once. After Johnston had been retired Cooper hit Daubert at the plate, and Jake went to second on Hickman's single. Daubert was forced at third on Stengel's grounder to McCarthy, but George Cutshaw slammed one to left field which scored Hickman, following which Mowrey lined to Bigbee. After Olson and Miller had been retired in the second, Cadore tripled to left and scored on Johnston's single to the same part of the lot.

Carey, in centre field, graciously muffed Hickman's fly starting the third, and the Flatbush bat-buster reached second, advanced to third when Stengel's long, slow bunt along the third-base foul line fooled the entire Pittsburgh infield. Then Hickman scored on Cutshaw's single to centre. Stengel, who had pilfered second, went to third on this blow and scored on Mowrey's gingery wallop to left, Cutshaw getting to second. Both runners advanced on Olson's sacrifice and then Cutshaw was thrown out at the plate, trying to sneak home on Miller's long fly to Carey. That ended the Robins' run getting.

The Pirates went along until the fourth inning, getting only two hits off Cadore, one of which, a double in the first, earned $50 for Baird for hitting a fence sign. In the fourth stanza, however, two more hits were added, and these with a base on balls manufactured two runs. In the next two innings the Pirates were put out in order, but in the seventh they bunched two hits with a base on balls and got another tally. The score:

BROOKLYN, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Johnston,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Daubert,1b	4	0	1	7	0
Hickman,lf	4	2	2	3	1
Stengel,rf	4	1	1	3	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	3	3	2
Mowrey,3b	4	0	1	2	0
Olson,ss	3	0	0	3	4
Miller,c	4	0	1	3	0
Cadore,p	4	1	3	0	2
Total....	34	4	12	27	9

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Carey,cf	4	0	0	2	1
Bigbee,2b	3	0	1	4	3
Baird,3b	4	0	1	2	0
H'chman,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Brief,1b	4	0	0	9	1
King,lf	3	0	1	0	0
Fischer,c	2	2	0	3	1
McCarthy,ss	4	1	1	3	5
Cooper,p	1	0	1	0	1
Jacobs,p	1	0	1	0	4
aW. Wagner	1	0	1	0	0
bGrimes	0	0	0	0	0
cSchmidt	1	0	0	0	0
Total....	32	3	7	24	16

a Batted for Cooper in fourth.
b Ran for McCarthy in ninth.
c Batted for Jacobs in ninth.

Errors—Olson, Carey, Bigbee.

Brooklyn ....1 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 .—4
Pittsburgh ....0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Baird, Wagner, Cutshaw. Three-base hit—Cadore. Stolen base—Stengel. Sacrifice hits—Johnston, Olson. Sacrifice fly—Carey. Double play—Carey and Fischer. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 7; Brooklyn, 10. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Cadore, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Cooper, 7 hits, 3 runs in 3 innings; Jacobs, 5 and none in 5 innings; Cadore, 3 runs. Hit by pitcher—By Cooper, (Daubert;) by Jacobs, (Cutshaw.) Struck out—By Jacobs, 2; Cadore, 2. Time—1 hour 55 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Orth.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.		R.	H.	E.
Newark....	4 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 1—8		8	2
Baltimore....	3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 0—7		14	2
AT PROVIDENCE.				
Providence....	0 1 0 2 1 4 1 2 .—11		9	2
Richmond....	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2		8	6
AT TORONTO. (First game.)				
Buffalo..	0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1—5		11	1
Toronto..	0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 2 0 0—4		15	1
(Second game.)				
Toronto....	3 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 .—5		8	1
Buffalo....	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1		5	1

Rochester at Montreal—Two games postponed; rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Newark	16	7	.696
Baltimore	18	10	.643
Providence	17	11	.607
Toronto	15	13	.536
Rochester	13	13	.500
Montreal	11	16	.407
Buffalo	10	19	.345
Richmond	9	21	.300

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Baltimore at Newark.
Richmond at Providence.
Buffalo at Montreal.
Rochester at Toronto.

KILLDEE IS FIRST BY TWO LENGTHS

R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Colt Outfoots Fast Field in Highland Selling Stakes at Jamaica.

R. T. Wilson, Jr., owner of Campfire, the champion two-year-old of last season, made his first visit to the races yesterday and proved that he has others in his stable worthy to rank high in the three-year-old division. His colt Killdee carried off the Highland Selling Stakes, the feature of the Jamaica card, and in doing so defeated many more favored candidates.

Mr. Wilson, who has been so ill in the South that he said he never expected to see another race run, was saved the pangs that accompanied the defeat of his two-year-old colt Scabbard, favorite for the first race, and only arrived in time to watch the saddling of Killdee for the stake race that brought a field of ten to the post. There was no element of luck in the victory, for the son of Olambala was one of those which emerged in the rear division from a rather straggling start, which occurred a moment after Jockey Willie had been thrown by the high-spirited Master McGrath.

Named after the famous triple winner of the Waterloo Cup, Master McGrath ran like a long dog going down the back stretch, and was chased by Polly J, while Killdee and Gloomy Gus, the favorite, were trying to get out of the ruck. Master McGrath must have imagined he turned his hare at the eighth pole, for he dropped back as quickly as he went to the front, and, under Johnny McTaggart's urging, Killdee shot through the bunch and assumed the lead.

Robinson, on Gloomy Gus, was shut in for a few strides, and when he obtained clear going had no chance to overtake Killdee, which won by two lengths. Master McGrath stopped so effectually that he finished last.

Former Congressman George W. Loft's Julialeon gave further evidence that she occupies a front place in the three-year-old filly division when she picked up top weight in the South Shore Handicap for mares, and, giving weight away to older horses, won impressively after making a slow start. Aided by a quick breakaway Teetotal and Scarlet Oaks cut out the running, but going around the turn Julialeon raced into the lead and won easily by two lengths. Gifford Cochran's Fairy Wand, also a laggard at the start, came strongly at the end and easily captured second money.

Two owners scored their initial victories of the season. The first of these occasions was in the first race, when Gifford Cochran's Ballast made good use of a flying start and lasted long enough to beat Scabbard by a head. In the final number the Oak Ridge Stable colors of Thomas Fortune Ryan flashed past the judges in the van for the first time. They were carried by Harvest King, a homebred colt, that easily outfooted a number of more fancied starters, including John Sanford's Starlike, which was an odds-on favorite.

Another hot favorite was overthrown in the fifth race for two-year-olds when Harry Payne Whitney's Treasure Trove finished in the ruck in a race in which Grant Hugh Browne's imported African Arrow led all the way. It was a disastrous afternoon for the talent, only two favorites winning.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling; by subscription of $5, with $500 added; five furlongs. Time—1:03 1-5.
Ballast, Gifford A. Cochran's ch. g., 115 pounds, by Trap Rock-Marie Frances, 8 to 1, 5 to 2, and 6 to 5, (L. McAtee)..1h
Scabbard, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s br. c., 115, by Helmet-Roman Gold, 2 to 5 and out, (J. McTaggart) 2½
Confiscation, O. C. Rasch's b. f., 112, 1 to 4, third, (F. Robinson)...................3no
Vocabulary, Billet Doux, Tumble In, and Oold Homestead also ran. Frank Keogh, Sir Robert and June Bug scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, conditions, by subscription of $10, with $600 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47 3-5.
Bayberry Candle, J. W. May's ch. m., 6 years, 124 pounds, by Cunard-Tower of Candles, 7 to 20 and out, (J. Williams)..1n
Nashville, D. S. Dryer's b. c., 3, 106, by Cyclades-My Bessie, 1 to 2 and out, (M. Garner) 2nk
Saadi, T. P. Thorne's ch. c., 4, 106, by Magellan-Sada, 1 to 2 third, (E. Ambrose) 3s
Sea Wave and Tranley also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The South Shore Handicap, for mares three years old and upward, by subscription of $10, with $600 added; six furlongs. Time—1:14.
Julialeon, G. W. Loft's br. f., 3 years, 118 pounds, by Helmet-Frances, 9 to 10, 2 to 5, and out, (J. McTaggart)...................1²
Fairy Wand, Gifford A. Cochran's ch. f., 3, 109, by Star Shoot-Countess Wanda, even and out, (L. McAtee)...................2⁴
Scarlet Oaks, Nevada Stock Farm's b. m., 6, 115, by Dick Welles-Glena, out for third, (E. Ambrose)...................3h
Teetotal and Madame Herrmann also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Highland Selling Stakes, for three-year-olds, by subscription of $15, starters $25 additional; guaranteed value, $1,500; six furlongs. Time—1:14 1-5.
Killdee, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s b. c., 104 pounds, by Olambula-Mauviette, 7 to 1, 5 to 2, and 6 to 5, (J. McTaggart)......1²
Gloomy Gus, O. C. Rasch's br. c., 111, by Ogden-Happy Kate, 7 to 5 and 7 to 10, (F. Robinson) 2¹
Felicidad, Wickliffe Stable's ch. g., 103, by Hurst Park-Felicity Murrat, even for third, (M. Garner)...................3¹
King Baggot, Polly J., Kilts, Dunga Den, Election, Starfinch, and Master McGrath also ran. Counsel, Onwa, Mary Powell, and Teetotal scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; non-winners during the meeting; selling; purse $500; five furlongs. Time—1:02 2-5.
African Arrow, Grant Hugh Browne's b. c., 115 pounds, by Javelin-African Slave, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and 3 to 5, (A. Collins) 1³
Frank Keogh, Emil Herz's ch. c., 115, by Ben Trovato-Mahala, even and out, (F. Keogh) 2no
Responde, T. W. O'Brien's ch. f., 112, by Marta Santa-Goodness, 5 to 2 third, (J. Williams) 3¹½
Woodthrush, Treasure Trove and Roederer also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, conditions, purse $500, six furlongs. Time—1:14.
Harvest King, Oak Ridge Stable's ch. c., 116 pounds, by Sea King-Mum, 12 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1, (F. Keogh)..........1¹½
Brooklyn, F. R. Doctor's b. c., 113, by Von Tromp-Bonsetta, 7 to 5 and 7 to 10, (C. Fairbrother) 2²
Philippic, Gifford A. Cochran's b. c., 113, by Cicero-Quair, 7 to 5, third, (L. McAtee) 3no
Starlike, Kentucky Boy, Lively, Admiration, and Hickory Nut also ran. Woodtrap, Corn Tassel, Square Set, Nashville, Hathor, Gunpowder, and Almandite scratched.

JOCKEY IS SUSPENDED.

Tommy McTaggart Indefinitely Banned by The Jockey Club.

Tommy McTaggart, one of the most successful riders on the turf, was suspended by The Jockey Club at a meeting held yesterday morning. This is not the first time this jockey has been in trouble with the authorities, having been on the ground for a long time on the charge of rough riding.

An indefinite suspension by The Jockey Club means that the rider will be prevented from taking mounts until he shows that he has abandoned the practice for which he has been disciplined. This, it is understood, is for violating provisions of racing rule 213, which prohibits jockeys from betting on races except through the owners of horses which they ride. Further action was taken along the same lines followed in dealing with McTaggart, and M. F. Sheedy, Dan McTaggart, and George Phillips were denied the right to act as agents of jockeys. The application of James Blute for a trainer's license was denied and the application of Harry Woods for a jockey's license was laid on the table. A number of trainers and jockeys were licensed.

WHITE SOX DO IT AGAIN.

Chicago Garners Third Successive Victory Over Senators.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Erratic playing by Washington today enabled Chicago to make it three straight from the visitors by winning 5 to 1. The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
J.Collins,rf	5	1	1	2	0
Weaver,3b	3	2	1	4	4
E.Collins,2b	2	1	0	1	1
Jackson,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Felsch,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	2	10	1
Risberg,ss	4	1	1	2	6
Schalk,c	2	0	0	5	0
Benz,p	4	0	0	1	0
Total....	30	5	6	27	12

WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Judge,1b	4	0	1	9	0
Foster,2b	3	1	1	1	1
Milan,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Rice,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Smith,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Leonard,3b	3	0	1	0	2
Henry,c	3	0	0	9	1
Crane,ss	3	0	0	0	0
Harper,p	2	0	0	0	3
aJamieson	1	0	0	0	0
Craft,p	0	0	0	0	1
Ayers,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	31	1	5	24	8

a Batted for Harper in eighth.

Errors—Foster, Smith, Leonard, Crane, Harper.

Chicago ....1 0 1 0 2 0 0 1 .—5
Washington ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—J. Collins, Weaver. Stolen base—Risberg. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, Jackson. Sacrifice flies—E. Collins, Felsch. Double play—Risberg and Gandil. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Washington, 4. First base on errors—Chicago, 3. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 3; Benz, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Harper, 5 hits, 1 run in 7 innings; Craft, 1 and 1 in 1-3; Ayers, 0 and 0 in 2-3; Benz, 5 and 1 in 9. Struck out—By Benz, 4; Harper, 6; Ayers, 1. Wild pitch—Craft. Time—2 hours 5 minutes. Umpires—Nallin, Connolly, and McCormick.

HOLY CROSS BEATS COLBY.

Worcester Collegians Outbatted, but Pile Up 15 Runs to 5.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 25.—Holy Cross defeated Colby 15 to 5 this afternoon on Fitton Field in the poorest played game of the home season. Although outhit by Colby, the purple did not waste any of its bingles and took advantage of every Colby misplay. A heavy shower made the ball difficult to handle.

The score by innings:

		R.	H.	E.
Holy Cross.......	2 3 0 6 0 3 1 0 .—	15	10	6
Colby	0 0 2 0 1 1 1 0 0—	5	11	7

Batteries—Donnellan and Spillane; Fahey, Driscoll, and Hubin.

MOLLA BJURSTEDT VICTOR IN SINGLES

Beats Miss Gilleaudeau, 6-3, 6-4, but Loses in Mixed Doubles of Pelham C. C. Tourney.

Molla Bjurstedt's invincible play on the tennis courts carried her to another victory yesterday afternoon, when she won the singles event of the women's invitation tournament at the Pelham Country Club by defeating one of the most promising players in the metropolitan district, Miss Helen Gilleaudeau, by a score of 6—3, 6—4. The other match of the day in which Miss Bjurstedt took part was the mixed doubles competition, in which she was paired with Harold Throckmorton. This combination appeared to hold the balance of power, but yesterday it was forced to give way before the aggressive work of Miss Marie Wagner and Al Ostendorf in a semi-final round encounter by a score of 6—4, 6—2.

Miss Rawson Wood and Miss Marion Vanderhoef continued on the merry path of victory which they indicated as their course when the tournament first started. They reached the final round of the women's event when they defeated Mrs. Benjamin F. Briggs and Mrs. C. V. Hitchins in a well-played three-set match, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Bjurstedt's victory over Miss Gilleaudeau was not unexpected, even though it was predicted by many that the latter would put forth a capable game against her champion rival. Some day the greatest surprise of the metropolitan section will be registered; this when Miss Bjurstedt is actually defeated by one of the local women. Miss Gilleaudeau, however, was unequal to the task. In the first set the champion's sharp driving and mathematical placing gave her rather an easy victory.

The second set, however, found Miss Gilleaudeau more in evidence as a real contender, when she put forward tennis of superior quality. But it was hardly on a par with that of Miss Bjurstedt. At one time Miss Gilleaudeau led, this when the score was 4—3 on games. The rally by Miss Bjurstedt soon shattered this advantage, and the Norse girl romped away to a 6—4 victory.

Miss Bjurstedt's downfall in the mixed doubles was more the fault of her partner, Throckmorton, than of herself. The latter was wild, and contributed a large number of errors, with the disastrous result indicated by the score of 6—4, 6—2, in favor of Miss Wagner and Ostendorf.

The summaries:

Singles.—Final Round—Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Helen Gilleaudeau, 6—3, 6—4.

Women's Doubles.—Semi-final Round—Mrs. Rawson Wood and Miss Marion Vanderhoef defeated Mrs. Benjamin F. Briggs and Mrs. C. V. Hitchins, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles.—Second Round—Miss Ethel Tyndale and R. J. Leonard defeated Miss Margaret Taylor and Benjamin Letson, 1—6, 6—4, 7—5; Mrs. C. V. Hitchins and Elliott Binzen defeated Mrs. Benjamin F. Briggs and Abraham Bassford, Jr., 6—3, 6—4; Miss Marie Wagner and Al Ostendorf defeated Miss Helen Gilleaudeau and W. A. Campbell, 6—3, 6—3.

Semi-final Round—Miss Marie Wagner and Al Ostendorf defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Harold Throckmorton, 6—4, 6—2.

Harlem T. C. Final Postponed.

The final round of the singles event in the Harlem Tennis Club invitation tournament was postponed yesterday and will be played this afternoon. The final in doubles will probably not be played until next week.

JAMAICA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five furlongs. Laburnum III., (imp.,) 112 pounds; Stalwart, 112; Dawn Star, 111; *All Briant, 107; Low Degree, 107; *Alleen O., 106; *Josie A., 98.

SECOND RACE. — For four-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs. Imperator, 134 pounds; Mr. Specs, 134; Broomvale, 133; *Preston Lynn, 129; Doub's Eagle, 124; Royalty, 124; *Batwa, 124; Dancer, 123; H. Brush, 123; *Stellarina, 118.

THIRD RACE.—The California Handicap, for three-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Jock Scot, 113 pounds; Pickwick, 113; Greek Legend, (imp.,) 112; Corn Tassel, (imp.,) 111; Lucius, 108; Gladiola, (imp.,) 107; Cachet, 102.

FOURTH RACE.—The Long Beach Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and an eighth. The Finn, 128 pounds; George Smith, 122; Spur, 118; Gillies, 108; Fernrock, 104; Daddy's Choice, 104.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; one mile and seventy yards. Garbage, 121 pounds; Wooden Shoes, 119; Pleasureville, 119; *Jem, 119; Beckma, (imp.,) 118; Ed Roche, 109; Kalmia Park, 100.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; conditions; five furlongs. Corydon, 115 pounds; Green Gold, 115; Sunrose, 112; All Bright, 109; Starry Banner, 109; Drastic, 109; Game Cock, 109; Top Coat, 109; Gyp, (imp.,) 109; George Washington, 109; Beautiful Kathryn, 106; Play Toy, 106; Gold Tassel, 106.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

MRS. JACKSON GETS TITLE.

Defeats Miss Stevens for Boston District Honors on Links.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 25.—Mrs. H. Arnold Jackson at the fourteenth hole of the Woodland Golf Club today received congratulations of Miss Edith Stevens, her opponent in the final round of the championship of the Women's Golf Association of Boston. In defeating the Country Club girl by 5 and 4 Mrs. Jackson won the Boston District title for the first time, notwithstanding that she previously had won the national women's championship twice and was the first to win a national and Eastern association title the same year, which she did in 1914.

Now she is the only Boston woman golfer who has won championships in the three events after two years' absence from tournament play. She plays a more finished game today in some respects than she did when she last won the national title. The tenth hole today, for instance, with the wind dead ahead, was a trying shot for a woman, but Mrs. Jackson was over from the tee.

MRS. FOX AGAIN CHAMPION.

Regains Philadelphia Golf Title by Beating Miss Chandler.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—Mrs. Caleb F. Fox of the Huntingdon Valley Country Club regained today the women's golf championship of Philadelphia, which she last held six years ago. She defeated her clubmate, Miss Eleanor Chandler, 7 up and 5 to play in the final match at the Merion Cricket Club. Mrs. Fox has won the local championship five times.

DUNWOODIE WOMEN WIN.

Defeat Siwanoy Team on Links for Fifth Straight Victory.

Dunwoodie's women golfers won their fifth straight victory of the season in the team competitions when they defeated the visitors from Siwanoy yesterday by a score of 7 to 0. Only one other match was played in the Westchester division. Fairview triumphed over Apawamis at Fairview by a score of 6 to 5. Ardsley defaulted to the Century Country Club and the Hudson River representatives defaulted to Knollwood.

The record of the Dunwoodie match is as follows:

DUNWOODIE.		SIWANOY.	
Mrs. W. Chilvers	0	Mrs. A. B. Gilkes	0
Mrs. Williams	1	Mrs. Porter	0
Mrs. M. H. Frayne	3	Mrs. Gugman	0
Mrs. V. C. Ketcham	3	Mrs. Breck	0
Total	7	Total	0

McPARTLAND WILL REFEREE.

White Unable to Assume Task at Welsh-Leonard Bout.

It developed last night that Charlie White, the veteran boxing referee, who was selected to officiate at the ten-round bout between Freddie Welsh, world's lightweight champion, and Benny Leonard, the leading lightweight boxer of this country, which will be held at the Manhattan A. C. on May 28, will be unable to undertake the task. White yesterday formally declined the position, saying that he did so on the advice of his physician.

At the same time the veteran referee recommended that Kid McPartland be selected in his stead. This suggestion was accepted by the managers of both boxers, and McPartland will referee the bout. McPartland is known as one of the most dependable referees in this section of the country. He is not unknown in New York, having achieved an enviable career as a boxer himself many years ago, and in his recent years he has officiated as referee at many of the local clubs.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Fairmont A. C.—Battling Levinsky vs. Wild Burt Kenny. Ten rounds.

Clermont S. C., Brooklyn—Joe Burman vs. Dutch Brandt; Allie Nack vs. Johnny Lustig. Both ten-round bouts.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn—Bob McAllister vs. Montana Dan Sullivan; K. O. Jaffe vs. Vic Dahl. Both ten-round bouts.

Pioneer S. C.—Al Reich vs. Frank Logan; Bartley Madden vs. Sailor Jack Carroll. Both ten-round bouts.

Ratner Outpoints O'Brien.

Augie Ratner, the Harlem lightweight, earned the honors over Young Jack O'Brien, in the star bout of ten rounds last night at the Harlem Sporting Club. Ratner was the aggressor in six of the ten rounds, the other four going to O'Brien.

Boxing Commission Bill Vetoed.

HARRISBURG, Penn., May 25.—Governor Brumbaugh today vetoed the bill providing for a State Boxing Commission.

PETER RABBIT HATS
FOR MEN
$1.50

WHEN YOU PAY
$1.50
For a PETER RABBIT
STRAW HAT
You Get the Utmost for Your Money.
MORE men are buying PETER RABBIT Hats every day because they are realizing how much style and unquestionable value they can get at a very moderate price.
ALL STRAWS, ALL SHAPES, FOR DECORATION DAY!
$2.75 for GENUINE TOYO PANAMAS
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PETER RABBIT HATS
At These Convenient Shops
NEW YORK CITY
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150½ East 14th St. | 203 West 125th St.
2 East 23d St. | 2829 Third Ave.
BROOKLYN
1719 Pitkin Ave.
756 Broadway
PETER RABBIT HATS EVERYWHERE

280,000 of New York's
Best Dressers will wear Truly Warner
Famous Club Styles This Summer

All Straight Brim Straws — Famous Club Styles $2
THE LARCHMONT, my genuine Korea, at $2.85, has made a distinct hit. I knew you would like it and prepared accordingly. Prepared with shapes that you don't see elsewhere and qualities that make them appeal to the fellow who wants his hat to look ten dollars worth without paying more than my price $2.85
You can't break or injure them and they refinish equal to new.
Mail Orders Prepaid
The Larchmont
Truly Warner
NEW YORK AND EVERYWHERE
Look in Telephone Book for Addresses

FIGHT LIGHTERAGE RATES.

Railroads Say Moving Freight in Harbor Is Done at a Loss.

Representatives of all the big railroads, lighterage corporations, and structural steel, limestone, and building interests were present yesterday at the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing in the assembly room of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building, before Examiner Wilbur La Roe, in relation to the proposed change in charges for the handling of heavy freight in New York Harbor. The commission suspended the proposed higher scale of rates pending inquiry.

Counsel for the railroads and lighterage concerns pointed out that under existing schedules the transportation of freight in this harbor is being conducted at a loss. On the other hand, the proposed increase was opposed by the building interests as unreasonable, and if given effect would result in increased cost not only in the construction of many buildings now going up here, but also add to the cost of the Subways.

Under the list of articles affected by the proposed changes are structural steel and iron work, limestone, granite, and other building materials. The changes in tariff provide for an increase of more than 100 per cent. for transporting articles between 20 and 30 tons, smaller increases for articles between 30 and 35 tons, and a net reduction of almost 35 per cent. for haulage of freight between 35 and 40 tons. On commodities weighing between 40 and 45 tons the proposed rate is $2.90, against $2.40 now charged, while articles between 45 and 50 tons, now rated at $2.90, would remain unchanged under the proposed schedule.

E. M. Synder, Assistant Freight and Traffic Manager for the Jersey Central Railroad, and Henry L. Joyce, Marine Manager for the same company, also told of the increased cost of labor, fuel, and material.

The hearing will be continued today, when representatives of the United States Steel Corporation and various commercial organizations will be heard.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

HEATHER SILK CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Heather Silk Co., Inc., 77 Madison Avenue, by these creditors: R. Dunn, $624; R. Schechter, $500, and E. Bergstreet, $150. Liabilities are stated to be $15,000, and assets $1,000.

GREENBERG & BREEN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Nathan Greenberg and Nathan Breen, composing the firm of Greenberg & Breen, trading as the New England Skirt Co., 143 Stanton Street, by these creditors: Henry Greenstein, $200; Charles Orenstein, $280, and Max G. Cohen, $300.

HENRY G. ALLEN HAT CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Henry G. Allen Hat Co., Inc., manufacturer of women's hats, 729 Broadway, by these creditors: Max Feist, $250; Wiener Brothers, $529, and Leo K. Mayer, $40. Judge Hand appointed Jesse Knight receiver in bond of $1,000. Liabilities are $9,000, and assets $3,000.

RICHARD G. HERNDON, a theatrical manager residing at 611 West 110th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $12,662 and assets of $341 in notes. Among the creditors are the Chelsea Exchange Bank, $3,000, secured; Otis Harland, West End, N. J., $500, secured; Gertrude Vanderbilt, $2,012; John Smithson, $750; Henry Harris, $1,000; money loaned, Kliegel Brothers, $750, and Louis Dreyfus, $3,200.

JOSEPH GABA, manufacturer of children's coats, 482 Broome Street, has made an assignment to Marcus Helfund. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by these creditors: B. Siegel, $300; R. Dorin, $300, and B. Saperstein, $69. Liabilities are $9,000 and assets $5,000.

BERNARD SLOAN, clerk, 217 West Fifty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,660 and no assets.

CHARLES RAPPAPORT, salesman, 45 East Seventeenth Street, formerly a dealer in woolens, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,116 and no assets.

WILLS & GARDNER.—Harry M. Wills and George W. Gardner, composing the firm of Wills & Gardner, manufacturers of cut glass at Middletown, N. Y., have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,824 and assets of $3,140.

MAX MEYERSOHN, manufacturer of dresses, 60 Grand Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $21,741 and assets of $14,500, consisting of real estate, $7,500; stock, $2,500; accounts, $2,500, and stock in the Delevan Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn, $2,500.

SILVERMAN CHAVES & CO., INC., manufacturers of wash skirts, 71 West Twenty-third Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,447 and assets of $1,450.

FARRAGUT HAT COMPANY, INC.—Irving Washburn has been appointed receiver by Judge A. N. Hand for the Farragut Hat Company, Inc., 684 Broadway, in bond of $1,000.

WILLIAM F. MARGERIN.—W. H. Willis, referee in bankruptcy, has declared a dividend to the creditors of W. F. Margerin, painter and decorator, 358 West Forty-second Street, of 100 cents on the dollar. W. Henkel, the trustee, said that it had been learned that Mr. Margerin had an interest in his father's estate, which was sold for enough to pay 100 cents to the creditors and return $215 to the bankrupt. His liabilities were $17,098.

ADVANCE BOX COMPANY.—Herman H. Guth and James Kirkpatrick, doing business under the name of the Advance Box Company, manufacturers of packing boxes, 529 East Sixteenth Street, have made an assignment to William W. Schupner.

MORRIS & POPE.—A meeting of creditors of Morris & Pope, stock brokers at 50 Broad Street, was to have been held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy, at 68 William Street, yesterday, but it was restrained by an injunction from Judge A. N. Hand. Meanwhile about 50 creditors and lawyers held an informal meeting at which the assignee made a statement of their affairs. He estimated the liabilities at $534,600 and assets at $326,890, besides outstanding accounts $260,000, which will be largely reduced. Those present agreed to vote for W. H. Bonynge for trustee, and a committee was appointed to appear at the hearing in the United States District Court on Monday. Their claims amounted to about $300,000. Among them were How Miller & Sons, $95,000; James M. Heatherton, $24,768; Henry C. Beadleston, $20,000; E. H. Camp, $9,000; John T. McGovern, $10,000, and Henry G. Stevenson, $20,000.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 25.—Bransfield & McFarland, real estate, have filed a petition in bankruptcy in behalf of F. Liobke, Thomas J. and Martin McNally, and M. E. Ourick, with claims aggregating $18,919. The firm of Bransfield & McFarland, it is claimed, was operated by the heads of the Auburn State Bank and the Morgan Park State Bank of Chicago, whose doors were closed by the State Auditor several days ago. Mark Bransfield was Vice President and cashier of the banks and Thomas F. McFarland the President.

Weekly Failures.

Bradstreet's reports 230 business failures during the week, against 289 for the previous week and 348, 321, 290, and 218 for the corresponding weeks of 1916 to 1913. The Middle States had 46; New England, 39; Southern, 54; Western, 51; Northwestern, 18, and Far Western, 22. Canada had 20, against 15 for the preceding week. About 90 per cent. of the failures had capital of less than $5,000 and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Angrist, Samuel S., and William Berkowitz—H. Spielberg $500.00
Alberto, Andrea—N. Como 908.66
American Iron Supply Co. — Alanwood Iron and Steel Co. 471.65
Alpert, Isaac—J. Rothenberg et al. 111.65
Bounous, Richard, and Samuel Sahiavetti—L. Barth et al. 106.41
Briedling, Charles and Fred.—G. A. Zabriskie et al. 188.88
Brody, Adler & Koch Co.—B. W. Hochstadter, costs 144.66
Barrett, Thomas F.—W. F. Hinman. 10,398.49
Burt, Maria A., executrix—G. A. Leckie 838.72
Brush, Mildred M.—C. Atwood 664.08
Brown, Irving I.—Russ Niebel Co., Inc. 800.91
Bruland, Olal, and Anthony Sessa—M. May 370.81
Brooks, David—L. Smyth 500.00
Burns Bros.—E. C. Burnley 3,656.72
Bean, Orestes U.—M. S. Huson 1,247.91
Bakalar, Harris—E. M. Hooper et al. 156.21
Bloch, Ferdinand N.—I. M. Goldberg 210.91
Carr, Nathaniel—Adelphia Art and Interior Decorating Co., Inc. 123.91
Conlon, Nellie—E. E. De P. Hosmer et al., costs 107.88
Del Genovese, Fidalma—A. S. Gilbert et al 119.91
Degnon Contracting Co.—J. Silcock 500.00
Elkin, Sol—J. E. Eaton et al. 292.41
Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland—E. W. Minter 2,850.00
Foran, Paul—E. Brandt 349.51
Frankel, Hanna—C. Callmann 170.44
Fried, William—M. A. Lippmann 106.44
Gross, August—John Rendall Plumbing Corporation 165.41
Gray, Frances L., and Corinne G. Hickox—Gotham National Bank of N. Y. 4,525.21
Golderman, Morris—H. Spiegel et al. 107.58
Heather Realty Co., Inc.—J. Johnson 941.63
Hills, Donald M.—R. D. Whitmore 339.91
Harris, Herman—Lion Brewery of N. Y. City 6,945.77
Johnston, James J.—E. L. McLean 103.91
Joseph Sonsin Co., Inc.—I. F. Cavaluzzo 529.52
Kiddle, Alfred W., Executor—G. H. Diehl, Jr., costs 118.35
King, Louise B. and Frederick—J. D. Cahill 170.72
Kavanagh, John J.—Westchester Accessories Co., Inc. 100.61
Koelbles, Alphonse G., and Four in Hand Publishing Co.—Lent & Graff Co. 1,204.44
Klein, Phillip—M. Rosen 108.01
Leonards Products Co., Inc.—Travelers Insurance Co. 101.21
Lehigh Sales Co.—J. Haber 220.55
Levy, Isaac B.—W. H. H. Hood et al. 1,050.20
L. G. House and J. Fink Co., Inc.—M. Goodwin Co., Inc. 245.13
L. G. House Engineering Co., Inc.—M. Goodwin Co., Inc. 103.46
L'Aralio Italiano Pub. Co., Inc.—Manray Co., Inc. 354.56
Maas & Waldstein Co.—W. Braun 1,790.89
Mangan, Francis A.—B. I. Taylor 173.83
McCann, Edward A.—W. D. Stout et al. 254.51
Moorhead, James H.—J. W. Wilson 339.42
Mutual Profit Realty Co.—G. Barrett 546.81
McGann, John J.—M. O. Purdy 415.39
National Park Bank of N. Y.—First National Bank of Philadelphia, Penn. 19,209.50
Ormansky, Morris—B. Slade 611.42
Ostrowsky, Morris—M. Borrok 115.47
Piana, Saverino—H. Schmalwits 167.86
Powles, Walter—W. J. Meagher 134.00
Pierson, James H.—William Keauss Garage Corporation 453.61
Parker Holding Co., Inc.—H. Silverstone 143.00
Roehr, Charles D., and Magazine and Book Co.—East River National Bank 319.66
Ray, Ella V. H.—James E. Morris & Co. 156.35
Rosenberg, Morris—I. Marks et al. 336.16
Ralph O'Rourke, Inc., Ralph O'Rourke and Nellis T. O'Rourke—Neal & Brinker Co. 569.05
Reiss, Johanna—Supreme Conclave Improved Order of Heptasophs, costs 212.18
Rubenstein, Hyman, and Abraham—Glens Falls Ins. Co., Inc. 116.97
Sharot, F. Edna—City of N. Y., costs 678.05
Sheintag, Bernard L.—Hahnemann Hospital of the City of N. Y. 1,931.07
Schlesinger, Jerome, or Ira J. Schlesinger—A. Schlesinger, costs 112.65
Schubert Piano Co. of N. Y.—C. L. Ament 19,974.10
Schoen, Desidre, and Helen—Westchester Hewitt Realty Co. 126.51
Steinthal, Herman—Riverside Ice Co., Inc. 153.56
Scallon, Robert—G. H. Iler 268.24
Tuxpan Star Oil Co.—A. C. Goudie 114.91
Third Av. Ry. Co.—R. H. Bermingham 500.22
Thelma Construction Co., Inc., and Joseph I. Erenstoft—S. Altman 162.30
Warfield, Rebecca, or Mrs. David Warfield—G. Durie 1,570.16
Wood, Howard B.—D. F. Rooney 3,123.95
Wilson, Nicholas F.—W. C. Knox 849.72
Werner, Harry M.—J. B. Clark 182.86
Waters, Etta—J. J. Jackson 116.11
White, George W.—Jennings Cottington Co. 407.17
Wilson, Nicholas F.—W. C. Knox 849.72
W. H. Callahan Contracting Co.—Goodman-Gallagher Sand & Gravel Corp. 1,087.26
Worden, Oliver L.—L. R. Fisher 277.27
Zimmer, William—Morris & Co. 480.65
A. J. Schlossberger & Co., Inc.—City of N. Y. 111.26
Brownsville Co-operative Steam Laundry—Same 137.08
Baird, Andrew—Same 137.08
Frischman, Herman—Same 137.08
Hudson River Line Co.—Same 137.08
Horn, Hyman—Same 137.08
International Auto Sales Corp.—Same 111.26
Junior Dress Co.—Same 111.26
Kelaher, Edmund J.—Same 255.91
Laury, George—Same 255.91
Miller, Morris—Same 137.08
Monohan, John—Same 255.91
Mumford, Elisha W. L.—Same 255.91
Molina, Daniel W.—Same 255.91
Nicoland Amusement Co.—Same 111.26
Ormond Motor Car Co.—Same 137.08
Olympian Candy Co.—Same 111.26
Pearce-Rupert Millinery Co.—Same 111.26
Schwager, Charles—Same 255.91
Schwattz, Bernard—Same 255.91
Victoria Waterproof Co.—Same 111.26

In Bronx County.

Brenner, Peter K.—R. M. Brenner 377.70
Chas. T. Streeter Const. Co.—A. Vorndran et al. 862.09
Ensign Impv. Co., and Joseph A. Damsey—R. Menaker 116.58
Feldman, Irving—Bregman & Co., Inc. 186.16
Goldsmith, David B.—D. Mayer Brewing Co. 599.09
Gaedeke, William A., and Florence H.—E. M. Parker et al. 561.25
Hart, James F., Elizabeth M. Hart, and Jane C. Hart—L. Larsson 558.41
Hildreth, J. Homer—B. Kearney 4,712.10
Koerlin, Matilda—Z. Gillier 225.72
Koehm, Jacob J.—Arcanum Yacht Club 23.15
Lippner, Charles S.—T. R. Thorn & Co., Inc. 258.50
Lane, Frank E.—D. Nathanson 28.90
Levy, Isaac B.—W. H. Hoar et al. 1,050.20
Mutual Listing Co., Inc.—B. Walsbrod 94.28
O'Connell, James—H. Schrank 45.62
Parody, Aubrey J.—I. Kaufman 50.37
Ryan, Henry J.—L. H. Robsarte 65.82
Schnackenberg, Marion C.—N. Y. Tel. Co. 44.29
Schmidt, Philip J.—E. Bransfield 125.07
Schonberg, David—Brookside Realty Co. 349.07
Zietgold, Carlos—I. Pantzer 180.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Burns, Walter F.—Washington and Southern Bank; March 29, 1917 ....$117.88
Butler, Edward—American Sliding Machine Co.; Dec. 16, 1916 ....122.41
Congalton, James—J. Munro, Oct. 29, 1914 ....358.19
E. B. Carley Co.—Albert Oliver & Son, Inc.; Dec. 16, 1916 ....546.06
Jantzen, Frederick and Pauline—H. B. Lund; Dec. 22, 1916 ....125.16
Gurfein, Harry—L. J. Lang; Nov. 8, 1915 ....428.51
Hicks, Ernest L.—H. D. Levy; April 5, 1917 ....151.17
Kronenthal, Joseph, and Gustav Gomprecht—E. M. Goebel; March 30, 1909 ....508.13
Lenkowsky, Louis, Hyman Lenkowsky, and Adolph Blumenkrohn—M. Altman et al; Nov. 23, 1915 ....151.20
Miller, Abraham—J. Fasson; July 14, 1916 ....500.00
Messinger, Henry and Frederick—A. Valenti; May 12, 1917 ....2,000.00
Same—L. Valenti; May 12, 1917 ....1,500.00
O'Neill, Ellen V.—M. F. O'Neill, Inc.—T. Williams; May 24, 1917 ....613.50
Read, Sarah C. L.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.; Feb. 20, 1917 ....151.28
Same—Same; Feb. 6, 1915 ....120.78
Same—Same; Aug. 7, 1918 ....629.62
Seidell, Chas. F.—A. H. Meyer; Aug. 31, 1915 ....174.81
Treistian, Leonard P., and Peter H. Schiffer—Owego Light & Power Co., April 12, 1916 ....182.93
Kaltman, Max, Samuel—H. Burken; April 5, 1917, canceled 11,600.47
Schulman, Philip—M. A. O'Connor; Jan. 26, 1917, vacated 135.22
Peristein, Louis, and Jacob Rosenthal—Tenement House Dept.; Feb. 23, 1912, vacated 252.00
Smith, Arthur B.—City of N. Y.; June 30, 1911, vacated 215.83
Grammas, Gus and George—A. Bauer; April 12, 1917 ....212.04
Loeb, Meyer—S. Kridel et al; May 17, 1917 ....389.79
Adams, Samuel, and John Flanigan—W. A. Halbe; April 20, 1917, vacated 298.19
Same—Same; April 20, 1917, vacated 298.19

In Bronx County.

McCarthy, Patrick—J. McCarthy; May 9, 1917 ....$95.72

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For the Automobile
Holds 1-5 Flags
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BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

COATS and SUITS.—Jobber looking at coats and suits of the better grade. Call all day Friday and Saturday, 49-51 West 24th St., 10th floor.

COATS.—Jobber ready to place orders on plush coats; immediate delivery. 1,133 Broadway, Room 920. Call 9 to 12.

COATS, SUITS AND DRESSES.—Buyer will pay spot cash for all kinds of jobs. 62 West 125th.

DRESSES.—Large jobber will place stock orders on crepe-de-chine, taffeta, and georgette dresses; samples daily. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on serge and taffeta dresses; bring samples; all week. Sonner Co., 7 West 31st.

DRESSES.—Will buy for cash jobs of better class of wash dresses. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

GALATEA.—Open to buy for cash, Hyde grade Manchester galatea, color H. Madison Square 8741.

PLUSH, Salt's, for cash. N. Hurowitz & Son, 100 West 26th St.

SERGES AND POPLINS. American Woolen Co. Nos. Nos 00986 and 90610, only in Copen, tan, navy, and black Write giving price and discounts, Y 206 Times Annex.

VELOURS.—Wool, kersey, and cheviots, will buy quantities for immediate delivery. H. Zaidenberg & Co., 30 West 26th. Farr. 9930.

WARDROBE TRUNKS.—Suitable for ladies' coats. Saffran & Kreeger, 19 West 24th.

Offerings to Buyers

BROADCLOTHS.—50 pieces all colors Deering and Milliken's 1587; also small lot velveteens. Schachner & Braunstein, 6 West 18th St. Telephone Chelsea 987.

COATS-SUITS.—All shades, fabrics, including navies and sport jerseys; priced quick action. J. P. Slater Co., 22 West 32d.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Flesh, white silk mill; spot cash. B 493 Times Annex.

DRESSES.—2,000 gingham, voiles, shantung, tussahs, and linens to sell for price. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Silks, georgettes, gingham, graduation dresses, exceptional values. Glockner Dress, 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—500 wash dresses to close out cheap. Chauser, 45 W. 27th.

FLAG FABRICS, cotton, red, white, and blue, durable. Box 516 Amsterdam, N. Y.

MACHINES.—Three Wilcox & Gibbs knit goods overlocking machines for sale cheap. Telephone Spring 5504.

POLISHING REMNANTS.—Large cleaning and polishing remnants balbriggan knit cloth. Box 516 Amsterdam, N. Y.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Finest quality, lowest prices to dealers and exporters. Bethlehem Snap Fastener Co., 1,013 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. Phone 1808 Wmsbg.

WAISTS.—To close out; reasonable, georgettes, crepe de chine. 15 West 20th, 6th floor.

UNIFORMS.—Out-of-town manufacturer, with big plant, would give over entire plant for any kind of uniform work. Y 220 Times Annex.

Help and Situations Wanted.

HOSIERY and knit underwear salesman wanted to join me in selling agency; direct representation; banking arrangements and New York office ready. Box 316, Amsterdam, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ......5 per cent. for the best names
Thursday ......5 " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Printcloths Show More Life.

Printcloths again occupied the foreground in the gray goods market yesterday, buyers this time giving their attention more to cloths available for nearby deliveries. As a result, not a great deal of contract business was done. This was also true of sheetings, where the mills are asking high prices for the products of looms not yet covered for months to come. For instance, 9 cents is the asking price for any delivery of 36-inch 4.70 sheetings, with buyers about a quarter of a cent away from that figure in their bids. In the printcloths, 39-inch 80 squares sold yesterday at 12 cents for spot and for delivery in the next two months. May-June shipments of 72-76s brought 11½ cents. For 39-inch 68-72s 10¼ cents was bid for any delivery within the next three months. For shipment in this month and next business was done on 38½-inch 60-52s at 8 cents, and on 60-48s at 7⅝ cents. Closing spot prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	..12c	38½-inch, 64-60s	..9c
39-inch, 72-76s	..11¼c	38½-inch, 64-66s	..8¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	..10¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	..8c
39-inch, 56-44s	..7¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	..*7⅝c
38½-inch, 64-64s	..9½c	27-inch, 64-60s	..6⅛c

*Asked.

Will Go Up on June 15.

Announcement has been made to the trade by the wholesale department of W. & J. Sloane that on June 15 higher prices will become effective on the grass rugs and carpets sold by them. Until that time business will be taken at the present figures. The advance is attributed to the steadily increasing costs of all commodities entering into the manufacture of the goods. Attention is also called to the fact that, owing to the lack of tonnage and the high freight rates being asked on grass rugs from the Orient, there will be a shortage in these goods.

Change for the Better Noted.

During the last week or ten days, according to a leading resident buyer, there has been a change for the better in trade conditions. The economy wave, he said, has spent itself in some quarters and is receding in others. "This is most noticeable," he stated, "in the more staple lines of manufacturing. The jobbers are decidedly on the job, and the way they are going ahead picking up whatever merchandise they can is impressing the retailers who have been holding back and taking the economy talk seriously. Consequently, in such lines as woolen dress goods, cotton goods, and other primary market goods there has been quite a general improvement, which I believe will soon take in all retail lines."

Say the Weather Hurts More.

The last two or three weeks have given the millinery interests of the city an excellent opportunity to learn whether the slump in buying was due more to the war than to the weather, or vice versa. Up until last week it was thought that the two were about on an even basis as trade killers, but the warm weather of last week, which brought almost normal buying with it, put a big dent in that idea. With the return of cold weather this week and a consequent return of poor business, claims as to the war's injuring trade were pretty much cast aside. The palm has almost unanimously been handed to the weather as the chief deterrent.

Buyers Want to Put Down Orders.

Men's wear piece goods buyers connected with the more representative houses are anxious to start in making their purchases for the Spring 1918 season. There has already been some ordering of staple goods, and the better known tropicals, but on the whole the mill agents are not disposed to quote prices or to take the business proffered. Even the best informed among the sellers cannot predict what the future holds in the way of a wool scarcity and high prices, and consequently with no basis upon which to figure costs they are not in a mood to cater to the wants of the customers for the next season. Many factors in the market believe that, unless there is some change in the way conditions are shaping themselves, cotton worsteds will have to be bought even by the clothing manufacturers who have the strictest all-wool policy.

Narrow Gros Grains in Demand.

The ribbon trade at present is chiefly concerned with orders on narrow gros grains. Although there are evidences that fashion intends to favor the manufacturers in the use of wide goods for trimming garments, this has so far failed to improve the call for such merchandise. There is some business doing on floral designs in widths more to the liking of makers, but the trade could still stand a larger volume of orders on them. Patriotic ribbons have not been quite so active of late, and manufacturers are inclined to believe that retailers and others have satisfied most of their needs in this respect. Colors have been toned down a bit, but the bright pastel shades still attract buying.

It Hurts the Travelers.

It would be hard to find any one class of men who have been hit harder by the recent rise in the cost of living than the men who travel for manufacturers and wholesalers and who pay their own expenses out of their commissions. It was said yesterday that, where a man in a given territory might travel at a cost of $50 to $60 a week in nomal times, it was now costing from $80 to $90. This naturally reduces the net income, for the commissions in all lines are now said to be, as big as competition will permit, and most of the men are unable at this time, for one cause or another, to increase their sales enough to offset the added cost of traveling.

The "Trencher" Waistcoat.

A novelty in waistcoat designs is being shown by one of the smart retail haberdashers. The "trencher" idea, carried out in so many variations by the clothiers in their overcoat models, has been followed in making the garment. The shade of the model displayed is fawn, and the material is of a sort that gives a hint of being able to stand rough usage. Instead of in the back, the belt runs around the front and is clasped by a fancy buckle.

Fall Sales Are O. K.

Local makers of men's neckwear say that, while Fall sales of these goods on the road are proceeding nicely, immediate business is not up to the standard expected. Like everything else, this merchandise is more or less dependent on the weather, and an improvement in this respect is needed to stimulate things. There has been some improvement in the last few days, but it is said to have consisted more of orders to ship seasonable goods already bought and held back by request than of repeat buying. The practical surety that conscription will not become effective until early Fall is expected to help Summer business once the weather settles.

The East Is the Laggard.

From the floor coverings trade come reports that, while buyers of linoleums in the Middle, Far, and North West are taking these goods freely, buyers in the East appear unwilling to trade any more than they have to in spite of the 10 per cent. advance that will go into effect on these goods on June 1. There has not been much change in the character of the buying since the season first opened, plain goods, particularly heavy stuff on the order of battleship linoleum, being in better demand than prints, and a whole lot harder to buy. In the carpets and rugs the same situation appears to exist so far as the localities mentioned above are concerned. Where orders are placed, however, they are said to call for a pretty full complement of goods. Further price advances on this merchandise around July 1 are not unlooked for.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.; F. B. Goodman, umbrellas, leather goods; 37 West 26th.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; L. B. Withstanley, domestics, linens, white goods; W. E. Tiffney, cloaks, suits, waists; 404 4th Av.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. H. Mann, wash goods; 97 Grand.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; B. Clark, notions, linens, jewelry; 220 5th Av.; Continental.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Miller Bros. Co.; A. Nathis, dress goods, silks; 1,150 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Wilson Bros.; F. H. Negley, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 218 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Archer Avenue Bargain House; C. Miller, furn. goods; Herald Square.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; T. A. Stevens, dry goods; 40 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Anderson & Jensen; J. E. Anderson, men's clothing, furn. goods; Grand.
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; Miss A. F. Gately, muslin underwear, waists, negligees; 432 4th Av.; Great Northern.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. & Co.; Miss M. Skelly, knit underwear; Miss D. Sutton, toilet goods, umbrellas; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; J. A. Hahn, notions, corsets; 72 Leonard.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. M. Robinson-Norton Co.; E. A. Cunningham, furnishing goods, shirtings, mfg. dept.; 72 Leonard.
MICHIGAN CITY, Ind.—B. K. Mfg. Co.; S. Spero, wash dresses; Breslin.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; N. Cohn, cloaks, suits; 1,170 B'way.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Russian Fur Cloak Co.; B. Cohen, cloaks; New Strand.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; W. L. Frankenstein, domestics, flannels, blankets; 404 4th Av.
PEORIA—B. & M.; J. Bloom, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Wolen & Small; S. Wolin, cloaks, suits; New Strand.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Gimbel Bros.; E. Goldman, merchandise manager; Broadway and 32d.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; L. N. Levinson, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 1,123 B'way.
PORTLAND, Me.—L. H. Schlosberg, ready-to-wear; Gregorian.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Hudson Valley Underwear Co.; W. H. Knapp, underwear; 1,261 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Shepard Co.; Mrs. E. D. McGuinness, trimmings, embroideries; 220 5th Av.
READING, Penn.—Wide Awake Shirt Co.; S. R. Lurio, shirts; Herald Square.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; Mrs. Fall, coats, suits, dresses, waists; 114 5th Av.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—Lindsay, Howard & Co.; Miss L. R. Sheeks, millinery, ready-to-wear; Gregorian.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Bros. Co.; B. Davidson, dry goods; 1,261 B'way.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Bros. Co.; S. Major, clothing, furnishing goods; 1,261 Broadway.
SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Bee Hive Co.; C. M. Rohde, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co.; H. R. Kurtz, wash goods; 395 B'way.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—W. B. Moses & Sons; W. H. Price, carpets; Imperial.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—B. E. Kann; Mr. Kann, ladies' ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Youngstown Dry Goods Co.; E. V. Kemper, notions, laces, ribbons, neckwear; 72 Leonard.

MORE EXECUTIVES HEARD.

Shippers' Counsel Press Railroad for Rate Explanations.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Counsel for shippers in cross-examining Western railroad officials today at the Interstate Commerce Commission's hearings on the carriers' petition for a 15 per cent. increase in freight rates, sought to draw admissions that many of the roads could meet existing conditions without additional revenue from freight tariffs. They also undertook to show the commission that economies could be effected in railroad operations to increase revenues.

B. L. Winchell, director of traffic of the Union Pacific, said that his company paid an extra dividend of 2 per cent. a year. The examining attorney asked whether it was a fact that so much money had been made by the Union Pacific that the company had a hard time disposing of its earnings and had nothing else to do with its cash but spend it on "luxurious" offices in New York.

"I have never been with a line where a dollar was more carefully conserved," Mr. Winchell replied.

In response to further questioning Mr. Winchell said that he agreed with the examining attorney that great savings could be made if the railroads of the country operated under one directing head.

From A. L. Conrad, Assistant General Auditor of the Santa Fé, the examining attorney drew the statement that in the first three months of 1917 the system's revenues increased approximately $4,000,000 over a similar period in 1916, and that the increase in operating expenses was about $2,000,000.

Further questions were designed to show the commission that the Santa Fé has experienced no trouble in securing money.

R. H. Aishton, President of the Chicago & Northwestern, said that while his system had acted with other roads in asking for a 15 per cent. increase, he would have felt justified in alone asking the commission for immediate relief, because of the extraordinary situation confronting the line. He gave figures to show that the net operating revenue of the Chicago & Northwestern was more than $1,000,000 less during the first three months of this year than during the same period of 1916.

L. E. Wettling, statistician for the Western roads, said that if figures showing wage increases other than those caused by the Adamson law had been submitted to the commission today instead of a few weeks ago, they would be in some cases from 50 to 100 per cent. greater. The estimates of increases, he said, fell short of the actual increases granted.

The cross-examination of the railroad officials was concluded today. Tomorrow's hearings will be devoted to representatives of special shipping interests and counsel for the minority stockholders of the Boston & Maine. Shippers of livestock and grain will be heard on Monday.

Authorized to Do Business Here.

The Commercial Security Company, Inc., with principal offices in this city, has been authorized by State Banking Superintendent Richards to transact business under the investment article of the new banking law. The company has previously operated here as a branch of its Chicago office. The company proposes to acquire by purchase notes or other obligations given in payment of pianos, automobiles, &c., or the amounts due under contracts executed in connection with the purchase of such articles. The company has a capital of $1,000,000 and a surplus of $500,000. The Directors are: George G. Foster, President of the American Piano Company; William Cochran, Roland A. Crandall of Chicago, G. L. Eaton, and F. W. Zoller of Rochester.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

	1917.	Increase.
ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—		
Second week May	$73,610	$22,259
Jan. 1 to May 14	1,408,596	297,151
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—		
Third week May	962,104	3,063
Jan. 1 to May 21	19,542,976	666,954
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—		
Third week May	183,686	21,506
July 1 to May 21	7,774,639	969,581
DENVER & SALT LAKE—		
Second week May	35,788	7,109
Jan. 1 to May 14	621,083	59,034
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—		
Third week May	555,200	101,500
Jan. 1 to May 21	10,235,732	1,630,153
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—		
Third week May	696,504	66,706
Jan. 1 to May 21	14,726,674	2,552,899
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—		
Third week May	324,000	103,000
TEXAS & PACIFIC—		
Third week May	405,288	93,814
Jan. 1 to May 21	8,080,753	952,156
WESTERN MARYLAND—		
Third week May	209,375	*13,602
Jan. 1 to May 21	4,765,448	563,568

*Decrease.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
April gross	13,209,739	11,049,400	9,635,319
Net aft. tax.	3,880,083	3,407,521	2,836,754
10 mo. gr.	128,544,802	109,860,073	98,111,698
Net aft. tax.	44,024,828	35,760,544	30,258,755
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
April gross	5,077,098	4,676,972	3,756,184
Net	1,839,025	1,998,381	1,395,995
Sur. af. chg.	1,605,532	1,647,385	914,431
4 mo. gross	19,685,709	18,860,631	13,157,675
Net	7,752,792	8,286,249	4,347,287
Sur. af. chg.	6,774,676	6,838,116	2,859,510

Public Utilities.

HUDSON & MANHATTAN for April—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	[illegible]	503,689	465,488
Net after tax.	279,549	293,709	274,500
Surp. avail. for inc. bonds	61,670	79,591	62,811
4 mos. gross	2,107,514	1,981,711	1,861,908
Net after tax.	1,152,736	1,124,205	1,084,507
Surp. avail. for inc. bonds	263,558	279,223	239,656

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT CO. subsidiaries for April—

Texas Power & Light Co.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	188,094	163,095	24,999
Net after tax.	71,479	65,319	6,160
Sur. aft. chgs.	30,115	31,687	*1,572
12 mos. gross	2,345,979	1,996,554	349,425
Net after tax.	1,025,179	813,054	212,125
Sur. aft. chgs.	558,272	450,251	108,021
Bal. after pf. dividends	353,230	303,408	49,822
Fort Worth Power & Light Co.:			
Gross	76,269	63,069	13,560
Net after tax.	45,627	35,812	9,815
Sur. aft. chgs.	35,881	26,782	9,099
12 mos. gross	885,298	827,468	57,830
Net after tax.	517,105	488,800	28,306
Sur. aft. chgs.	398,401	374,584	23,817
Bal. after pf. dividends	321,401	297,584	23,817

NEW YORK EDISON CO. (controlled by Consolidated Gas Co.) for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Oper. rev.	24,336,449	22,546,068	1,790,381
Oper. exp.	11,542,601	10,722,929	819,672
Uncollect rev.	57,545	88,151	*30,606
Taxes	1,849,560	1,469,369	380,191
Rentals	1,648,987	1,585,944	63,043
Oper. income.	9,237,756	8,679,675	558,081
Other income.	1,704,793	1,554,429	150,364
Gross income.	10,942,549	10,234,104	708,445
Interest	1,957,011	2,046,621	*89,610
Net income.	8,985,538	8,187,483	798,055
Reserves	1,971,902	1,788,750	183,242
Employes' loans	76,106	......	76,106
Balance	6,937,380	6,398,733	538,647
Dividends	4,616,738	4,451,854	164,884
Surplus	2,320,642	1,946,879	373,763
Prev. surplus.	34,181,622	32,091,345	2,090,279
Add to surp.	99,271	447,949	*348,677
Total surplus.	36,601,535	34,486,171	2,115,364
Other deduct.	28,381	304,549	*276,168
P. & L. surp.	36,573,154	34,181,622	2,391,532

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO. for April—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Total op. rev.	5,006,540	4,368,075	638,465
Net op. rev.	1,932,919	1,604,433	328,486
Oper. income.	1,580,413	1,325,476	254,937
Four months:			
Total op. rev.	19,614,272	17,071,217	2,543,055
Net op. rev.	7,443,127	6,314,905	1,128,222
Oper. income.	6,028,880	5,200,921	827,959

UNITED ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO. (controlled by the Consolidated Gas Co.) for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Operating rev.	4,946,888	4,069,612	866,276
Operating exp.	2,296,999	1,759,145	537,854
Uncollected rev.	15,276	21,207	*5,931
Taxes	398,964	274,095	124,869
Rentals	472,666	429,267	43,399
Operating inc.	1,762,982	1,596,898	166,084
Other income.	77,879	61,458	16,421
Gross income.	1,840,862	1,658,357	182,505
Interest	897,028	888,335	8,693
Net income.	943,834	770,022	173,812
Reserves	262,481	213,884	48,597
Employes' bonus	12,804	......	12,804
Surplus	668,549	556,139	112,410
Prev. surplus.	1,065,976	560,933	525,043
Add. to surplus	29,702	†31,095	60,797
P. & L. surplus	1,784,227	1,083,977	698,250

*Decrease. †Deduction.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
16-18-20 and 22 William Street, New York City.

The Annual Election for Directors of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, June 12th, 1917. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
AUGUSTUS V. HEELY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Swift & Company
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, May 26, 1917.
Dividend No. 124
Dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share on the capital stock of Swift & Company, will be paid on July 1, 1917, to stockholders of record, June 9, 1917, as shown on the books of the Company.
F. S. HAYWARD, Secretary

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates,
111 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.
DIVIDEND NO. 76.
A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share has been declared payable on June 1, 1917, to shareholders of record May 1, 1917.
MALCOLM B. STONE, Treasurer.
DIVIDEND NO. 77.
A special dividend of $1.00 per share has been declared payable on June 1, 1917, to shareholders of record May 1, 1917.
MALCOLM B. STONE, Treasurer.

National Conduit & Cable Co., Inc.
The National Conduit & Cable Co., Inc., today declared an initial quarterly dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share upon its outstanding Capital Stock, payable July 16th to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15th.
M. A. HOWARD, Secretary.
May 25th, 1917.

Middle West Utilities Company.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND ON COMMON STOCK.
The Board of Directors of Middle West Utilities Company has declared a dividend of Fifty Cents per share on its outstanding Common Capital Stock, payable July 2d, 1917, to common stockholders of record at the close of business at five o'clock P. M. June 22d, 1917; this dividend covering the quarter ending May 15, 1917.
EDWARD J. DOYLE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held on the 21st day of May, 1917, declared the regular quarterly dividend of three (3%) per cent., payable on the first day of July, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 9th day of June, 1917. The Transfer Books of the Company will not be closed.
McKINLEY-DARRAGH-SAVAGE MINES OF COBALT, LIMITED.
HARPER SIBLEY, Treasurer.
Dated at Toronto, Ont., May 21, 1917.

New York Transit Company.
26 Broadway, New York, May 26, 1917.
A Dividend of Four Dollars, per share has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable July 14, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 23, 1917.
All communications regarding payment or change of address should be sent to the undersigned not later than July 7, 1917.
GEORGE CHESEBRO, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR TRACK SPIKES, NAILS, Rail Frogs, Steel Castings, Spring Plates, Driving Springs, Electric Cable and Wire, Hinges, Locks, Door Bolts, Screw Eyes, Cup Hooks, Grommets, Bed Knobs, Battery Zincs, Detonators, Transformers, Electric Motors, Fiber Duct, Sea Anchors, Distress Outfits, Fire Extinguishers, Lanterns, Lamp Chimneys, Window Glass, Snatch Blocks, Buckets, Sprinkling Cans, Brooms, Coal Baskets, Tool Handles, Leather, Rubber Gaskets, Railway Flags, Railway Bunting, Celluloid Cases, Matches, and Crayons.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 A. M., June 15, 1917, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and information relating to this circular (No. 1,147) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City; Audubon Building, New Orleans, La., and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the United States Engineer Offices in the principal cities throughout the United States.—Earl I. Brown, Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., General Purchasing Officer.

PROPOSALS FOR ADDITIONS TO BUILDing and Laboratory Equipment.—Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., May 11, 1917. Sealed proposals for making additions to building at Arlington Farm, near Rosslyn, Va., and installing equipment in same will be received up until June 12, 1917, and then opened. Specifications and blue prints may be obtained upon application to the Chairman, Board of Awards, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

INTERBORO LOAN APPROVED.

Service Board Authorizes Issue of $11,436,000 Face Value.

The Public Service Commission gave permission yesterday to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to sell $11,436,000 face value 5 per cent. gold bonds under the first and refunding mortgage of March 20, 1913, to meet expenditures over the estimates of 1913 for third-tracking elevated railroads. In its application the company asked permission to issue $16,436,000, on the ground that the high costs of labor and material had augmented the cost over the 1913 estimates about $15,367,335. It was proposed to sell the bonds at 93¼.

It was the opinion of the commission that the amount asked for was not needed because the company had in its treasury about $7,000,000 of unexpended cash balances, and because $2,333,208, intended to be spent for the construction of several extensions of the elevated lines in the Bronx, could not be used for some time.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'27	4 @4½	4.85	4.60
Buff., Roch. & P.	1917-'30	4½@5	4.80	4.50
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½@5	6.40	5.70
Can. Pacific	1917-'28	4½	5.10	4.85
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	4.95	4.70
Chic. & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.80	4.50
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.70	5.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.90	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	5.15	4.90
Cuba R. R.	1917-'26	5	6.00	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.90	4.70
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.20	4.90
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.25	4.85
Ill. Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.85	4.50
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.85	4.65
Mich. Central	1917-'30	5	4.70	4.50
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.75	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.30	4.90
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.40	4.75
Norf. & West.	1917-'24	4½	4.80	4.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	5.40	4.90
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.80	4.60
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.50	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'26	5	5.40	4.90
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	4.90	4.60
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	5.10	4.75

FAVORS BUYING DEPARTMENT

Mayor Approves Bill for Central Purchase Bureau for City.

Mayor Mitchel approved yesterday the Legislative bill establishing a central purchasing department for the city. In a memorandum to the Governor the Mayor said:

"At a time of world crisis, when nations are finding it necessary to consolidate their purchasing in the effort to obtain needed supplies, the City of New York should no longer be subjected to the hazards and losses incident to isolated purchasing by single departments, without standardization of method, without uniformity of inspection, and without economies possible through purchasing in large quantities. These defects in the city's purchasing, inevitable under the existing system, and particularly intolerable under present economic conditions, will be remedied by the institution of a central department of purchase pursuant to the authority conferred by this bill."

The Mayor also approved the measure giving the Bronx another Municipal Court Justice and vetoed the bill doing away with the restrictions as to advancement of the highest salary grades of assistant and first assistant teachers in high and training schools which were established by the salary schedules adopted in connection with the equal pay law.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	64.75	65.25	65.00	65.50
Lead	11.25	....	11.00	....
Spelter	9.62½	....	9.62½	....
Antimony	....	24.00	....	24.00
Quicksilver	$100.00	....	$100.00	....
Aluminium	*60.00	62.00	*60.00	62.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	43.50	44.50	43.50	44.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 32½@33c. carload lots, spot delivery; 31½@32c. second quarter; 28½@29c, third quarter, delivered. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	130	0	0	130	0	0
Copper, futures	129	10	0	129	10	0
Tin, spot	253	15	0	255	5	0
Tin, futures	252	0	0	253	15	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

DRY GOODS BUYING ACTIVE.

Seasonable Weather Would Prove a Factor in the Retail Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Wholesale distribution of dry goods for the current week is slightly in excess of the corresponding period of a year ago. The warm weather during the closing days of last week was a great stimulant to rail distribution, indicating that seasonable weather will be the factor in normal retail trade.

"Road sales for immediate delivery are running about the same as those of a year ago, while the volume for future delivery is considerably ahead. Customers have been in the market in about equal numbers. Collections are larger.

"The domestic cotton goods market continues strong."

Objects to New Hospital.

Magistrate Charles W. Appleton appeared before the State Board of Charities yesterday afternoon in opposition to the Northern Manhattan Hospital. Incorporators of the new institution which is proposed for Washington Heights appeared before Commissioner William R. Stewart and Victor F. Ridder. Other institutions for which incorporation was asked were the New York Clinic for Speech Defects, the Margaret Strachan Home and the Kips Bay Neighborhood Association. The board adjourned the case of all four institutions until a later date, to be set by the Chairman.

Quiet Prevails in Lisbon Again.

LISBON, May 25.—Normal conditions have been established in the city. Parliament has voted confidence in the Government by 66 to 18. The vote was taken after a debate concerning the troubles of May 20.

LIBERTY LOAN LITERATURE

which will tell all there is to know about the Liberty Loan is reviewed in the June issue—just off the press—of the

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According to the terms of Treasury Department Circular No. 78, dated May 14, 1917, the undersigned hereby apply for $........par value of the 15-30 Year **3½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the United States,** and agree to pay par and accrued interest for any bonds allotted on this application. The sum of $.......... is inclosed, being 2 per cent. on the amount of bonds applied for (or payment in full for the one $50 or the one $100 bond applied for).

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FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of June, 1917, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $80,108.25. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, May 1st, 1917.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock Trading Expands to 1,643,000 Shares—Marine Issues and Steel Lead.

If traders could have shaped the news that they hoped to see to help along the stock market, they could not have improved much over the developments supplied in time for the opening yesterday. The market had shown no signs of slowing down, although it has been customary lately to begin on Friday to contract dealings in preparation for unexpected happenings over Sunday. Any tendency in this direction was more than offset by the new stimulus applied to trading by the decision of the Senate Finance Committee to make a drastic downward revision of the House estimate of new taxes to be raised, and by the statement of Lloyd George which gave the most encouraging view of the submarine activities that has been seen since the campaign of ruthless destruction began.

From dealings running but little over a million shares the activity yesterday increased to well over a million and a half, making the session the busiest experienced on the Stock Exchanbe since Feb. 1, when the total reached 1,964,000 shares on the announcement of Germany's repudiation of the agreement respecting the observance of neutral rights on the high seas. The market opened with substantial overnight gains, and in most cases added to them. The upward spurt was so vigorous that it brought out a considerable amount of speculative selling as well as liquidation, but the advance was only retarded, and most of the leaders once more closed the session with material gains. Steel common, which has enjoyed a preponderance of activity, scored still another new high record at 134, closing at 133⅝ with a net advance of 2¼ points. Crucible, on very heavy dealings, moved up 2⅞. Republic Iron & Steel gained 1¼, and Sloss-Sheffield recovered 4½ points of its recent decline. The copper shares likewise continued their forward movement. Anaconda added 3¼ points, Inspiration 2⅜, Kennecott 2 and Utah 2⅜. The shipping shares reflected the announcement by Lloyd George with large gains. Marine preferred was very active, and sold up 3⅜, the common gaining about half as much. Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies moved up 4½ points to 109. It was the kind of a market that Wall Street likes, with more business coming in over the out-of-town wires.

Modifications which the Senate Finance Committee proposes to make in the Revenue bill follow very closely suggestions which had been made by leading financiers and corporation executives. It is proposed to make the excess profits tax a real levy on earnings resulting from the war. In place of the unfair proposal carried in the original bill to tax corporations 16 per cent. after an allowance of 8 per cent. the Senate would average profits prior to 1917 and collect on the increase over that average. Such a tax would take nothing from the railroads or from any other corporations which are not doing better now than they did in the first two years of the war. On the other hand, companies like the United States Steel would be called upon for very large payments, which would all come out of earnings over and above the very satisfactory results shown by averaging perhaps three years, 1914-1916 inclusive. Under this plan the Government could collect a much larger percentage of the excess than it seems disposed to take without working injury to business. The belief prevails in well-informed quarters that by making the excess profits tax reasonably high the Government will be in receipt of more revenue under the Senate plan without causing serious disturbance. There was no justification for the retroactive income tax contained in the House bill, and the general tax of 10 per cent. on imports hitherto admitted free would have necessitated many readjustments in manufacturing.

Bankers are wondering how the Administration is going to work out of the difficulties facing a purchasing board which tries to get supplies for the Allies at the levels fixed by copper and steel producers for a limited amount furnished this Government. If Congress could forget its sectional partisanship it might well decide to create a board of five, which would fix prices not only of copper and steel, but of foodstuffs and cotton as well.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	3½	Last	3
Low	3	Renewals	3

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	4½	Sixty days	4½@4¾
Ninety days	4½@4¾	Ninety days	4¾
Four months	4½@4¾	Four months	4¾
Five months	4½@4¾	Five months	4¾
Six months	4½@4¾	Six months	4¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ... 3 @3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ... 3½@4½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days ... 4¾
4 to 6 months ... 5

Other Names.
4 to 6 months ... 5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling— Demand	$4.7555	$4.7553	$4.7555	....
Cables	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	....
Francs— Demand	5.72	5.72⅜	5.72	+ .01
Cables	5.71	5.71⅜	5.71	+ .01

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	4.7555	4.76 7-16
5.1825	Paris	5.72	5.71
	China— Hongkong	57.50	57.60
	Peking	91.50	91.62½
	Shanghai	85.50	85.62½
19.295	Greece	19.85	19.90
32.44	India— Bombay	32.25	32.37½
	Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
5.1826	Italy	7.02¼	7.01¼
49.84	Japan— Kobe	51.12½	51.25
	Yokohama	51.12½	51.25
50.00	Philippine Islands— Manila	50.12½	50.25
40.10	Holland	41.25	41.37½
51.85	Russia	27.55	27.65
26.79	Scandinavia— Copenhagen	28.65	28.75
	Stockholm	29.95	30.15
	Christiania	29.30	29.50
9.205	Spain	22.10	22.30
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	43.66	43.78
32.44	Rio	26.69	26.75
5.1826	Switzerland	5.08¼	5.07

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69⅝	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $594,207,171; balance, $38,902,643; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $2,080,338; Federal Reserve credit balance, $9,140,907.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, 93¾@$1.25 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 37⅞d, unchanged; in New York, 74⅝c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 58⅛c.

LONDON MARKET IS STRONG.

Good Italian War News Has a Further Cheering Effect on Trading.

LONDON, May 25.—Good Italian war news had a further cheering effect on the Stock Exchange today and enabled the market to close strong, with numerous gains on the week. Gilt-edged securities were prominent.

The supply of stock was short, and with few sellers about, this caused a steady hardening of values. Similar conditions prevailed in Allied bonds and Brazilian issues, while shipping shares improved on good White Star and Royal Mail reports.

American securities were quietly steady and higher. Money was plentiful, and discount rates were quiet.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 25.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 87 francs 80 centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	1,643,156	384,550	166,164
Year to date	78,084,364	71,398,490	50,917,604

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
68	72	100	Ajax Rubber	71	71	71	71	...
5¼	5½	2,500	Alaska Gold Mines	5⅝	5⅝	5	5	− ⅜
4¼	4⅜	600	Alaska Juneau	5	5	4¼	4¼	− ¾
28¼	28½	4,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	27¼	28¼	27¼	28¼	+1¼
84¼	84½	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	+ ⅝
92	94⅝	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	+ ⅛
93¼	93½	6,600	Am. Beet Sugar	92⅝	94⅛	92⅝	93½	+1½
..	105½	100	Am. B. S. & F	103	103	103	103	+1
50⅛	50¼	23,700	Am. Can	49⅝	51	49½	50⅝	+1¼
105⅛	108	100	Am. Can pf	105	105	105	105	− ⅛
72⅞	73¼	9,800	Am. Car & Fdry	72⅝	73⅞	72¼	73	+ ⅝
117	118⅝	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116½	116½	116½	116½	+ ¼
41¼	41⅜	600	Am. Cotton Oil	41⅝	42	41½	41½	− ¼
14¼	14⅜	2,000	Am. H. & Leather	14⅝	15	14⅝	14½	+ ½
64	64⅝	1,000	Am. H. & Leath. pf	64	64⅝	64	64⅝	+1½
26½	26⅝	200	Am. Ice Securities	26⅞	27	26⅞	27	+ ½
21⅞	22	3,500	Am. Linseed	22	22¼	22	22	+ ⅛
58	58¼	3,150	Am. Linseed pf	58	58½	58	58⅜	− ⅛
72	72½	10,800	Am. Locomotive	72¼	72⅞	71½	72⅞	+ ½
103	103½	200	Am. Locomotive pf	103⅝	103⅝	103½	103⅝	+ ⅜
57	57½	200	Am. Malting 1st pf	58	58	57⅞	57⅞	+ ⅝
105¼	105⅝	27,900	Am. S. & R. x d	104	106	104	105¼	+1½
98	99	600	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	98⅜	98½	98⅜	98½	+ ⅝
90	91½	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	−3
..	..	100	Do., trust recets	91	91	91	91	+ ¼
66½	67	5,700	Am. Steel F'dries	66⅞	67⅞	66¼	66¾	− ⅝
110½	111	1,800	Am. Sugar Ref	110½	112	110½	110¾	+ ¾
30¾	31¼	1,700	Am. Sumatra Tob	31½	31½	30¾	31	− ¼
121½	122	1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel	121¾	122½	121½	121¾	+ ¼
52½	52¾	4,900	Am. Woolen	52½	52⅞	52	52½	+1
97	98	200	Am. Woolen pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	− ¼
43	44	400	Am. Writing P. pf	42	44	42	44	+4
33½	33¾	1,300	Am. Zinc L. & S	32¾	33⅞	32¾	33¾	+1⅞
63	65⅝	200	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	65	65	64⅞	64⅞	− ⅜
85¾	86	61,200	Anaconda Copper	84	86⅛	83⅝	86	+3¼
62¾	63	100	Associated Oil	63	63	63	63	+ ½
101⅜	101⅝	1,800	Atch., Top. & S. F	101½	101¾	101⅜	101½	+ ½
96¾	99⅝	500	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	97	97	97	97	− ½
15½	16½	300	At., Birm. & At	16	16	16	16	...
108½	109	16,800	At. Gulf & West In	105	109¼	105	109	+4½
62¼	62½	20,500	Baldwin Loco	61⅝	62¾	61⅝	62½	+1¼
100⅛	101¼	300	Baldwin Loco. pf	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	...
70¾	71	2,000	Baltimore & Ohio	71⅛	71¼	70⅞	70⅞	− ⅛
69	70	300	Baltimore & O. pf	69⅞	70	69⅞	70	+ ⅛
109	113	100	Barrett Co	112	112	112	112	+ ¼
110	111⅞	200	Barrett Co. s. r. f. p	111	111	110⅝	110⅝	+5⅜
1	1⅛	600	Batopilas Mining	1	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
142	144	900	Bethlehem Steel	141	143	141	142	+1
136⅝	137	43,300	Beth. S. class B t. cfs	135⅜	137¼	135½	136⅝	+2⅛
59	60	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	59	59⅞	59	59¾	+ ¾
95	96½	200	Burns Brothers	96	96⅝	96	96⅝	+ ⅜
..	17	100	Butterick Co	15	15	15	15	−1½
46½	46⅝	1,400	Butte & Superior	46	46⅝	45¾	46⅝	+ ⅝
38	38¼	700	California Packing	37¼	38¼	37¼	38¼	+1½
21	21½	800	California Petrol	21⅛	21½	21¼	21½	+ ½
52	52¼	1,300	California Pet. pf	51½	52½	51½	52½	+1
81½	83	200	Calumet & Arizona	82⅞	83	82½	83	+1
161	162¼	1,600	Canadian Pacific	162½	162½	161⅛	161⅛	− ⅜
95	95¼	38,900	Central Leather Co	94	95½	93½	95¼	+2⅜
112¼	112½	100	Central Leather pf	112	112	112	112	+ ¼
37¼	37½	1,500	Cerro de Pasco	37	37½	36⅝	37½	+ ½
89	90	200	Chandler Motor	89	89½	89	89½	+ ½
59	59½	1,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	58⅝	59⅝	58⅝	59½	+ ½
11	11½	100	Chi. Great Western	11	11	11	11	− ⅞
73¼	74	2,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	74¼	74¼	73	73½	− ⅝
113½	114	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	114¼	114¼	114	114	...
111½	112¼	300	Chi. & Northwest	111⅞	111⅞	111⅝	111	− ⅝
..	..	100	Chi. & Northw. pf	153	153	153	153	−7
41¾	42	100	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs. of d. 2d pd	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	...
33¼	33¾	100	Chi., R. I. & P. w. i	33½	33½	33½	33½	+ ¼
76⅞	77	100	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. w. i	77	77	77	77	...
66¼	66½	400	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w. i	66¼	66½	66¼	66½	+ ½
23⅜	23½	8,400	Chile Copper	23⅛	23¾	22⅞	23½	+1
58⅞	59	11,700	Chino Copper	57½	59¼	57½	59	+1¼
41	42	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L	40½	40½	40½	40½	+1
60	70	100	Cluett, Peabody	68½	68½	68½	68½	+ ½
54	54½	12,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	54	55⅝	54	54⅞	+ ⅝
40½	41	700	Columbia Gas & El	41¼	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	− ⅝
39⅝	40	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	40	40	40	40	+1¼
108½	109	4,300	Consolidated Gas	108	109½	108	109	+1¼
95	96¼	900	Continental Can	95¾	96½	95¾	96	+1¾
29	29⅛	56,600	Corn Products Ref	27⅝	29¼	27½	29⅛	+2⅞
102¼	102⅝	700	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝	+ ⅝
76⅞	77	53,800	Crucible Steel	75¼	77⅞	74¾	76⅞	+2⅞
44	44½	20,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	43¼	45½	43	44	+1
91	92	400	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	92	92	92	92	+ ¾
111	112	5,500	Delaware & Hud	113⅝	113⅝	108¾	111¼	−2¾
6	8	500	Den. & Rio Grande	6	6	5½	6	− ½
14	14½	1,500	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	14	14	12⅞	14	− ⅝
119	119½	26	Detroit Edison Co	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	...
17⅜	17½	400	Distillers' Secur	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17¼	...
12¼	12½	100	Dome Mines	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
32⅝	32¾	2,100	Elk Horn Coal	33	33	32½	32½	+ ½
24¾	25	5,500	Erie	25⅜	25½	24¾	24¾	− ¼
37½	38	1,300	Erie 1st pf	38⅜	38¼	37¾	37¾	− ⅛
28½	29	1,400	Erie 2d pf	29	29	28¾	29	+ ¼
15¼	18½	200	Federal Mining & S	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
41½	43¼	500	Fed. Min. & S. pf	41	43	41	43	+3
88	90	100	Fisher Body pf	89	89	89	89	...
32¼	32¾	900	Gaston, W. & W	32	33	32	33	+1
215	230	10	General Chemical	220	220	220	220	...
161½	162½	1,700	General Electric	161	161¾	160¼	161⅝	+1¾
105	105¾	10,700	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	105	106½	104⅜	104⅜	+ ½
87½	88½	100	Gen. M. pf. temp. cfs	88⅛	88½	88⅛	88½	+ ½
52	52¾	700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	52¼	53½	52¼	53½	+1⅝
85	86	1,400	Granby Consol	83¼	85⅛	83	85⅛	+2⅞
106¾	107¼	2,500	Great Northern pf	107¾	108	107	107	− ¾
35⅝	35¾	11,400	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	36	36	35¼	35⅝	+ ¼
44¾	45	900	Greene-Cananea	44	45	44	45	...
125	127	1,700	Gulf States Steel	125¼	127	125	125½	−1¼
101⅛	102	200	Illinois Central	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ⅜
64⅞	65	54,300	Inspiration Copper	62¾	65	62¾	64⅞	+2⅜
10¼	10½	300	Interboro Consol	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10½	...
59	59¼	2,000	Interboro Con. pf	58¼	59	58¼	59	+1
20¼	20⅞	500	Int. Agricultural	20	20	20	20	−1
51½	53	400	Int. Agricultural pf	52⅞	52⅞	52	52	...
113	115	700	Int. Harvester, N. J	114	114	113	113	...
113¼	117	100	Int. Harv., N. J., pf	114	114	114	114	−1
73	75	500	Int. Harvester Corp	74	74	74	74	−1
30⅜	30½	40,300	Int. Mer. Marine	28¾	31	28¾	30⅝	+1⅝
84¼	84¾	56,600	Int. Mer. Marine pf	81½	85½	81½	84⅜	+3⅜
41⅜	41¾	14,300	Int. Nickel	42	42	41¼	41⅜	+ ¼
39⅜	39½	1,900	Int. Paper	38¾	39½	38½	39½	+ ¾
96	97	100	Int. P. pf. cfs. of dep	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	+ ⅞
21⅞	22	800	Kansas City South	22	22	22	22	...
53½	55	400	Kelly Spring. Tire	53⅞	54	52¼	52¼	−1¾
49	49⅛	42,900	Kennecott Copper	47⅛	49¼	47⅛	49	+2
97½	97¾	26,100	Lackawanna Steel	97	98⅞	96¾	97¾	+ ⅛
19	19½	700	Lee Rubber & Tire	18½	19	18½	19	+1
61⅞	62¼	4,800	Lehigh Valley	63½	63½	60⅝	61½	−2¼
115	121	200	Liggett & Myers pf	118	119	118	119	...
39½	40½	200	Long Isl. cfs. of dep	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	− ¼
195	200	100	Lorillard, (P.) Co	199¾	199¾	199¾	199¾	− ¼
84	85	100	Mackay Cos	84	84	84	84	+1
118	119	300	Manhattan Elev	118	118	118	118	...
49¼	49⅝	1,600	Maxwell Motors	49⅝	49⅝	49¼	49¼	+ ⅜
66	66¾	600	Max. Motors 1st pf	65⅝	67⅝	65⅝	66⅝	+ ⅛
31	31¾	300	Max. Motors 2d pf	31⅝	31⅝	31½	31½	+1
105	111	100	May Dept. St. pf	106	106	106	106	...
96¼	96⅝	23,800	Mexican Petroleum	95¾	97	95¼	96¼	+1½
40⅝	40⅞	8,900	Miami Copper	40⅝	41¼	40½	40⅞	...
62⅞	63	19,500	Midvale Steel	63⅞	64⅝	62⅝	62⅞	−1
17¼	17¾	700	Minn. & St. L. new	18⅛	18⅛	17¼	17¼	− ⅜
105	107	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	106	106	106	106	−2
6	6½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
56	58	400	Mo. Pac. t r full pd	57	57	57	57	−1
27⅜	27½	4,300	Mo. Pacific w i	27⅝	27⅞	27	27½	− ½
71	77	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	71	71	71	71	+ ⅜
38⅝	38¾	17,000	Nat. Enam. & St	38	39⅝	38	38¾	+1¼
57¼	58	600	National Lead	56⅞	57	56½	57	+ ½
25⅝	25⅞	5,700	Nevada Con. Cop	25⅛	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	+ ¾
150½	150⅝	800	N. Y. Air Brake	149½	151	149½	150⅝	+1⅛
90⅞	91	2,500	N. Y. Central	91⅛	91½	90⅝	90⅞	− ⅜
14	16	100	N. Y. Dock	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
35	35¼	6,000	N. Y., N. H. & H	34⅝	36	34¾	35	+1
21	22	400	N. Y., Ont. & West	21	21⅛	21	21⅛	...
123	123½	400	Norfolk & Western	123	124	123	124	+1
80	85	100	Norfolk & West. pf	82	82	82	82	−1
63½	65	200	North American	64	64½	64	64⅛	+2½
103¼	103⅝	2,100	Northern Pacific	103½	103½	103	103½	+ ¼
93	96	100	Nova Scotia S. & C	93½	93½	93⅛	93½	+1½
137¼	137½	6,300	Ohio Cities Gas	138⅝	138⅝	137⅛	137¼	− ¼
50½	51	500	Ohio Fuel Supply	50	50¼	50	50¼	+ ¼
93	94	400	Owens Bottle Mach	95	95	93	93	−2
24⅝	25	1,400	Pacific Mail	25¼	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	− ⅜
52⅞	52½	1,800	Penn. R. R	53	53	52¼	52¼	− ½
72½	73	1,600	People's Gas, Chi	73½	74	72	72⅞	+ ⅜
19	19⅞	400	Père Marquette	19	19½	19	19½	+ ½
33¼	34	200	Philadelphia Co	33	33	33	33	...
72	78	155	P., C., C. & St. L	72	72	72	72	...
50¼	50⅝	18,200	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	49⅝	50⅝	49⅝	50¼	+ ¾
116½	117	1,100	Pitts. C. pf. cfs. of d	115	116½	115	116½	+1½
27¼	27½	1,700	Pitts. & West Va	28	28⅛	27½	27½	− ¼
63⅝	64½	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	64	64	64	64	...
77	77⅞	1,400	Pressed Steel Car	77	77½	77	77	+ ½
119	120	300	Public Service N. J	119	120	119	120	+2
144	146	715	Pullman Co	144	144	144	144	− ⅜
53	53¼	2,000	Railway Steel Sp	53⅝	53⅞	53	53¼	+ ¼
31	31¼	24,200	Ray Con. Copper	30½	31⅛	30⅛	31	+1
93	93⅞	35,100	Reading	93⅝	94⅛	92⅝	93	− ⅜
92¼	92½	47,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	92	93⅜	91⅝	92⅝	+1¼
104	105	600	Rep. Iron & S. pf	105⅝	105⅝	104	104	−1¼
65⅝	65¾	3,900	Royal Dutch t r	64⅝	65½	64	65½	+1½
17	17½	100	St. Louis-San F	17⅛	17½	17⅛	17½	...
28	29	100	St. Louis Southw	28½	28½	28½	28½	...
47	50	100	St. L. Southw. pf	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	+2¼
38	38⅝	300	Saxon Motor	38⅝	38½	38	38	...
27	27¼	200	Seab. Air Line pf	27	27	27	27	...
174¼	176	1,300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	171	174	171	174	+7¾
27⅝	27½	2,900	Shattuck-Arizona	26⅝	27¾	26⅞	27⅝	+ ⅝
54⅝	55	6,800	Sinclair Oil & Ref	54⅝	55¼	54⅛	54½	+ ⅜
60	61½	5,500	Sloss-S. Steel & I	58	61½	58	61½	+4½
94	94⅞	2,800	Southern Pacific	94¼	94½	94	94	...
26⅛	26¼	4,700	Southern Railway	26⅝	26⅝	26⅛	26¼	− ¼
54¼	55	400	Southern Ry. pf	55¼	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	− ⅞
83⅝	83½	11,900	Studebaker Co	82	83⅝	82	83½	+2⅝
101¼	105	100	Studebaker Co. pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	+1⅜
46	47	1,000	Superior Steel	47½	47½	46	47	...
16½	16¾	300	Tenn. C. & C	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ½
217	217½	10,200	Texas Co	214	219	214	218	+5
15½	16½	800	Texas & Pacific	15½	16	15⅛	16	+ ¼
20	20⅞	500	Third Avenue	20	20¼	19½	20	+ ⅞
54⅝	55	6,300	Tobacco Products	54¼	55	54¼	55	+ ¾
46	46¼	1,100	Transue & Wms	47	47	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅞
11	11¼	100	Union Bag & Paper	11	11	11	11	+1
84	87	400	Union B. & P. new	87	87	83½	84⅛	+3⅛
136⅝	137	5,900	Union Pacific	137¼	137⅝	136½	137	− ¼
79	80	400	Union Pacific pf	80	80	80	80	...
45	45¼	1,600	United Alloy Steel	45	45¼	45	45	− ¼
99¼	99½	200	United Cigar Stores	99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝	+ ¼
138	140	2,200	United Fruit	139¼	141	139½	140	+2
22	22¼	3,300	U. S. C. I. P. & F	21⅝	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅞
134	134½	25,000	U. S. Indus. Alco	133	135½	133	134½	+2¾
100	104⅝	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	100	100	100	100	+ ¼
57⅝	58	2,600	U. S. Rubber	57⅞	58	57¼	57¼	− ¼
61¼	61⅝	5,000	U. S. Sm., R. & M	59¼	61⅝	59¼	61½	+2½
133⅝	133¾	432,200	U. S. Steel	132¾	134	132½	133⅝	+2¼
119¼	119⅝	1,400	U. S. Steel pf	119	119¾	119	119¾	+ ¾
117¼	118	25,600	Utah Copper	115⅝	118¾	115¼	117⅞	+2⅜
16⅜	20	500	Utah Securities	19⅛	20	19⅛	19⅝	− ⅛
44⅝	44⅞	1,000	Va.-Car. Chemical	44¾	45⅜	44½	44⅝	+ ⅜
70	71	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	70	70	70	70	+2½
12¼	12½	400	Wabash	12½	12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
47⅞	48	2,100	Wabash pf. A	48	48¼	47½	47½	+ ⅛
25	25¼	500	Wabash pf. B	25	25¼	25	25⅛	+ ⅜
98	99	100	Wells Fargo Exp	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	+ ⅝
19	19½	600	Western Maryland	19¼	19¼	18½	19	...
18	18⅝	800	Western Pacific	17⅜	18	17⅛	18	+1
92¼	93⅛	800	Western Union Tel	92½	93	92½	93	− ¼
54⅞	55	28,700	Westingh. E. & M	53⅞	55	53⅞	54⅝	+1⅜
14¼	14⅞	400	Wheeling & L. E	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	...

Continued on Next Column.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	71.14	70.40	70.67	— .09
25 industrials	93.63	90.90	93.05	+1.31
50 stocks	82.38	80.65	81.86	+ .61

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
May 25	82.38	80.65	81.86	+ .61
May 24	81.59	80.36	81.25	+ .52
May 23	81.57	80.45	80.73	— .03
May 22	81.03	79.87	80.76	+ .63
May 21	80.45	79.45	80.13	+ .73
May 19	79.53	79.07	79.40	+ .24
May 18	80.54	78.89	79.16	— .54

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

May.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	82.38	May 25	75.77	May 9	81.86
1916	89.16	May 25	82.39	May 5	87.94
1915	72.94	May 1	64.14	May 10	67.06
1914	69.75	May 18	67.48	May 9	69.17
1913	71.25	May 26	69.45	May 1	69.69
1912	83.17	May 2	80.08	May 31	80.19
1911	82.78	May 22	79.40	May 11	81.81

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	90.46	Jan. 4	75.77	May 9	81.86
†1916	91.83	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	88.30
Full Years.					
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.59
1914	74.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.27
1913	79.10	Jan. 10	63.09	June 10	68.05
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

May 25	83.36	—.01	May 18	83.35	—.01
May 24	83.37	+.01	May 17	83.36	—.04
May 23	83.36	+.06	May 16	83.40	—.05
May 22	83.30	+.05	May 15	83.45	—.04
May 21	83.25	—.02	May 14	83.49	—.14
May 19	83.27	—.08	May 12	83.63	—.07

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	89.48	Jan. 20	83.27	May 21	83.36
†1916	87.35	Feb. 4	85.19	Apr. 22	87.31
Full Years.					
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 23	88.64
1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.81	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18	86.34

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Steel Forges Ahead.

Steel clamped tight its hold on the market leadership yesterday through a total of transactions greater than any other day this year has brought. This fact more than the establishment of a new high record price of 134, perhaps, illustrated the growing appeal which Steel has been making to speculators this week. While the permanency of the bull market has not yet been proved to many skeptical bears, they have had plenty of proof that industrial and mining stocks possess a surplusage of power which the doubters did not dream of a month ago. Commission house gossip indicated when Steel touched its former high record of 129⅝ on Wednesday that substantial lines of short stock were put out in an effort to "feel" for the top. Gossip heard yesterday showed that some of those shorts assisted the upward movement along by hasty covering, under the influence of a fear lest the stock's persistent buoyancy prevent as favorable an opportunity for purchases a few days hence.

Iron Makers' Troubles.

These are days to bring gray hairs to iron makers, what with a demand of extraordinary proportions and difficulties in securing raw material and fuel. The Matthew Addy Company, a prominent iron and coke firm, draws a picture of the situation in these words, contained in a bulletin sent out yesterday: "In the coke fields conditions are acute. Everywhere there are thousands of tons of coke stacked in yards, which cannot be moved. Coke ovens are being banked by the hundred. There are just enough men in most places to draw the burned coke, but not enough men to load it, yet even were there men to load it there are no cars in which to put it. Coke is a basic product, and a coke shortage paralyzes things all along the line. The whole trade spells trouble of one kind or another. And the worst of it is that as far as can be seen these troubles will continue to increase. In the iron business we are trying to do 100 per cent. of the possible capacity of the trade with facilities to nicely handle about 75 per cent. All of which is discouraging but true."

Federal Sugar Publicity.

The letter sent out by President Spreckels of the Federal Sugar Refining Company in respect to the annual meeting indicates a change of a radical nature as regards publicity of the company's affairs. Since 1913 earnings and other matters having to do with the company's business have been closely guarded. Now Mr. Spreckels, with the authority of the Directors, informs stockholders that permission will be asked for a "full and complete disclosure of the financial position of the company." The contest which is on for proxies indicates presumably that Clarence H. Mackay desires to have an important voice in the management, as he had at one time. He is not now a Director and Vice President, as was stated yesterday, having resigned more than a year ago together with W. W. Cook.

Texas Company Shares Rise Sharply.

Texas Company shares responded to news of a pending increase of 25 per cent. in the capital stock, with consequent valuable rights to holders of the existing shares, by advancing 5 points net. For several years the management has followed the custom of capitalizing increased business and surplus by the issue of new stock at par. If the shareholders ratify the plan, the company will thereafter have slightly less than $70,000,000 stock. It is reported in the oil trade that the company has planned to issue further amounts of stock until a total capital of $100,000,000 is outstanding.

Protecting the Money Market.

Payments for the Treasury certificates of indebtedness offered by Secretary McAdoo last week were made yesterday. The issue totals $200,000,000, and although figures were not given out it is understood that the payments at the New York Federal Reserve Bank amounted to at least $100,000,000. The certificates bear interest at 3½ per cent. and are convertible into the 3½ per cent. Liberty Bonds. In order to prevent any disturbance to the money market by even a temporary dislocation of funds, the Reserve Bank arranged yesterday for the immediate redeposit of the funds with the local banks and trust companies. In some cases, the transaction was completed by mere bookkeeping entries, the Federal Reserve Bank retaining the certificates as security for the Government deposits. The banks pay the Government 2 per cent. on these deposits. Call money rates yesterday fluctuated from 3 to 3½, closing at 3 per cent.

Liberty Bonds for Automobiles.

A few days ago an automobile manufacturer advertised that Liberty Loan bonds would be received at $102 in payment of cars purchased. Another concern now announces that it will accept the bonds at $110. In each case the Liberty bond is the same, a 3½ per cent. United States Government security, but the automobiles are different.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	$3,976,000	$3,674,000	$1,692,500
Year to date	442,201,800	447,028,950	336,349,700

SALES BELOW ARE GIVEN IN LOTS OF $1,000.

Am For Sec 5s
2..... 95¾
16..... 95¾
Anglo-Fr 5s
7..... 93½
½..... 93⅝
½..... 93⅝
2..... 93½
24..... 93⅝
68..... 93½
112..... 93⅝
2..... 93⅝
73..... 93⅝
½..... 94
1..... 93⅝
10..... 93⅝
1..... 93⅝
¼..... 93⅞
18..... 93⅝
City of Bord temp 6s
4..... 95¼
5..... 95
City of Lyons temp 6s
4..... 95¼
5..... 95
CityofMarseil temp 6s
1..... 95¼
9..... 95¼
5..... 95
CityofParis6s
1..... 94
½..... 94½
1..... 94
2..... 93¾
DomofCan5s, 1921
1..... 97¼
French Govt temp 5½s
3..... 99⅝
5..... 99¼
11..... 99⅝
20..... 99¼
50..... 99⅝
8..... 99¼
12..... 99⅝
1..... 99¼
UnKingofGt Br&Ire5s
1..... 97½
5..... 97⅝
350..... 97¼
1..... 97⅝
51..... 97¼
1..... 97⅛
5½s, 1918
5..... 99⅝
35..... 99.8
41..... 99⅝
5½s, 1919
83..... 96¾
new
24..... 99.9
28..... 99¼
3..... 99.9
1..... 99⅝
2..... 99 11-16
4..... 99.9
13..... 99⅝
5..... 99⅝
12..... 99⅝
5½s, 1921
37..... 95⅝
NYCanal4s, 1961
2..... 103
NYCity4s, 1957
2..... 99⅝
1..... 99½
4s, 1959
2..... 99⅝
1..... 99¼
10..... 99⅝
4½s, May, 1957
5..... 105⅝
AlaskaGMcv deb6s, SerA
6..... 67
Ser B
7..... 66
AmAgCdeb5s
6..... 102½
2..... 102¼
3..... 102⅛
AmHide&L6s
3..... 103
2..... 102½
AmT&Tcol4s
3..... 87⅛
8..... 87½
12..... 87⅛
col tr 5s
11..... 99
10..... 98⅞
8..... 99
4..... 98⅞
1..... 99
10..... 98⅞
24..... 99
10..... 98⅞
9..... 99
AmThread4s
5..... 98¼
AmWrPap5s
1..... 87½
A,T&SFgen4s
4..... 90¼
⅛..... 89⅞
2..... 90⅛
conv 4s, 1955
7..... 102
Atl&CharAL 1st5s, SerB
1..... 99⅛
2..... 99
AtlCstLlst4s
1..... 88¾
genunif4½s
2..... 88⅞
Balt&Ogold4s
1..... 87½
pr lien 3½s
5..... 90⅝
conv 4½s
2..... 89¼
9..... 89⅛
8..... 89⅜
3..... 89⅛
3..... 89⅜
12..... 89⅛
2..... 89⅜
ref 5s
1..... 96⅝
5..... 96½
½..... 100
1..... 96⅛
BethStlext5s
1..... 100⅛
BRTgold5s
1..... 95
5s, 1918
5..... 98
2..... 98⅛
BklnUnGas5s
1..... 100⅛
CalGas&El5s
3..... 96⅛
2..... 96⅛
Car, Clinchfld & Ohio 5s
1..... 85
CanSocon5s, Ser A
1..... 99¼
CenLeather5s
3..... 99¾
7..... 99⅝
8..... 99⅝
10..... 100
4..... 100¼
CentPacgtd4s
3..... 85¾
CerrodePasco Cop conv 6s
5..... 114
Ches&Ogen4½s
3..... 85
2..... 85½
conv 4½s
1..... 79⅜
2..... 79⅜
13..... 79⅛
conv 5s
1..... 87½
5..... 87⅝
27..... 87½
Chi&Alton3½s
2..... 47½
C,B&Qjoint4s
4..... 95⅞
8..... 96
8..... 95⅞
12..... 96
registered
16..... 95⅝
Ill Div 3½s
5..... 81⅝
2..... 81½
gen 4s
1..... 90⅛
Chi,Mil&StP gen4s, SrA
1..... 86½
cv5s, SerB
6..... 98¼
14..... 98
ref4½s, new
87..... 86¾
conv 4½s
10..... 91¼
C&NWgen4s
6..... 90
C,RI&Pgen4s
3..... 82¼
2..... 82
Chi,RI&PRy ref 4s
4..... 70⅜
3..... 70½
deb5s, ctfsof dep, stpd
13..... 68¼
5..... 68⅝
11..... 68¼
25..... 68⅝
55..... 69
Chile Cop 7s
4..... 123
6s, rcts, part paid, w i
10..... 100⅛
C,H&D2d4½s
1..... 90
ClevShL4½s
2..... 96
Col & So ref & ext 4½s
10..... 79⅜
10..... 79½
ConGascv6s
1..... 108½
9..... 108¼
3..... 109
D&H1st&ref4s
6..... 89⅞
conv 5s
4..... 98⅞
4..... 98
Den & R G 1st & ref 5s
3..... 55¼
6..... 55¾
12..... 55
4..... 55¼
6..... 55¾
1..... 55
1..... 55⅞
2..... 55½
DetEdisref5s
1..... 100
DistSecCorp5s
9..... 60½
5..... 61
Erie1stcon4s
1..... 79⅝
1st gen 4s
3..... 61⅝
cv4s, SerB
20..... 55
1..... 55¼
3..... 55½
6..... 55
GtNorref4½s
1..... 94¾
GreenBay&Wn deb ctfs B
2..... 11½
IllCentref4s
1..... 86½
9..... 87
IllCent&Chi, St L&NOjt5s, A
2..... 97
Ill Steel 4½s
10..... 89
Ind Steel 5s
1..... 101¼
1..... 101¼
1..... 101
Int-Met 4½s
4..... 64
7..... 64⅛
2..... 64
IRT1st&ref5s
13..... 92⅝
Int Agr Corp col tr 5s
4..... 76
IntMerMar1st6s
2..... 92¼
25..... 92
1..... 92¼
15..... 92
10..... 92⅛
11..... 92¼
20..... 92⅛
1..... 92
1..... 92¼
61..... 92
IowaCentref4s
1..... 46
KC,FtS&M4s
2..... 71
KanCitySo5s
3..... 86⅛
KanCityTer4s
10..... 84
LackS5s, 1923
2..... 100½
5s, 1950
30..... 103
1..... 103¼
6..... 103¼
1..... 103⅜
23..... 104
9..... 103¼
10..... 103
2..... 104¼
12..... 104¼
5..... 104⅛
1..... 104⅛
100..... 105
10..... 104⅛
250..... 104⅝
13..... 104⅞
57..... 104⅞
25..... 104⅞
17..... 104⅞
64..... 104⅛
133..... 104⅞
LS&MSo3½s
1..... 81⅜
4s, 1928
11..... 92
4s, 1931
1..... 90⅞
L V con 4½s
1..... 96⅞
Ligg&Myers5s
5..... 100½
L&N, S&N Ala 5s, 1963
1..... 100
ManhatCon4s, tax exempt
1..... 85⅛
MexPet1stref cv6s, SerA
1..... 108
Mich Cent 3½s
1..... 82⅛
M&StL1st & ref 4s
1..... 48⅜
M,StP&SSM 1st con 4s
1..... 88⅞
Mo,K&T1st4s
8..... 68
MoPac1st& ref5s, wi, 1923
4..... 94½
gen4s, wi
20..... 60⅜
15..... 60⅞
37..... 60⅜
10..... 60⅞
40..... 60½
5..... 60⅜
34..... 60⅛
9..... 60⅜
MontPow5s, A
1..... 96⅝
Nash,Ch&StL 1st con 5s
2..... 104
NatStchdeb5s
1..... 91
Nat Tube 5s
2..... 100½
NYCentdeb 6s
2..... 106¼
20..... 106⅜
1..... 106½
ref&imp4½s, Series A
14..... 89¼
2..... 89½
NYG,EL,H& Powcoltr5s
5..... 99
NY,L&W1st6s
3..... 105⅛
NY,NH&H cv deb 6s
1..... 96
NYRysadj5s
2..... 25½
9..... 26
N Y Tel 4½s
3..... 95¼
N&Wcon4s
286..... 90¼
8..... 90½
Nor Pac 4s
1..... 88⅝
1..... 88½
2..... 88⅝
Nor Pac 3s
5..... 62¾
5..... 62½
NorStatesPow 1st & ref 5s
2..... 94¾
Ore Sh Line gtd ref 4s
8..... 88
1..... 87¾
Pac T & T 5s
2..... 97½
PaRRcon4½s
4..... 102¼
gen 4½s
2..... 96¼
temp 4½s
135..... 96⅝
PereMar1st5s
1..... 88
6..... 88¼
7..... 88
1st 4s
1..... 70½
PubServCsf5s
2..... 87½
Read gen 4s
10..... 91½
5..... 91⅝
Rep Ir & S s f 5s, 1940
36..... 100⅛
25..... 100
69..... 100⅛
10..... 100
10..... 100⅛
RioGrW1st4s
3..... 68
StL,IM&So un & ref 4s
6..... 73¾
StL&SanFr pr lien 4s, A
10..... 62⅞
12..... 63
1..... 62⅞
9..... 63
1..... 63¼
5..... 63
pr lien 5s, B
1..... 79
adj 6s
2..... 66¼
1..... 66⅝
7..... 66⅞
Income 6s
2..... 48⅛
2..... 48
SanAn&AP4s
4..... 63
SeabAirLadj5s
1..... 60½
So Pac cv 4s
15..... 82⅛
7..... 82½
conv 5s
20..... 98⅝
30..... 98½
1st ref 4s
1..... 86⅞
9..... 86⅞
SanFrTer4s
1..... 79⅞
SouthnRy1st5s
3..... 98
gen 4s
1..... 66⅝
7..... 67
TennCopcv6s
5..... 90⅛
12..... 91
ThirdAvadj5s
13..... 44
3..... 44¼
Tol,StL&W4s
4..... 55
Un Pac 1st 4s
1..... 93¾
2..... 93⅛
U S Rub 6s
3..... 101⅝
4..... 101⅞
5s, TrCootfs
10..... 87½
USSm,Ref&M cv 6% notes
15..... 104¼
5..... 104⅛
U S Steel Corp sink fund 5s
31..... 104⅞
13..... 105
2..... 105⅛
1..... 105
63..... 105⅛
UtahP&L5s
1..... 90
Va-Car Ch cv deb 6s
3..... 99⅜
5..... 99⅝
West Pac 5s
1..... 85⅛
16..... 85⅛
Wilson & Co 1st 6s
5..... 101⅜
1..... 101⅞
WisCentgen4s
2..... 84

Liberty Loan of 1917

The Chatham & Phenix National Bank of the City of New York will accept subscriptions to the U. S. Government 3½% "Liberty" War Loan, without charge for its services.

Main Office, 149 Broadway

Branches

Greenwich and Warren Sts.
Bowery and Grand St.
Ninth Avenue and 14th St.
Broadway and 18th St.
2 West 33d Street.
57th Street and Third Ave.
Broadway and 61st St.
86th St. and Lexington Ave.
Broadway and 104th St.
Lenox Avenue and 116th St.
125th St. and Lexington Ave.
Broadway and 144th St.

CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	96¾	..
2s, c, 1930	96¾	..
3s, r, 1918	98¾	100
3s, c, 1918	99	..
3s, 1946	91	..
4s, r, 1925	105	106
4s, c, 1925	105	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	96¾	
Pan 2s, r, 1938	96¾	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	90	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	90	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Tea 1st pf	89	92
Adams Ex	95	110
Ad Rumely	14	16
Do pf	..	35
Am Ag Ch pf	100½	101½
Am B N	37	42
Do pf	45	49½
Am B Sug pf	..	97
Am B S & Fdy pf	181	185
Am Coal	42	..
Am Cot O pf	90	97
Am Exp	95	110
Am S & R pf	112½	113
Am Snuff	120	130
Do pf	..	100
Am S T pf	89	..
Am S Ref pf	116⅜	118
Am T & C	60	61
Am T & T 2d paid	65	72½
Am Tob	195	197
Do pf	102	106
Asso D G	15	21
Do 1st pf	51½	58½
Do 2d pf	32	40
Assets R	2½	3
Atl C L	111	112
A, G & W I pf	61½	63
Barrett Co pf	107	..
Beth S pf	120	123
B Un G	105	118
Brown Sh	65	70
Do pf	95	100
Bruns Ter	7⅝	9⅝
B, R & P	80	89⅞
Do pf	110	120⅛
Bush Ter	..	100
Cal P pf	108¼	109⅝
Can So	..	54
Case (J I) pf	84½	86
C, C & O	22½	24
Do pf	50	..
C R R of N J	225	325
C & S A T	115	118
Chi & Alt	12	17
Do pf	18	23
Chi Gt W pf	32	33
C, R I & P 1st pd	20	..
Chi, St P, M & Om	100	110
Do pf	115	130
C, C, C & St L pf	70	76
Cleve & P	..	83¾
Do spec	..	49⅝
Col & So	25	25⅝
Do 1st pf	54	57
Do 2d pf	44	48
C G, E L & P, B	108	114
C I C M	16¼	17
Cont C pf	108½	110
Cont Ins	52	54
Crex Carp	30	45
Cruc S pf	108	110
C-Am Sug	180	185
Do pf	101	105
D & Co pf	98	99⅝
D, L & W	200	210
Det U Ry	105	115
Driggs-S	70	75
D S S & A	4	6
Do pf	6⅝	9⅝
E Coal pf	45	47
Elec S B	61¼	62¼
Erie & P	..	70
Fisher Bdy	30	35
Gen Ch pf	111	115
Gen Cigar	38	44
Do pf	100	105
G'drich (B F) Co pf	106¼	107½
Gulf S S 1st pf	108	110
Do 2d pf	120	185
Hartman	60¼	67
Homestake	107	113
Int H Cor pf	102	105
Int P pf	96	100
Iowa Cent	3	6
Jewel Tea	48	52
Do pf	103½	105
K C, Ft S & M pf	..	70
Kan C So pf	53⅝	55
Kelly S T pf	87	94
K & D M	..	5
Do pf	..	50
K'gs Co El L & P	110	115
Kress (S H) Co	55	55½
Lacl Gas	95	98
L E & W	17	19
Do pf	30	40
Ligg & M	217	225
Long Isl'd	39¼	42
L-W Bis	18	20⅝
Do 1st pf	80	92
Do 2d pf	45	64
Lorill'd Co pf	114	117
Louis & N	124	127½
M'kay Cos pf	64¼	66
Mah C R	350	..
Man B'ch	1¼	3
Man Shirt	65	75
Math Alk	50	..
M Dep Sts	56¼	59
Mex P pf	94	95
Mich Cent	111	120
M, St P & S S M pf	114	120
Do l L	68	75
M, K & T pf	10	13
Mo Pac pf, w i	54	56
Mo P ctfs, 1st paid	18	22
Mon Pow	98¼	99
Do pf	115	116⅛
Mor & Es	76	86
N, C & St L	125	135
Nat En pf	96	98
Nat L pf, ex div	104	112
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	..	23
Do 2d pf	4	7½
N O, T & M	13	16
N Y, C & St L	26	29
Do 1st pf	70	80
Do 2d pf	47	50
N Y Dock pf	32	38
N Y, L & West	..	114
Norf So	24⅝	25½
N W Tel	..	60
Ont Min	5½	6
Pac Coast	45	65
Do 1st pf	68	90
Do 2d pf	68	80
Pac M pf	90	100
P T & T	26½	28½
Do pf	93	98
Pan-Am P & T pf	91	94
Peo & E	7½	10
Pere M p pf	50½	59½
Do pf	..	59
Pett-Mull	20	40
Do 1st pf	88	96
Pitts Coal	50	60
Do pf	116½	142
P, Ft W & C	148	154
P R-Am T	..	235
Pitts S pf	98	99½
Pitts S Car pf	101	103
Quicksilver	1	2
Do pf	1¼	2½
Ry Stl Spr pf	100	101
Rdg 1st pf	40	41
Do 2d pf	40	40⅞
St L & S F pf	27	28¼
Seab A L	12¼	13⅛
Sears-R pf	121⅛	125
S-S S & I pf	90	95
So P R S	190	195
Do pf	100	..
S S 1st pf	99	101⅝
St'd Mill	88	95
Do pf	85	90
Stutz Mtr	41¼	43½
T P L Tr	133	..
Tob P pf	98	99½
T, St L & West	2	10
Do ctfs	3	7
Do pf	12	16
Do pf c	12	16
T C R T	87	90
Und Type	95½	98½
Do pf	115	125
Un Drug	70⅝	75
Do 1st pf	52	53½
Do 2d pf	81	85
Un Cig Sts pf	116	118
U Rys Inv	7¼	8
Do pf	16	18
U S Exp	18	19
U S R & I	12	14
U S R 1st pf	105	106
U S Sm pf	50	51½
Va-Car Ch pf	108½	112
Va R & P	..	48
W Md 2d pf	30	38
W Pac pf	47	48
West A B	115	..
W E & M 1st pf	67	69
Wilson pf	101	105
W'w'th (F W) pf	123	125
Wor P pf, A	94	95

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Argen. Gov. Dis.		Dec. 15, '17	99¼	100¼	5.55
Argen. Gov.		May 15, '20	96⅝	97½	7.05
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99¼	100	5.00
City of Mont.	6	Dec., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	97	97⅛	5.60
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	99½	100¼	4.50
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	95	97	6.69
Italian Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '17	99	99⅝	6.75
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '17	100	101	4.75
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	100	103	5.30
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1923	96⅝	98	5.28
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99¼	..
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	98¾	100¼	4.88
Prov. of N. B.		Dec., 1919	98¼	100	..
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	100	5.00
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	97½	99¼	5.20
Gov. of France	5	Is. of 1916	145	150	..
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	85	86½	..
Do	5½	Dec., 1921	78	79	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '26	244	246	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99½	100¼	4.90
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. Cott. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.40
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.50
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99⅛	99⅞	4.50
Am. Thread	5	Jan., 1919	97⅞	98¼	5.05
At. & Pac. T.		June, 1921	101⅛	102	5.40
Beth. St. Corp.	5	Feb. 5, '19	98½	98.5	6.05
Braz. L. & T. Co.	6	Nov., 1919	95	97	6.06
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	97⅝	98¼	6.00
C., B. & Q.	5	July, 1921	95⅝	96	5.05
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99	99⅝	6.00
Cuba-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	100	100⅞	5.00
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99	100	5.00
Can. North.	6	July 10, '17	99⅞	100¼	3.75
Can. North.	6	July 10, '18	98⅞	99½	6.40
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2, '25	101½	101⅞	5.65
Driggs-Seab'y.	6	Dec., 1918	98	100	6.00
Driggs-Seab'y.	6	Dec., 1919	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seab'y.	6	Dec., 1920	97	100	6.00
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	99	100	5.00
Erie R. R.	3½	Apr., 1919	97.5	97½	6.10
Fed. Sug. Ref.	5	Jan., 1920	97½	99	5.30
Gen. Rubber	5	Aug., 1918	98	98⅝	6.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	98	99	5.89
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	99½	100	5.90
Int. Harvest.	5	Feb. 15, '18	100	100¼	4.40
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100⅝	101⅛	5.40
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	97	98½	6.70
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99⅝	100⅛	4.95
N. Y. Cent. R. R.	4½	May, 1918	99	99⅝	5.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.		Apr. 15, '18	96⅝	96⅞	7.95
Otis Elev.	5	Apr., 1920	97½	99	5.20
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	98⅞	99⅝	4.60
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	98⅝	99½	5.10
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	74	80	
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2, '19	97⅛	97¼	6.15
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	99¼	100	5.00
Utah Sec. Cor.	6	Sep. 15, '22	92½	94	7.25
Wabash R. R.	4	May, 1920	93	95	5.80
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.25
Win. R. Arms	5	May, 1918	96	97	..
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	100	100¼	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	100⅝	4.50
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100	101	4.87½

WESTERN MARYLAND GAINS.

Turns Deficit of $107,000 Into a Net Income of $1,319,000.

The Western Maryland Railway Company made a greatly improved showing for 1916 as compared with 1915 in a report for the twelve months ended Dec. 31 last, published yesterday. Gross earnings were $11,967,000, an increase of $2,079,000, and the net $4,451,000, a gain of $1,216,000. The net income remaining after deductions was $1,319,000, which compares with a deficit of $107,000 reported for 1915. Under the financial structure of the new company the net income would have been put down at $364,000 more.

In common with other executives, President Carl R. Gray calls attention to the material increase in the cost of all materials which the company has had to buy, and suggests that conditions demand an increase in rates.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$22,618,219	$201,222,118
Ord. internal revenue	38,597,474	381,270,645
Income tax	88,714,922	145,564,778
Miscellaneous	9,126,652	66,509,795
Total receipts	$159,057,267	$794,567,337
Exc. of ord. receipts over ord. disburse.	62,232,284	......
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	......	95,485,912
Exc. of total receipts over total disburse.	1,355,471	......
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts	......	80,418,801
Expenditures	96,824,983	890,053,250

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Continued from Preceding Column.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33	34	300	Wheel. & L. E. pf	34	34	34	34	−1
45¼	46	200	White Motors	45¼	45¼	45	45	+ ¼
72	72½	1,300	Wilson & Co	71½	72¾	71½	72	+ ½
27⅞	28¼	6,000	Willys-Overland	28	28¼	27⅞	28	...
92⅞	93	100	Willys-Overland pf	93	93	93	93	−2
51½	52¼	800	Wisconsin Central	52	52¾	52	52¼	+ ¾
127½	128½	1,300	Woolw. (F. W.) Co	127½	128	127½	127⅞	+ ⅝
29	31	100	Worthington Pump	31	31	31	31	...
56	56⅝	200	Worth. Pump pf. B	56⅝	56½	56⅝	56⅝	+ ⅝

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Recd.
Am. Bt. Sug. pf.	$1.50	Q	July 2	June 16
At., Gulf & W.	5	SA	Aug. 1	
Do pf.	$1.25	Q	July 2	June 8
Baldwin Loco. pf.	3½	SA	July 1	June 9
Grassell Chem.	1½	Q	June 30	June 15
Do	8½	Ex.	June 30	June 15
Do pf.	1½	Q	June 30	June 15
Hart, Sch. & Marx	1	Q	Aug. 31	Aug. 20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	June 30	June 20
Indian Ref. pf.	3½	Acum.	June 25	June 9
Nat. Cond. & C.	$1	Q	July 16	June 15
Texas Co.	2½	Q	June 30	June 11

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

WESTINGHOUSE Electric & Manufacturing Company.

EAST PITTSBURGH, PA.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

To the Stockholders of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company:

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company will be held at the chief office of the Company, in the Borough of East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on June 13, 1917, at ten o'clock A. M. for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

At such meeting amendments to the by-laws of this Company will be considered and acted upon as follows:—(1) To Art. I, by striking out the provision invalidating proxies unless dated within two months previous to the meeting at which they are to be used; (2) to Art. II, by eliminating obsolete and unnecessary provisions relating to the election and term of service of directors and limiting the indebtedness of the Company and its subsidiary companies as required by the indenture securing the Company's Convertible Gold Bonds, all of which have been converted or redeemed; (3) to Art. III, to provide for the appointment of additional assistant secretaries, treasurers and auditors, and the appointment and powers of an acting auditor; (4) to Art. IV, with respect to the meetings of the Executive Committee; (5) to Art. XIV, by revising the provisions relating to closing of the books for the transfer of stock; (6) to Art. XVI, by revising the provisions relating to the Proxy Committee and proxies; (7) by the addition of a new by-law, providing for future amendments of the by-laws; (8) such other amendments as may be determined by vote of the stockholders at the meeting.

At such meeting there will also be submitted for adoption or rejection by the stockholders of this Company an agreement entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of this Company and The Westinghouse Machine Company for the merger and consolidation of said Companies.

The stock transfer books will be closed on the 26th day of May, 1917, at 12 o'clock M., and opened on the 14th day of June, 1917, at ten o'clock, A. M.

JAMES C. BENNETT, Secretary.

Dated May 26, 1917.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY.

Notice of Annual Meeting of June 4th, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the International Mercantile Marine Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, at the building of the Hudson Trust Company, No. 51 Newark Street, in the City of Hoboken, County of Hudson, New Jersey, on Monday, the fourth day of June, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon, for the transaction of any and all business that may come before the meeting, including the election of five Directors, to hold office for three years, and the ratification of all contracts, acts, proceedings, elections, and appointments by the Board of Directors or the Finance Committee since the Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company on September 29th, 1916.

The stock transfer books of both Common and Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business on Monday, the 14th day of May, 1917, and will be reopened at ten o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, June 5th, 1917.

ALFRED P. PALMER, Secretary.

Hoboken, New Jersey, April 19, 1917.

UNITED ZINC SMELTING CORPORATION.

Notice of Annual Meeting.

Notice hereby is given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of UNITED ZINC SMELTING CORPORATION will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 99 John Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 28th day of May, 1917, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine (9) directors for the ensuing year, and two (2) inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting, amending the by-laws fixing the date of the annual meeting of stockholders as the fourth Monday in May of each year at 3 o'clock P. M., and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

New York, N. Y., May 8, 1917.

THOMAS C. DAVIDSON, Assistant Secretary.

KENEFICK ZINC CORPORATION.

Notice of Annual Meeting.

Notice hereby is given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of KENEFICK ZINC CORPORATION will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 99 John Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 28th day of May, 1917, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing seven (7) directors for the ensuing year, and two (2) inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting, amending the by-laws fixing the date of the annual meeting of stockholders as the fourth Monday in May of each year at 11 o'clock A. M., and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

New York, N. Y., May 8, 1917.

THOMAS C. DAVIDSON, Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, AT A special meeting of the Directors of Joplin Water Works Company, held at its office in the City of Joplin, Missouri, on the 30th day of April, 1917, Frank K. Roberts of the City of St. Joseph, Missouri, was duly appointed Trustee under the Gold Mortgage of Joplin Water Works Company, dated April 2d, 1900, as successor to Jason Hollingshead, now deceased.

JOPLIN WATER WORKS COMPANY.
By C. H. TAYLOR, President.

Dated at the City of Joplin, Mo., this 1st day of May, 1917.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, May 31st, 1917.

The transfer books will be closed on Monday, the 30th day of April, and reopened on Friday, the 1st day of June next.

H. R. WILLIAMS, Vice-President.

New York, April 2, 1917.

OFFICE OF THE MEXICAN NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.,

82 Beaver St., New York, May 19th, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mexican Northern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on Tuesday, the 5th day of June, 1917, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on Friday, May 18th, 1917, at 3 P. M., and reopened June 6th, 1917, at 10 A. M.

R. E. SAFFORD, Secretary.

COTTON SOARS AGAIN

New High Records for Season—General List Shows Net Gain of 28 to 51 Points.

The cotton market was again very active yesterday, and new high records for the season were scored. July contracts sold up to 21.67c, or 57 points above Thursday's closing figure and 17 points above the previous high record established last November. The close was at 21.61c for that delivery, with the tone very steady at a net advance of 28 to 51 points on the general list.

Rumors of very low private condition figures and the optimistic utterances of Lloyd George in connection with the submarine situation seemed to stimulate the buying movement which had been in progress for more than a week. Heavy realizing sales were encouraged at times, causing irregularity, but offerings were absorbed on comparatively moderate setbacks, and the buying movement was still in progress at the close.

The market opened firm, at an advance of 18 to 29 points, in response to higher Liverpool cables and reports that spot firms were covering old crop hedges or buying new crop hedges against forward sales to mills. There was a slight reaction from 21.50c for July during the early afternoon, but the rumors of low condition figures stimulated a fresh wave of buying, and the best levels of the day were reached in the late trading, when active months sold 50 to 57 points net higher.

According to reports circulating around the ring, one of the prominent Southern authorities estimates the condition of the crop at only 70.3, which would be the lowest end-May condition for more than twenty years. These reports led to increased confidence in a bullish condition from the Government next week, and buying was also encouraged by reports of a good spot demand in the South. The sales of nearly 19,000 bales officially reported in the New Orleans market were said to reflect the closing out of a block of cotton owned by an estate, and which was said to have been sold at a relatively low price. The spot market at New Orleans closed firm, at an advance of 31 points; and there were advances of from 25 to 50 points in other markets.

Exports for the day were only 882 bales, making 39,718 for the week, against 134,937 last year.

Following are yesterday's quotations:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Thursday.
June	21.48	21.48	21.48	21.48@21.50	21.20
July	21.25	21.67	21.25	21.61@21.64	21.10
August	21.35	21.40	21.25	21.40@21.45	20.95
Sept.	21.10	21.10	21.10	21.37 Bid	20.88
October	20.94	21.32	20.94	21.27@21.28	20.78
Nov.	.....	.....	.....	21.29 Bid	20.80
Dec.	21.07	21.40	21.05	21.36@21.37	20.86
January	21.09	21.45	21.07	21.38@21.40	20.89
March	21.26	21.58	21.26	21.56@21.59	21.08

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 40 points higher at 21.95c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 21.25c; New Orleans, 21.06c; Savannah, 21¼c; Augusta, 21.32c; Memphis, 21.25c; Houston, 21.35c.

The day's cotton statistics follow:

	Friday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	7,918	12,694	38,549
Exports	882	24,458	13,536
Port stocks	899,217	926,194	1,112,694
Interior receipts	5,442	8,308	9,978
Interior shipments	8,860	11,332	14,898
New York arrivals	2,573	....	....
New York stocks	50,736	52,833	152,219

The week-end figures of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Into sight for the week, 45,817, against 144,870 last year; into sight for the season to date, 11,960,947, against 11,800,095 last year. Visible supply all kinds, 3,969,311, against 4,534,742 last year. Visible American, 2,592,311, against 3,149,742 last year. Decrease in visible all kinds for the week 152,265, against a decrease of 158,501 last year. Decrease in visible American 136,265, against a decrease of 125,501. Takings of American cotton by spinners for the week, 182,082, against 270,371. Takings of American for season to date, 11,622,887, against 11,805,751 last year.

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton hardening; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 11,000. Imports, 10,000, all American. Middling upland, 13.90d. Futures opened steady, 12 to 16 points higher. Closed strong at a net advance of 41@47 points. May-June, 13.61d; July-August, 13.44d; October-November, 12.82d; January-February, 12.68d; March-April, 12.54d.

Manchester: Yarns hardening; cloths in good demand.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Both business and agriculture have made further response to improved weather in many sections, and renewed strength has replaced the recent depression in securities. The more confident sentiment in financial circles, though directly due to other causes, is made possible by the stability of trade and industry during a period of readjustment, and the absence of monetary disturbance is likewise a reassuring factor. While retail distribution in the East, as in the West and South, has broadened under the stimulus of more seasonable temperatures, activity in manufacturing continues the overshadowing feature and promises to become even more pronounced as the necessities of the Government are more definitely determined.

As usual toward the end of the month, bank clearings show contraction, and there is some decrease as compared with recent preceding weeks, but the total at the principal cities in the United States is still the largest on record for this period. Almost every centre shows more or less gain, and the aggregate of all points is $4,984,217,887, an increase of 19.5 per cent. over the same week last year and of 88.3 per cent. as contrasted with 1915.

Bradstreet's says:

Distributive trade lags under check-reins imposed by inordinately high prices, particularly of food, unseasonably cool weather, and the practice of economy, but the country's leading industries, confronted as they are by demands that seem insatiable, proceed to new high ground, while the crop situation has taken on a better color and the stock market reflects more confident optimism. Moreover, evidence developing from day to day indicates that the industries, instead of getting a respite from overwhelming activity, will undergo further straining to care for the needs of war.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	24	42	Iron Blos.	94	1⅛
Bay S G	9	10	Iron Cap	18	18¼
Bingham	11⅞	12¼	Do pf	17⅞	18¼
Bohemia	1⅜	1½	Jerome V	1⅛	1⅜
Begole	80	80	La Rose	45	50
Bost Ely	55	65	Majestic	48	52
Bost & M	64	66	Mex Met	27	29
B & Lon	22	25	Mojave	46	49
Butte & D	35	50	Nat Zinc	63	64
Bost Ariz	1⅝	2	N Cornelia	16½	16¾
Calaveras	3½	5	Nixon	52	54
Chief	3½	3⅝	Nev Doug	1½	1⅝
Cons Cop	5½	5⅝	N U Bing	25	50
Cactus	15	25	Oneco	50	60
Crown Res	30	35	Ohio	1⅛	1⅛
Cal Corb	1½	2	Onondaga	50	60
Champion	7	8	Pioneer	1⅝	1⅞
Earl Eagle	20	24	Ray Herc	3¾	4
*E & B B	2⅜	2½	Rilla	3	4
Fortuna	9	11	†S W M	2	2⅜
Gold Lake	5	7	‡S W M	2	2½
Homa	1⅛	1⅜	Truro	1⅜	1⅞
Humboldt	90	100	U Verde	36¾	37
Houghton	90	100	Yukon	2	2¼

*Ex dividend. †Full paid. ‡Part paid.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation stockholders have voted to increase the authorized common capital stock from 500,000 shares of no par value to 1,000,000 shares of no par value.

Application has been made by the William Tod Company, a subsidiary of the United Engineering and Foundry Company, for the reduction of its capital stock from $1,500,000 to $15,000. This is the first step toward the dissolution of the William Tod Company, which will be considered at a stockholders' meeting called for June 25. The capital stock of the Tod company was purchased by the United Engineering and Foundry Company about a year ago.

The City of Pittsfield, Mass., has sold in anticipation of revenue a temporary loan of $200,000 to Bond & Goodwin at 4.34 per cent. discount plus $1.

At a Directors' meeting of the American Metal Company, Ltd., B. Hochschild was elected chairman of its Board of Directors and C. M. Loeb was elected President of the company.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has passed the bill permitting the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to issue 450,000 shares of preferred stock at par.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96¼	98½	4s, registered, 1925	104¾	105¾
2s, coupon, 1930	96½	98½	4s, coupon, 1925	105	107
3s, registered, 1918	99	101	2s, coupon, 1938, reg	96½	98½
3s, coupon, 1918	99	101	2s, Panama '38, coupon	96½	98½
3s, registered, 1946	..	99	3s, Panama, 1961, reg	90	96
3s, coupon, 1946	..	99	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	90	96
3s, conversion, 1947	..	99			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Th'rsday Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Th'rsday Bid.
6s Sept., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	4s May, 1919	99¾	..	99¾
4½s June, 1965	105	106	105	4s Nov., 1918	99¾	..	99¾
4½s Mar., 1963	105	105¾	105	3½s Nov., 1954	88	..	88
4½s Nov., 1957	105	105¾	105	3½s May, 1954	87	91½	87
4½s May, 1957	105	105¾	105	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:			
4½s Nov., 1917	100	..	100	4½s 1924-1930	4.15	4.00	4.15
4½s June, 1917	100	..	100	4½s 1918-1923	4.15	4.00	4.15
4½s May, 1960-30	100½	101	100½	4¼s 1924-1932	4.15	..	4.15
4¼s April, 1966	100¾	101⅛	100⅞	4¼s 1921-1923	4.15	..	4.15
4¼s Mar., 1964	100¾	101⅛	100¾	4¼s April, 1920	4.10	..	4.10
4¼s Mar., 1962	100½	101	100¾	4¼s 1917-1919	4.10	..	4.10
4¼s Sept., 1960	100½	101	100⅝	3½s 1940-1953	4.25	4.15	4.25
4s May, 1959	99½	100	99⅝	3½s 1930-1939	4.25	4.15	4.25
4s Nov., 1958	99½	100⅛	99⅝	3½s 1922-1929	4.20	4.05	4.20
4s Nov., 1955	98½	99⅛	98½	3s 1926-1930	4.20	4.05	4.20
4s Nov., 1936	98¼	99¼	98¼				

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
160	Ahmeek	103	101	103	65	Mayflower	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
1,921	Alaska Gold	5¾	5	5	25	Miami	40⅞	40⅝	40⅝
100	Algomah	50c	50c	50c	363	Mohawk	90	89½	90
270	Allouez	66	65	66	350	New Arcadian	4	4	4
950	Am. Zinc	33⅞	32¾	33½	50	Nipissing	7½	7½	7½
200	Do pf	65	64¾	65	925	North Butte	22¾	22	22¾
545	Anaconda	86⅛	84	86⅛	405	Old Dom	63⅛	62	63⅛
960	Ariz. Com'l	14⅝	14	14⅝	204	Osceola	90½	89	90½
150	Butte & Bal.	60c	60c	60c	2,585	Pond Creek	24	23	24
10	Butte & Sup.	46¼	46¼	46¼	168	Quincy	90½	89½	90½
515	Calu. & Ariz.	84	82½	83¾	20	Ray Con	30½	30½	30½
55	Calu. & Hec.	558	550	558	215	Shannon	8½	8½	8½
50	Centennial	19	19	19	100	South Utah	19c	19c	19c
10	Chino	59	59	59	295	St. Mary's Ld.	83	82	83
1,970	Copper Range	64¾	63	64¾	275	Sup. & Bos.	5¼	5⅛	5¼
5,320	Davis-Daly	6½	6	6 1/16	25	Superior	9¼	9¼	9¼
960	East Butte	13½	13	13¼	5	Trinity	4	4	4
430	Franklin	7	6¼	7	2,050	U. S. Smelter	62¼	59	62¼
10	Granby	85½	85½	85½	632	Do pf	51	50	51
10	Hancock	15½	15½	15½	175	Utah Apex	3	2 11/16	3
25	Inspiration	64¼	62¾	64¼	1,135	Utah Con	18	17¾	18
78	Island Creek	67¾	66	66	220	Do pf	118	115⅝	118
1	Do pf	91	91	91	1,275	Utah Metals	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
299	Isle Royale	32	31½	32	965	Victoria	4½	4⅛	4½
270	Lake	13½	12¾	13¼	10	Winona	4¼	4	4¼
100	La Salle	3½	3½	3½	200	Wolverine	44½	43	44½
530	Mass Con	13½	12¾	13½					

Railroads.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
379	Boston Elev.	72	68	72	8	Old Colony	126½	126½	126½
22	C.J.& S.Y.pf.	103	103	103	10	Vt. & Mass.	103	103	103
2	Conn.& M., 4	93	93	93	100	West End	50½	49¾	49¾
5	Fitchburg pf.	64	64	64	112	Do pf	68⅝	67¼	67¼
665	New Haven	35¼	34¼	35¼					

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Agr. Ch.	94	94	94	3	Pullman	145	145	145
31	Do pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	13	Punta A.Sug.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
80	Am. Sugar	111	111	111	135	Swift	157⅜	157¼	157¼
360	Am. T. & T.	122	121¼	122	285	Torrington	63¼	61¾	63¼
3	Am. Wool.pf.	97½	97½	97½	25	Do pf	30¾	30¾	30¾
92	Amoskeag	67½	67½	67½	3	Thos.G.Plant.	103½	103½	103½
3,930	A., G.& W.I.	109¼	105¼	108¼	1,591	United Fruit	141	137¾	140
3	Edison	189	189	189	537	U.Shoe Mach.	56	55	56
10	Gen. Elec	161	161	161	105	Do pf	27⅝	27½	27½
10	Int. P. Cem't	15	15	15	4,265	U. S. Steel	134	132	132¾
970	Mass. Gas	93¾	92¾	93¾	10	Do pf	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞
20	N.E.Cot.Yarn	89	89	89	300	Ventura Oil	7⅛	7	7
10	N. E. Tel	116½	116½	116½					

Bonds.

		High.	Low.	Last.			High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Am.T.&T.4s	87⅝	87½	87⅝	$10,000	Swift 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2,000	Do 5s	99½	99½	99½	10,000	U. S.Sm.6s.	104½	104½	104½
1,000	Mo. Pac. 5s	69	69	69	1,000	West. T. & T. 5s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
2,000	N. E.Tel.5s.	100	100	100					

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	Am. Shipbldg	77	76½	76½	214	Prest-o-lite	130½	129¼	130
30	Booth Fish.	114	112½	112½	100	People's Gas	73⅞	73	73
270	C. C. & C.pf.	25	24	25	8	Quaker Oats	300	300	300
726	Chi. P. Tool	71	68½	71	1,979	Sears-Roe	175	171	174
10	Chi. R., S. 2	13½	13½	13½	615	S. Warner	76½	73½	73½
75	Cudahy	123	123	123	626	Swift & Co.	157⅞	157	157
120	Com. Edison	123	123	123	183	Union Carb'e	195½	193¾	195
14	Dia. Match	122	122	122	240	Un. P'board	33	32¾	33
10	Linde Air	250	250	250	105	Wilson	73	72½	72⅞
10	M. Ward pf	116¼	116¼	116¼	20	Do pf	104½	104½	104½
50	Nat. C'n pf	130¼	130¼	130¼	200	Kitchell	48½	48	48½
50	Page Wire	7	7	7					

Bonds.

		High.	Low.	Last.			High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Chi. Rys. p. money 4s	59½	59½	59½	$2,000	S. Side Elev. 4½s	85	85	85
11,000	C. Ed. 1st 5s	100	100	100	3,000	Swift 1st 5s	100	100	100
2,000	P. Gas rf. 5s	97	97	97	7,000	Wil'n 1st 6s	101½	101½	101½

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	*Am. Smelt.	104	104	104	260	Penn. R. R.	53½	52½	52½
400	Am. Stores	36½	36¼	36¼	13	Penn. S. Mfg	93½	93½	93½
100	Col. F. & I.	54	54	54	255	P. R. T. t. c.	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝
660	Elec. Storage	62	61	62	865	Phil. Elec.	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝
10	Int. M. M. pf	82¼	82¼	82¼	130	Ton. Mining	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
8,684	Lake S. Cp.	21½	20⅞	21½	10	Union Trac.	53	53	53
20	Lehigh Nav.	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	725	U. G. Imp.	79	78¾	78⅞
66	Lehigh Val.	62⅛	61⅛	61⅛	12,391	U. S. Steel	134	132	133½
135	Nevada Con.	25¼	25¼	25¼					

Bonds.

		High.	Low.	Last.			High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	L.& N. E. 5s	103	103	103	$6,000	Rdg. gen. 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
4,000	L. V. C. 5s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	1,000	S.-Am. I. 6s	101	101	101
1,000	P. W.& B.4s	98	98	98	1,000	Weis. col. 5s	98	98	98
1,000	Pa.gn. m.4½s	96½	96½	96½					
7,000	P. El. 1st 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝					

*Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	23	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf	76	79	Miss. River Power	9	10
American Gas	118	120	Miss. River Power pf	32	36
Am. Gas & Electric	120	124	Northern Ohio Electric	35	38
Am. Gas. & Elec. pf	49	50	Northern Ohio Elec. pf	73	75
Am. Light & Traction	321	325	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Light & Trac. pf	110	112	North Ont. Lt. & P. pf	55	60
Am. Power & Light	68	69	Northern States Power	88	91
Am. Power & Light pf	89	90	Northern States P. pf	98	100
Am. Public Utilities	30	34	North. Texas Electric	50	54
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	64	67	North. Texas Elec. pf	80	84
Am. W. W. & Elec	7	8½	Ozark Power & Water	38	42
Am. W. W. & E. part	24	26	Pacific Gas & Electric	57¼	58½
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	75	78	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf	89	91
Appalachian Power	5	7	Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf	99	101
Appalachian Power pf	30	35	Public Service Inv. pf	79	83
Carolina Power & Light	30	35	Puget Sound Traction	22	26
Carolina Pr. & Lt. pf	96	100	Puget Sound Trac. pf	70	74
Cent. States Electric	12	15	Republic Ry. & Light	30½	31
Cent. States Elec. pf	73	76	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf	65	67
Cities Service	289	292	Sierra Pacific Elec. pf	70	75
Cities Service pf	85¾	86½	Southern Cal. Edison	86	87
Colorado Power	26	29	South. Cal. Edison pf	105	107
Colorado Power pf	99	102	Southwest. P. & L. pf	97½	100
Columbus Electric pf	80	85	Stand. Gas & Electric	10	12
Consumers' P. pf	95	99	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf	35	37
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	51	Tampa Electric	122	127
Com'wealth P. & L. pf	74	76	Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	5	6½
Dayton Power & L. pf	88	93	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf	25	26
Electric B. & S. pf	99½	100	Texas Power & Lt. pf	97	100
Electric Properties	62	63	Tri-City R. L. pf	85	90
El Paso Electric	105	109	Un. Gas & El. 1st pf	65	73
El Paso Electric pf	98	..	United Gas Improve	89	89¼
Empire Dis. Elec. pf	90	94	United Light & Rys	39	41
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100	Un. L. & Rys. 1st pf	68	70
Federal Light & Trac	11	13	West. P. Tr. & W. P.	14	17
Federal Light & T. pf	44	48	W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf	65	70
Galveston-Hous. Elec	..	30	Western Power	15	16
Galveston-H. Elec. pf	70	75	Western Power pf	51	53
Gas & Elec. Securities	300	325	Western Penn. pf	105	107
Gas & Electric Sec. pf	94	100	Wisconsin Edison	49	53
Interstate Elec. Corp	32	42	Yadkin River P. 7% pf	99	102
Interstate Elec. pf	90	95			

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	72	74	Nat. Cond. & C. 6s, '27	99	100
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	76	80	Nat. Sec. p. l. 6s	89½	92
Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98	Nat. Sec. deb	48	53
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98	Nat. Sec. income	10	13
Cin., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	99	101	Nev.-Cal. Elec. 6s, '46	96	99
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	88	90	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	97	100
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, 27	80	83	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	80	86
Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	98¼	99
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	94	96
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	96	98¾	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88	92
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100¼	101¼	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100¼	102
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	89	92	P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	93	100
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	95	98	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
East. Ohio 1st 5s	99	102	Puget Sd. Trac. notes	98	100
East. Texas El. col. 5s	89	92½	Seattle Elec. con. 5s	91	93
El Paso Electric 5s	95	99	Stand. Gas & Elec. 6% notes, 1935	96	98
Empire Gas & F. 6s	98½	100	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '46	94	96
Empire Ref. 6s, 1927	98	100	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	95	97
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	89	92
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	85	91
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	84	85	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97	99
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	95	99	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	96	98½
Int. Ry. L. & P. 6s, '42	99	102	U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, '26	111	113
Kan. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41	93	96	Utah Securities 6s	92½	93¼
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	90	95	W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	96	Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
Middle West U. 6s, '25	96	99	West. P. Pen. 1st 5s, '46	97	98½
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	93	97
Miss. R. P. Co. 1st 5s	69	71	Yadkin River Pow. 5s	83	87
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	88	92			

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Thursday Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Thursday Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	17½	18¼	17¼	Penn.-Mex. Fuel	45	50	45
Atlantic Refining	965	985	960	Prairie Oil & Gas	545	555	540
Borne-Scrymser	420	450	420	Prairie Pipe Line	298	302	300
Buckeye Pipe Line	104	108	104	Solar Refining	335	345	335
Chesebrough Mfg	385	405	385	Southern Pipe Line	195	200	195
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	South. Penn. Oil	298	303	298
Continental Oil	520	550	510	Southwest. Penn	112	115	112
Crescent Pipe Line	37	39	38	Stand. Oil of Cal	270	275	270
Cumberland P. L	155	165	155	Stand. Oil of Ind	785	800	780
Eureka Pipe Line	205	215	205	Stand. Oil of Kan	475	500	475
Galena-Signal Oil	153	157	152	Stand. Oil of Ky	340	350	335
Galena-Sig. Oil pf	138	141	138	Stand. Oil of Neb	500	525	500
Illinois Pipe Line	215	220	215	Stand. Oil of N. J	625	630	620
Indiana Pipe Line	97	100	97	Stand. Oil of N. Y	297	300	298
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd	13¾	14¼	13¾	Stand. Oil of Ohio	435	450	435
National Transit	15	17	15	Swan & Finch	100	110	100
New York Transit	190	195	190	Union Tank	92	94	92
Northern Pipe L	103	107	103	Vacuum Oil	370	380	360
Ohio Oil	357	362	357	Washington Oil	28	32	28

TEXAS CO. TO RAISE CAPITAL

Stockholders Will Meet June 22 to Pass on Proposal.

The Texas Company has called a special meeting of stockholders, to be held at Houston, Tex., on June 22, to consider a proposal to increase the capital stock from $55,500,000 to $69,375,000. The new shares will be offered for subscription to present owners of the stock at par to the extent of 25 per cent. of their holdings. Owners of stock of record July 10 will have the privilege of subscribing. It is proposed to have payments made in three installments, 30 per cent. on Aug. 15, 30 per cent. on Oct. 15, and 40 per cent. on Jan. 5, 1918. The Directors declared yesterday the usual quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent., payable June 30.

Other developments of interest to security owners yesterday included the declaration of a $5 dividend on the common stock of the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Company, payable Aug. 1. Six months ago an initial disbursement of a similar amount was declared. The usual dividend of $5, payable in quarterly installments beginning July 2, was ordered on the preferred stock.

The National Conduit & Cable Company, which was refinanced a few months ago, declared its initial dividend of $1 a share for the current quarter, payable July 16. The Indian Refining Company ordered the distribution of 5¼ per cent. for account of accumulated preferred stock dividends, payable June 25.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

United States Steel common sold on the Consolidated Stock Exchange as high as 134⅛. The dealings in Steel were again on a very broad scale, with evidence of a wide public participation in the trading. Sales of the stock amounted to nearly 135,000 shares. Commission houses handled a heavy business, which included a great total of orders in odd-lot sizes. The trading list was broad, seventy-three different stocks being represented in the transactions.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Allis-Chalm.	28½	28½	28½	1,010	Miami Cop.	41¼	40⅝	40⅞
450	Am. B. Sug.	94	93	93	550	Midvale Steel	64¼	62⅝	62⅞
1,250	Am. Can	51	49½	50¼	100	Nat. E. & S.	38¼	38¼	38¼
450	Am. C. & F.	73½	72½	73½	20	Nev. Cons	25¼	25¼	25¼
40	Am. H. & L.	14	14	14	100	N. Y. Cent.	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
970	Am. Loco	72¾	72	72	450	N. Y., N. H. & H.	35¼	34⅝	35¼
870	Am. S. & R.	106	104¼	105⅝	20	Ohio C. Gas.	137½	137½	137½
20	Am. Sugar	112¼	112¼	112¼	10	Pac. Mail	24½	24½	24½
40	Am. Woolen.	52½	52½	52½	150	Pennsylvania	52⅝	52½	52½
100	Am. Zinc	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	400	Pit.Coal tr.r.	50¼	49⅞	49⅞
10,250	Anac. Cop	86¼	83⅝	85⅞	210	Ry.St'l Spg.	54	53⅝	53⅝
40	A., T.& S.F.	101¾	101¾	101¾	910	Ray. Con	31¼	30	31¼
350	A., G.& W.I.	108⅛	106	108⅛	1,780	Reading	94¼	92¾	93
1,350	Bald. Loco.	62⅝	61½	62⅝	780	Rep. I. & S.	93⅝	91¾	92¼
500	Balt. & Ohio	71⅛	71	71	100	Sinclair Oil.	55	54½	55
850	Beth.Steel B.	137⅜	135¾	137⅜	910	So. Railway.	26⅝	26¼	26¼
30	Butte & Sup.	46	46	46	1,250	Studebaker	83⅞	82¾	83½
100	Cal. Petrol.	21½	21⅜	21½	100	Tenn. Cop.	16½	16½	16½
2,980	Cent.Leather	95½	93½	95⅝	100	Texas Co.	216½	216½	216½
20	Ches. & Ohio	59	59	59	660	Union Pac.	137¾	136¼	136¾
450	C., M.& St.P.	74¼	73	73½	4,210	U. S. Ind. A.	135	133¼	134¾
500	Chile Copper	24	23	24	250	U. S. Rub.	58⅛	57⅞	58
500	Chino Copper	59¼	58	59¼	134730	U. S. Steel	134⅛	132¼	133⅝
750	Col. F. & I.	55¼	54⅛	54⅝	4,150	Utah Cop.	118½	115½	117⅞
1,650	Corn Prod.	29¼	27½	28⅝	150	Va. Car. Ch.	44⅞	44½	44½
3,120	Crucible St'l	77¼	74¾	77¼	10	Wab. pf. A.	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
850	CubaCaneSu.	45½	43⅝	44¼	500	Westing. El.	55¼	53⅞	55
750	Erie	25½	24⅞	24⅞	150	Willys-Over.	28⅝	28¼	28¼
410	Gen. Motors.	106	105¼	106		MINING STOCKS.			
10	Goodrich Co.	53	53	53	1,200	Atlanta	.10½	.10½	.10½
1,210	Gt. Nor. Ore	36	35½	35¾	150	Batopilas	1.12½	1.12½	1.12½
1,250	Inspir. Cop.	65	62¾	64¼	500	Comstock	.04	.04	.04
700	Int. Mer. M.	30⅞	29	30¾	100	Cons. Va.	.42	.42	.42
3,410	Do pf	85⅝	81½	84½	800	Florence	.20	.20	.20
780	Int. Nickel	42	41¼	42	500	Jumbo Ex.	.38	.38	.38
100	Kan. Cy. Co.	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	500	Kewanas	.14	.14	.14
1,920	Kenne. Cop.	49¼	47½	49	2,700	McNamara	.14½	.14	.14
210	Lack. Steel	96½	97½	97⅝	1,000	Morn.Glory	.16	.16	.16
410	Lehigh Val.	63⅛	61	61½	400	Nev. Hills	.27	.26	.27
440	Max. Motor.	50	49½	49⅝	100	Ontario	5.75	5.75	5.75
1,970	Mex. Petrol.	97⅝	95½	96⅝					

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	‡Aetna Expl.	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	5,000	‡Nat.Conduit	36	35¼	36
1,000	‡Do cfs.of d.	3½	2⅜	3½	300	‡N. Y. Ship.	41½	40	41½
10,500	‡Air Reduct.	88	81	86	2,000	N. A. P. & P.	4⅞	4½	4¾
200	Am.Int.Corp. ($50 paid)	50	49	50	500	‡Pierce-Ar'w	42¼	41	41
300	Br.-Am.Tob. Ord. B	19	18½	18½	30	‡PooleE.&M.	81	78	81
245	‡Carb.Steel	104	100	104	2,200	‡Prud. Pict.	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝
2,000	‡Car L. & P.	8¼	3⅛	8⅛	300	Smith & T. Transp. pf.	10	10	10
2,700	Carwen Steel	12	11¾	12	2,000	‡St. Jo. Ld.	18¾	18⅜	18¾
800	Ch. I. of Am.	9	8½	8¾	1,200	‡Stand. Mot.	14½	14	14
500	Chev. Motor.	100	98	100	700	‡Steel Alloys	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
400	Curtiss Aero.	*27½	26½	27½	900	St.L.,R.M.& P.v.t.ctfs.	36	33½	36
800	‡Elite Pl. St.	½	⅜	7/16	22,000	Submar. Bt. v. t. ctfs.	34¾	33¼	33¾
200	Emer. Phon.	8½	8⅝	8⅝	6,000	TriangleFilm v. t. ctfs.	2⅜	2	2¼
300	Ev.-Hea., Inc.	22½	22½	22½	1,000	U. S. St'ship.	5	4⅞	5
750	‡Fed. Sugar.	79	75	79	2,000	‡United Mot.	30⅝	30	30⅝
500	H. & B. Car.	40	40	40	300	‡Un. Pap'b'd	33½	33	33½
1,200	‡Int. Trading	⅜	⅜	⅜	100	‡Un. Sugar	36½	36½	36½
1,400	‡ Do pf	1	1	1	200	‡U.S.Aircraft	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1,500	†‡Jop.Ore Sp. (new)	16	16	16	600	Un. Zinc Sm.	5⅛	4¾	5⅛
300	Key.T.& R.	16⅛	16	16⅛	200	‡West I.Syn.	42	41	41
600	‡Lake Tor. B.	9	8¾	8¾	3,500	‡Wright-Mar. Aircraft	6½	5⅝	6
200	‡Lima Loco.	55¾	55½	55¾	875	‡Zinc Conc.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
5,000	‡Maxim Mu.	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛					
460	‡Nat. Acme.	31	31	31					

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
35	S. Oil, N. J.	630	623	623	20	Vacuum Oil	372	370	370
130	S. Oil, N. Y.	302	298	298					

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,400	†‡Allen Oil	50	50	50	4,000	†‡Do pf	108	106	107
2,000	‡Bar. O. & G	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	440	‡Midwest R.	140	139	139
200	†Con. M. Oil, (a pros)	63	63	63	800	‡Nat. O. & R	3½	3½	3½
1,200	‡Cos. & Co., (oil ref)	*12½	12¼	12⅜	200	‡N. Y. & T.O	2⅛	2	2⅛
1,200	‡Cos. O. & G.	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	6,000	†‡Okla. Oil	8½	8	8½
1,200	†‡Crosby P., (a pros)	30	30	30	900	†‡Do pf	67	60	65
1,800	‡Elk B. Pet.	11⅜	11¼	11¾	2,400	Ok. P. & R.	10⅝	10¼	10⅜
14,000	‡E. O. & G., (a pros)	⅝	9/16	9/16	1,000	Osage-H. Oil.	9	8¾	8⅞
600	‡Esm. O. Cp.	1½	1 1/16	1 1/16	1,500	Penn. G'line.	⅝	½	½
3,500	‡Federal Oil.	6⅜	6	6	1,900	‡Penn.-W. O.	8¼	8	8¼
300	‡Houston Oil.	23	22½	22½	4,200	‡Rice Oil	½	7/16	7/16
1,400	‡Int. Pet'm.	14⅛	13⅞	14	1,000	‡Sap. O. & R	10	9¾	10
1,200	Ken. Oil, (a pros)	5/16	¼	5/16	13,900	Seq. O. & R.	1 7/16	1⅜	1 7/16
1,450	Key'e Con.	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	1,500	‡Sin. G. Cp.	35	34	34½
3,000	‡Mer. O. Cp.	29	28⅜	28⅝	3,000	‡Tex. Co. rts.	23½	22	23¼
60,000	Met. Pet'm.	2¼	1⅜	2¼	15,000	‡Un. W. Oil.	¾	11/16	¾
8,000	†‡Midwest O.	80	78	80	3,500	†Utah P. Co., (a pros)	35	33	34
					13,000	Vac. O. & G.	¼	⅛	¼
					600	‡Victoria O., new stock	9¾	9¾	9¾
					2,000	‡West S. Pet.	1	1	1

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,100	Alaska-B. C. Metals	11/16	⅝	11/16	700	M. G. M. Co.	1 1/16	1	1 1/16
1,400	A. M. Corp.	15/32	15/32	15/32	7,000	Mason Valley	6¾	5⅞	6½
4,900	†‡A. S. Cop.	40	36	40	1,000	†McKinley-D	51	50	51
2,000	†‡Atlanta	10½	10½	10½	1,000	‡Milford Cp.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,790	‡Atlas Cop	11/16	⅝	11/16	2,100	‡Mohican C.	¾	¾	¾
2,500	‡Austin Am.	1¼	1 1/16	1¼	1,000	‡Monster Ch.	9/32	9/32	9/32
8,800	B. L. C. Co.	4	3½	3⅞	6,500	†‡Moth. Lode	32	30	31
1,850	‡Bisbee Cop., (a pros)	⅝	½	½	800	†‡Nan. Hanks Montana	1	⅞	1
3,200	Boston & M.	66	64	64	6,500	†‡Nat. Leas.	20	18	20
1,250	‡Brad. C. M.	*1	15/16	*1	34,000	†‡Nat. Z. & L.	70	60	70
3,500	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	12¼	11⅛	11⅞	8,500	‡N. Y. Zinc (a pros.)	9/16	7/16	½
1,800	Butte Detroit	7/16	⅜	7/16	1,000	‡Newray M.	¾	¾	¾
200	Butte-N. Y.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	15,000	‡Ohio Cop. new, w. i.	1 7/16	1⅛	1⅜
1,200	†‡Caledonia	56	55	55	9,500	†‡Old Em. L.	45	42	45
21,000	‡Cal. & Jer.	1 11/16	1 11/16	1 11/16	7,000	Port. Con. C.	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,200	Can. Copper	2	1 15/16	2	400	‡Ray Her. M.	4	3⅞	3⅞
5,000	†Cashboy	7½	7½	7½	500	‡Red War. M.	⅞	⅞	⅞
900	‡Coco R. M.	1⅝	1 7/16	1½	4,500	†Roch. Min.	64	62	62
25,000	Con. A. Sm.	2¼	2⅛	2 3/16	200	‡Sac. Val. C.	1¾	1¼	1¾
2,500	Con. Cop. M.	5⅝	5½	5½	1,200	†‡Saga. M.C.	1⅜	1¼	1¼
500	‡Con.-Home.	9/16	9/16	9/16	8,500	†San Toy	20	18	19
800	Cresson C. G	5⅞	5¾	5¾	1,000	‡SantaR.Dev.	5/16	5/16	5/16
7,600	Crystal C. M.	93	89	92	800	Seneca Cop.	9½	9½	9½
600	D'e-Ariz. C., (a pros)	15/16	⅞	15/16	2,000	Silver Kg. of Arizona	5/16	¼	5/16
16,000	‡Emma Con.	1 7/16	1¼	1 5/16	500	Stan. Sil.-Ld.	⅜	11/32	⅜
7,550	†‡Ferber Cop	59	57	59	1,000	Stewart	5/32	5/32	5/32
50	First.N. Cop.	3	3	3	4,500	†‡Success M.	35	33	34
1,900	†‡G. M. & M.	19	18	19	3,300	†Super. M. (a pros.)	27	25	26
1,500	†Gold. Con.	50	49	50	2,500	†Tom. B. G.	21	21	21
1,000	†‡Gold. Mer'r	5½	5½	5½	520	‡Ton. Belm't	4⅛	4	4⅛
25,000	‡Green. Min.	1⅜	1⅛	1 7/16	5,600	Ton. Exten.	2 1/16	2	2
2,000	†Harg. Min.	13	13	13	3,000	†‡Troy-Ariz.	34	34	34
1,500	Hecla Mining	8½	8⅜	8½	1,900	Un. Cop. M.	⅞	13/16	⅞
1,500	H. B. Z. M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	600	Un. Eastern	4⅝	4½	4½
15,000	Jero'e Verde, (a pros)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	600	†‡Un. Magma	28	28	28
2,000	†‡Jim Butler	85	85	85	4,600	U.M.of Ariz.	⅝	½	⅝
2,100	Josvig-K., (a pros)	7/16	⅜	⅜	4,800	†‡U.S.Tung.	24	23	23
1,000	†Jumbo Ext.	38	38	38	2,400	†‡Utah N.M.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,300	La. Con.	1⅛	1 1/16	1⅛	300	‡Un.Ver.Ext.	37	36¾	36¾
1,200	Magma Cop.	*49	47	48¼	300	Unity G. M.	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,650	†‡Mag'c Cop.	23	22	23	2,100	†‡VerdeInsp.	76	75	76
4,000	†Mag'c Cop.	90	88	89	1,500	Wh.Caps M.	1 7/16	1⅜	1 7/16
5,500	†‡Marsh Min.	21	19½	20	2,200	‡W.Cross Cp.	⅝	⅝	⅝
					5,000	†Yering.M.C.	32	32	32

Bonds.

		High.	Low.	Last.			High.	Low.	Last.
$10,500	‡Am.Sm.5s.	*92	91	91	$50,000	‡NewHaven 5% notes	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
1,000	‡Atl. Ch. 5s.	96¾	96¾	96¾	16,000	‡Russ. Gov. new 5½s	79	78	78
11,000	‡Beth.S.5s 2-yr. notes	98½	98	98	10,000	‡Russ. Gov. 6½s	86¼	86	86
26,000	Cops. Ariz. Sm. 5s	55	50½	55	10,000	‡So. Ry. 5% notes	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
5,000	‡Cos. O. 6s.	101½	101¼	101¼					

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note—Thursday San Toy sold at 20.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Thursday Bid.	Thursday Ask.	INDUSTRIALS. Continued.	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Thursday Bid.	Thursday Ask.
Am. B. M. Co.	8	12	8	12	L. Val. C. S.	95	100	95	100
A.-Br.Mfg.pf.	30	35	30	35	Lukens Steel.	40	42	40	42
Am.Drug.Syn.	10	15	10	15	Lukens St. pf.	101½	102	101½	102
Am. Stores	35¼	36¼	35¼	36¼	Man. E. Sup.	43	47	43	47
Am. S. 1st pf.	96	98	96	98	Do pf	94	98	94	98
Am. Writ. P.	3	3½	3	3½	Man. Transit.	¾	1	¾	1
Atl'c Steel	125	140	125	140	Marconi of A.	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Brit.-Am.Tob. Ordinary	17¼	18¼	17¼	18¼	Marlin Arms.	84	88	84	88
But'w'th-Jud.	43	47	43	47	Mitchell Mot.	45	50	45	50
Cal. P. Corp.	35¾	36¼	35¾	36¼	Motor Prod.	43	46	43	46
Can. N. Gas.	½	⅝	½	⅝	Nat. Auto Cp.	15	25	15	25
Cent. F'dry	25½	27	25½	27	N. Y. Transp.	16	17	16	17
Cent. Fdy. pf.	44	48	44	48	P. T. & M. Cp	12	15	12	15
Chal. Motors.	10	12	10	12	Pierce-Arr. pf.	100	105	100	105
Curt. Aero pf.	70	75	70	75	Pyrene Mfg.	10	12	10	12
Char. Iron pf.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	Red. Mot. T.	17½	20	17½	20
Cramp Ship	85	89	85	89	Rep. Truck	69	71	69	71
Electric Gun.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞	Do pf	94	95	94	95
Emer. Motor.	11/16	1	11/16	1	Smith, (A.O.)	34	35½	34	35½
Fall Motors.	7	9	7	9	Do pf	94½	98	94½	98
Grant M. Car.	4½	5¼	4½	5¼	Texas Freeport Co., old	655	670	655	670
Hall Signal	5½	6½	5½	6½	Do new	46	47	46	47
Do pf	12	14	12	14	World F. Cp.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Hendee Mfg.	30	34	30	34	OIL STOCKS.				
Holly S. Cp.	45	46	45	46	Lost City O.	51	52	51	52
Do pf	99	100	99	100	Omar O.& G.	32	34	30	32
Int. A. & F.	27½	..	27	..	Pierce Oil	12	13½	12½	13
Interc. Rub	10	10¼	10	10¼	Tide Wat. Oil.	192	194	185	195
Kath. Br. pf.	1¼	2½	1¼	2½	MINING STOCKS.				
K. (S. S.) n.	100	105	100	105	Ariz. United.	32	34	32	34
Kres. (S. S.) pf. n.	105	110	105	110	BONDS.				
K. T. & R. pf.	17¼	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	Pierce Oil	81	84	81	84
Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf.	8½	9½	8½	9½	Sinc. Gulf 6s.	95	97	95	97

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Thursday Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Thursday Bid.
Aetna pf	14	18	10	Colt's Arms	101	104	101
American Brass	315	317	314	Du Pont	232	236	230
Atlas Powder	152	156	152	Do old com	106	112	104
Do pf	99	101	99	Do deb. pf	100	102	100
Babcock & Wilcox	127	129	124	Hercules Powder	233	239	233
Bliss	450	500	425	Do pf	114	117	114
Do pf	73	78	73	Niles-Bem't-Pond	169	172	163
Can. Explosives	350	450	350	Scovill Mfg	615	625	615
Do pf	104	110	104	Winchester Arms	725	775	..
Can. F. & F	155	160	155				

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Th'rsday Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Th'rsday Bid.
American Cigar	109	112	109	MacAndrews & F.	200	210	200
Do pf	95	99	95	Do pf	98	103	99
Conley Foil	250	325	250	P. R.-Am. Tob	215	230	215
J. S. Young	160	175	160	R. J. Reynolds	500	550	500
Do pf	105	110	105	Do pf	114	119	114
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	125	100				

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TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY FOR STOCK OF THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER DEPOSIT AGREEMENT DATED FEBRUARY 13, 1917.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Certificates of Deposit under the aforesaid Deposit Agreement that they will, on and after May 29, upon presentation and surrender of said certificates, duly endorsed in blank, to United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Depositary under said Agreement, at its office, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York, be entitled to receive the 5% Debenture Bonds of the Long Island Railroad Company pursuant to the terms of said Deposit Agreement.

The undersigned has been requested to state that further deposits of stock will be received under said Deposit Agreement up to and including June 15th, 1917, after which date no stock shall be accepted for deposit thereunder without the consent of and adjustment of accrued interest satisfactory to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST CO.

Dated, New York, May 26th, 1917.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, Room 802, Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Passaic River, N. J., will be received here until 10 A. M., June 23, 1917, and then opened. Information on application.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSAL FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SEWAGE Treatment Works, Office Quartermaster, Fort Totten, N. Y. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., June 2nd, 1917, for furnishing labor and material for construction of Sewage Treatment Works. Further information on application.

FALLACY OF BUSINESS AS USUAL
By A. B. ADAMS, Professor of Economics, University of Oklahoma

HOW THE WAR WILL CURTAIL THE NATIONAL BUYING POWER
By H. J. DAVENPORT, Professor of Economics, Cornell University

WOMEN OF THE HOME DEFENSE ARMIES
The Extent to Which They Have Been Forced Into the Industries of Great Britain.

PLEA FOR ALCOHOL
UNFAIR COMPETITION
POWER OF WEALTH IN THE WAR

The above articles will appear in
THE ANNALIST
Monday, May 28
Times Square, New York

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ENEMY TRADE BILL OFFERED IN HOUSE

Provides for Use of American Patents Held by Foes of the United States.

PAYMENT AFTER THE WAR

Adamson Measure Includes All Commercial Transactions and Messages to Enemy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—An Administration war-time measure prohibiting "trading with the enemy" was introduced in the House today by Chairman Adamson of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Mr. Adamson said the bill had been prepared after consultation with several members of the Cabinet.

In addition to forbidding trading with an enemy of the United States and defining what shall be considered as a violation of the law, the bill provides for the utilization of United States patterns held by enemy patentees. Chairman Adamson said this section of the bill "is exceedingly important and authorizes the commission to utilize valuable patents granted in this country to persons who are now our enemies." The bill stipulates that patent rights so used by citizens of the United States shall be the subject of an accounting after the war and the owner of the patent shall be reimbursed for its use by such licensees as the Federal Trade Commission may license.

The bill defines "to trade with an enemy" as meaning:

Pay, satisfy, compromise, or give security for the payment or satisfaction of any debt or obligation;

Draw, accept, pay, present for acceptance or payment, or indorse a negotiable instrument or chose in action;

Enter into, carry on, complete, or perform any contract, agreement, or obligation;

Trade in, deal with, exchange, transmit, transfer, assign, otherwise dispose of, or receive any form of property;

To have any form of business or commercial communication or intercourse with.

Provisions of the Bill.

The principal section of the bill reads:

"That it shall be unlawful for any person in the United States, except with the license of the Secretary of Commerce, issued under such rules and regulations as he prescribe with the approval of the President:

"(A) To trade or attempt to trade with an enemy, or for, or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of an enemy, either directly or indirectly with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that the person with whom such trade is conducted, or attempted to be conducted, is an enemy.

"(B) To trade or attempt to trade with an ally of enemy, or for, on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of, an ally of enemy either directly or indirectly, with a knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that the person with whom such trade is conducted or attempted to be conducted is an ally of enemy.

"(C) To transport, or attempt to transport, an enemy from or into the United States, with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that the person transported or attempted to be transported is an enemy.

"(D) To transport or attempt to transport an ally of enemy from or into the United States with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that the person transported or attempted to be transported is an ally of enemy.

"(E) To transmit, or take, or attempt to transmit or take out of the United States in any manner any letter, document, or other writing addressed to or intended to be delivered or communicated to an enemy, with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that the intended recipient is an enemy

"(F) To transmit, or take, or attempt to transmit or take, out of the United States, in any manner, any letter, document, or other writing, addressed to or intended to be delivered or communicated to an ally of enemy with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that the intended recipient is an ally of enemy.

"That no enemy, or ally of enemy, and no partnership of which he is a member or was a member at the beginning of the war, shall for any purpose assume or use any name other than that by which such enemy or partnership was ordinarily known at the beginning of the war, except under license from the Secretary of Commerce.

Partial Suspension of Act.

"That the President, if he shall find it compatible with the safety of the United States in the successful prosecution of the war, may by proclamation suspend the provisions of this act so far as they apply to an ally of enemy."

The bill authorizes the appointment of an "alien property custodian at $5,000 a year," who shall be empowered to seize all money and property belonging to an enemy or ally of enemy, and to keep record of the same, and to employ such assistants as may be necessary or accept voluntary services. This official shall administer on account for such property under direction of the Secretary of Commerce, and all persons holding property of the enemy or an ally of enemy shall make report to the custodian.

The section relating to the use of patents held by enemy, and extending privilege for the filing during the war of applications for letters patent by an enemy, reads in part:

"An enemy or ally of enemy may file in the United States an application for letters patent or for registration of trade mark print or label, and may pay any fees therefor in accordance with the provisions of existing law. Any such enemy or ally of enemy who is unable during war or within six months thereafter on account of conditions arising out of war, to file such application or take any action prescribed by law within the period, shall be granted an extension of nine months, provided the nation of which the said applicant is a citizen subject or corporation shall extend substantially similar provisions to citizens and corporations of the United States. The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to permit the payment of fees and annuities by American citizens holding the patent rights of an enemy.

"Any citizen of the United States or any corporation within the United States who desires to manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, or to carry on, or cause to be carried on a process under any patent owned by an enemy or ally of enemy may apply to the Federal Trade Commission for a license, and said commission is hereby authorized to grant such a license, non-exclusive or exclusive as it shall deem best, provided it shall be of opinion that such grant is for the public welfare and that the applicant is able and intends in good faith to manufacture the machine or composition of matter, or to carry on or cause to be carried on the process."

License by Trade Commission.

The Federal Trade Commission shall prescribe the conditions of this license and the fee therefor, and shall receive a full statement of the use of the license, and the licensee shall pay at stated time to the alien property custodian 5 per cent. of the gross sum received by the licensee from the sale of the foreign inventions, or the amount of 5 per cent. of the value of the use of such inventions to the licensee as established by the commission. Such sums are to be deposited as a trust fund for the licensee and the owner of the patent, to be disbursed in accordance with the orders of the Federal Court.

An enemy receives authority to prosecute suits in equity against any person other than a licensee created by the trade commission who infringes the patent.

The penal section of the bill provides a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment not more than ten years or both for violations of the "trading with the enemy law."

30 KILLED BY A TORNADO.

50 Others Injured at Andale, Kan.—Property Damage Is Large.

WICHITA, Kan., May 25.—At least thirty persons were killed and fifty injured late today, when a tornado struck Andale, Kan., fifteen miles northwest of this city. The property damage was large. Andale has a population of 237. The identified dead are: Henry Rausch, Agnes Rausch, 23; an aged man named Heiger, Mrs. Frank Heiger, Frances Heiger, Mrs. Alex Schmidt, Irene Schmidt, 4 years of age; Joe Mertes, 13; Mrs. John Klein and three children; Nick Cordell, 80; Minnie Somerhauser, 16, and Henry Bach.

The storm approached from the southwest and dropped to the ground two miles before reaching Andale, leveling houses, trees, and fields in its path. A warning of a man who heard the roar sent the occupants of the general store scurrying into the basement just as the twister struck the building, cutting it in half and settling the roof upon the floor. A dozen lives were saved in the store by the dive into the cellar.

Henry Rausch and his daughter probably were the first victims, their home being blown asunder as if by an explosion and the two occupants beaten to death by the flying timbers. Mrs. Schmidt and her small daughter were struck down and killed as the mother ran to a place of safety. The child was found clutched in her arms. The Klein family was buried in the wreckage of their cottage and never had a chance to escape.

Hall followed the tornado and early reports told of serious damage to standing grain and fruit in a wide area.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—METROPOLITAN TRUST CO. OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against NEW AND BEAVER ARCADE COMPANY, Mutual Alliance Trust Co., Samuel Geneen, Beaver Street Restaurant Company, Inc., Ben Laschow, and Raisler Heating Company, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 24th day of May, 1917, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of June, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

"All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County and State of New York, now known as Numbers 23 and 25 Beaver Street and Numbers 58, 60 and 62 New Street, which taken together are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Beaver Street, at the westerly line of land formerly of J. Q. Aymar, which point is distant about one hundred and fifteen (115) feet four and one-half (4½) inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Beaver and Broad Streets, and one hundred and thirty (130) feet four and one-half (4½) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Beaver and New Streets; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Beaver Street forty-nine (49) feet four and one-half (4½) inches to land formerly of John Brouwer and now known as Number 21 Beaver Street; thence northerly, along said last-mentioned land, sixty-six (66) feet seven and one-half (7½) inches to a point opposite a party wall lying between 62 and 64 New Street; thence westerly and through said party wall, sixty-four (64) feet one and one-quarter (1¼) inches to the easterly side of New Street, at a point distant along New Street about seventy-six (76) feet seven and one-quarter (7¼) inches from the northeasterly corner of New and Beaver Streets; thence northeasterly, along the easterly side of New Street, sixty-five (65) feet two and three-quarter (2¾) inches to land now or late of the Standard Oil Company of New York and formerly land of Nicholas Gouverneur and land of one George and now known as Number 56 New Street; thence easterly, along said last-mentioned land, forty-one (41) feet two (2) inches; thence northerly, one (1) foot three (3) inches; thence easterly thirty-three (33) feet nine (9) inches to the rear of said premises Number 58 New Street and land formerly of one Meyers; thence southerly, along the rear of said premises Number 58 New Street and land formerly of one Meyers, twenty-five (25) feet and one-quarter (¼) of an inch to the rear of said premises Number 25 Beaver Street; thence easterly, along the rear of said premises Number 25 Beaver Street and land formerly of one Meyers and land formerly of John Abeel, twenty-two (22) feet one and one-half (1½) inches to land formerly of J. Q. Aymar; thence southerly, along said last-mentioned land and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred and three (103) feet ten and one-half (10½) inches to the northerly side of Beaver Street, at the point or place of beginning, be all said several distances and dimensions more or less."

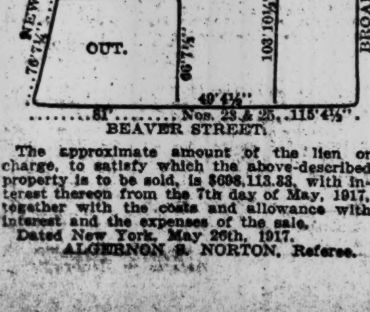
Subject to all existing leases affecting said property.

Dated New York, May 26th, 1917.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

CARTER, LEDYARD AND MILBURN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 23 and 25 Beaver Street and 58, 60 and 62 New Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $698,113.83, with interest thereon from the 7th day of May, 1917, together with the costs and allowance with interest and the expenses of the sale.

Dated New York, May 26th, 1917.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

INSTRUCTION.

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U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold two cans each containing approximately 50 lbs. of a product purporting to be oil of birch.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 4th, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated May 16, 1917.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold one can containing approximately 50 lbs. of a product purporting to be oil of birch.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 4th, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

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Dated May 16, 1917.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Chambers.—12th floor Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty calendar: U. S.<Tug Leonard Richards and scow No. 6 S.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 12:30 P. M. in Room 323 P. O. Bldg.—U. S.<Murphy.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Re application Lee et al., applts., for writ of habeas corpus, Lyon, general guardian, respdt.; re petition of Sisson, as State Commissioner Excise, v. Wisniewski.—Motions for reargument denied; $10 costs.

Quinn, respdt., v. Thatcher & Son, applts.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed, with costs and $10 costs of motion.

Assets Collecting Co., applt., v. Myers et al., respdts. (Act. 1.)—Motion to open default granted upon payment of $10 costs.

Schmidt, applt., v. Hertz et al., respdts.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Hotel Holding Co., applt., v. Wetherbee & Wood, respdts; Foland, suing on behalf of himself et al., applts., v. Gould, impleaded with others, respdts.; Griffing, respdt., v. Vanderbilt et al., defts., Vanderbilt, applt.; H. P. Nelson Co., respdt., v. Poppenberg, applt.; Schermerhorn et al., applts., v. Bedell, respdt.; Benz Auto Import Co., applt., v. Freehlich, respdt.; Woodward, applt., v. N. Y. Railways Co., respdt.; Goldberg, respdt., v. N. Y. C. R. R. Co., applt.; the U. S. Asphalt Refining Co., applt., v. Comptoir National Descompte de Paris, respdt.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

People, respdt., v. Seppl, applt.—Judgment of conviction reversed and new trial ordered.

Hallock, respt., v. Erie R. R. Co., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Court in recess to June 4.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.

DECISIONS.

People, &c., respt., v. Morris J. Wilkes, applt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

William Spencer, respt., v. John T. Williams et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Edward F. James as exr., &c., plff., v. William A. Ladue et al., defts., impleaded with Cornelia A. James et al., applts., and Sophie Schwab et al., respts.—Judgment so far as appealed from affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Robert E. Stoker as adm., applt., v. The R. & L. Company, respt.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Marie G. Genntison, applt.-respt., v. Phillip Genntison, respt.-applt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Rose Guzzardi, applt., v. American Distilled Water Co., respt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Edward Servace as adm., respt., v. John H. Flagler, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Cleveland Trinidad Paving Co., respt., v. City of New York, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Thomas Parker Co., applt., v. City of New York et al., defts., impleaded with Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the authority of Bradley & Son v. H. Huber Co., 146 Appl. Div. 630, affd. 210 N. Y. 627. Order filed.

William Hampel, respt., v. Mozambique Trading and Plantation Co., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Julius Albert, respt., v. Eugene A. Hieber et al., impleaded, &c., applts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Anchor Realty Co., applt., v. Bankers Trust Co., respt.—Determination affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Sarah E. Batterson, dec'd.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Veronika Muller, respt., v. Henry Wendt et al., applts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Harry C. Zeeman, respt., v. Lazar Olive, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and costs awarded by the order appealed from. No opinion. Order filed.

Irene L. Demuth et al., respts., v. Marguerite D. Hellman et al., defts., re Lawyers Title and Trust Co., Elizabeth L. Rothschild, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

James Fay, applt., v. The Herald Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Robert Reis & Co., applt., v. William Moore Knitting Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Same, applt., v. Moore & Tierney, Inc., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

The Economy Fuse and Manufacturing Co., applt., v. Henry O. Lacount et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Lizzie Connell, applt., v. Edna W. Coolidge et al., defts.; Howard K. Coolidge, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Benjamin C. Miller et al., applts., v. Sidney Blumenthal & Co., Inc., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Barney & Smith Car Co., applt., v. the E. W. Bliss Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Patrick Brennan, applt., v. Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Salvatore Pelella, applt., re Illinois Surety Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

William H. Tolman, respt., v. American Museum of Safety, applt.—Order modified as stated in order, and as so modified affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Cora L. Turner, respt., v. Charles W. Turner, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

James Wolffsohn, respt., v. Goldsmith & Co., Inc., applt., (2.)—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Philip Ellman, applt., v. City of New York, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Gladys Teed, an inft., &c., respt., v. Francis D. Griffin, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Glenella Realty Corporation, respt., v. Starr Piano Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Edward S. Child, respt., v. Samuel W. Rushmore, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

People v. Joseph Zuccaro.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed.

Re Henry Rutherford, dec'd.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Cora L. Turner v. Charles W. Turner.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied. Order filed.

Mary O'Brien v. City of New York.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Peter Duffy v. Charles L. Ament.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Same v. same.—Motion to withdraw appeal granted on payment of $10 costs. Order filed.

Francis Bendelari v. Whyte's, Inc.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Pictorial Review Co. v. Louis Oransky et al.—Application denied, with $10 costs and stay vacated. Order signed.

William G. Kohn v. Walter H. Warner, impld., &c.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Peter K. Hessler v. New York Railways Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Meter Mintz v. Samuel Dorfman et al.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Morris Bruh v. Joseph Zimit.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Mary Schatz v. Abraham Hirschhorn et al.—Application denied, with $10 costs, and stay vacated. Order signed.

W. L. Fleischer & Co., Inc., v. Paul Gerli.—Application granted. Order signed.

Gurney Elevator Co. v. F. F. Proctor Mt. Vernon Realty Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Harry Altman et al. v. William Kinstler et al.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Minnie Stamp v. 86th St. Amusement Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Rowland W. Spain v. Manhattan Shirt Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Samuel C. Dalrymple v. Moses Schwartz.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Henry I. Clark et al. v. Bankers Trust Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Kobre Assets Corporation v. Hyman D. Baker.—Motion for reargument denied. Motion for leave to appeal granted; question certified. Order filed.

Pennington Whitehead v. Maria H. Dehon Polk et al.—Motion for preference granted for June 5, 1917.

Central Trust Co. v. Albert Falck et al.—Motion for stay granted on condition that appeal be taken and perfected within thirty days. Settle order on notice.

Re Samuel S. Field et al.—Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

Jesse L. Lasky v. Minerva Coverdale et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re Henry B. Hart, dec'd.—Motion for preference granted for June 5, 1917.

Kings County Lighting Co. v. Oscar S. Straus et al.—Motion for preference granted for June 5, 1917.

Re Emanuel J. Livingston, an attorney.—Motion for commission denied, without prejudice to renewal if attendance of witness cannot be obtained within this State. Settle order on notice.

Gertrude Crane v. William C. Ormond et al.—Motion granted. Order filed.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Bijur, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Will for probate: Jenny Berg.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Walsh, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—The Elmohar Co.<Hasbrouck—James A. Foley.
SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Dodds<McColgan—Algernon S. Norton.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ordway, J.—Bradley<Crawford—George A. Steinmuller; Fine<Ronele Construction Co., Inc., et al.—Herbert Bauersfold; Fowler<Fordham Realty Co.—Charles Burlingham; Wunderman<The J. W. R. Realty Co., Inc.—Samuel C. Herriman.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ordway, J.—Carolina Kalm<Henry Ekel, et al. — Frank A. Spencer; Rapid Safety Fire Extinguisher Co.<Goldblatt—Harry G. Guttman.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Second Department.

DECISIONS.

Re petition of H. Feldman for letters of administration on goods, &c., of S. Friedman, dec'd.—Motion denied, without costs.

M. Meyer, respt., v. United Dressed Beef Co., applt.—Motion denied.

G. Michel, respt., v. Walton Toy Co., applt.—Motion denied.

F. E. Weeks, &c., relator, v. W. P. Platt, &c., and T. M. Osborne, respdts.—Motion denied and stay vacated.

M. Ringelman, an infant, by B. M. Ringelman, her guardian ad litem, respt., v. O. Daniels Co., applts.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

M. E. S. Turrill, as exrx., &c., of S. L. Stilson, dec'd., pltf., v. P. Davenport, deft.—Motion denied, without costs.

P. & M. Baker, respdts., v. A. Johnson, applt.—Judgment reduced and as so modified affirmed, without costs.

J. Dunsmure, respt., v. Hotel Shelburne, Inc., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

R. E. Flaxman, respt., v. C. N. Y., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

H. P. Goldsborough, respt., v. T. & E. O. Staab, applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion for judgment on the proceedings dismissing the complaint granted.

M. Head, as admx., & Co., of John Landy, dec'd., applt., v. John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston, rspt.—Order of the City Court of Yonkers affirmed, with costs.

T. J. Kavanagh, as trustee in bankruptcy, &c., applt., v. C. N. Y., rspt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted; costs to abide the event.

G. G. Maxwell, &c., applt., v. S. C. Hoge et al., rspts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Northern Westchester Lighting Company, rspt., v. President and Trustees of the Village of Ossining, applt.—Seventh and eighth findings of fact disapproved, judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the final award of costs unless judgment is modified and as so modified affirmed, without costs.

The People, &c., rspts., v. Transit Development Company, applt., (Act. 1.)—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

A. M. Ratz, rspt., v. E. and L. Hummerich, applts. et al., deft. (Acts 1 and 2.)—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

L. Betault, rspt., v. A. Kennedy, applt.—Judgment reduced and as so reduced affirmed, with costs.

J. Zuaro, rspt., v. S. Moskowitz, applt., et al., defts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—ELLSWORTH E. COOK, Complainant, against JARED FLAGG, Defendant.—In Equity.—No. E-12-395.

TO ALL PERSONS, CUSTOMERS OF JARED FLAGG, WHO, AS CREDITORS, MAY BE ENTITLED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TRUST FUND DECREED BY THIS COURT IN THIS CAUSE:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Receiver by a decree entered in the above cause on May 9th, 1917; and has duly qualified as such, and has entered into and taken possession of the properties and assets constituting the trust fund set forth in said decree.

The bill in this cause having been filed by the complainant, not only in his own interest and behalf, but in behalf of all other claimants against the defendant similarly situated who may become parties to this proceeding and contribute to the expenses thereof, as the court may direct, said decree requires the undersigned Receiver to make publication notifying all said persons, customers of Jared Flagg, whose money and property were received by said Flagg under substantially the same conditions as the money and property of the complainant, Cook, was received, of the entry of said decree and requiring them to file their respective claims against the said Jared Flagg with the undersigned Receiver on or before the 16th day of July, 1917, and that, failing to do so, they will be excluded from the benefits of these proceedings.

All claims so filed shall be duly verified by the oath of the claimant or by some one in his behalf having knowledge of the facts and shall set forth with substantial accuracy, the dates when the claimant turned over to defendant Flagg the money or securities on account of which such claimant derives his right, and the amount thereof; also the amounts received back from the defendant Flagg with the dates of such repayments, and the contract between defendant and the claimant or a copy thereof shall in the case of each claim be attached, if obtainable; but if not obtainable, it may be otherwise proved.

If a preference is claimed, the statement of claim shall so specify together with the grounds thereof. Unless written objection, specifying the grounds thereof to the allowance of a claim is filed with the Receiver within ten days after the claim is filed, in proper form with the Receiver, the statement of claim so filed shall be conclusively presumed to be correct and if objection is so filed, said statement of claim shall nevertheless be regarded as prima facie correct, providing in either case, it agrees substantially with the books and records of the defendant now in the Receiver's hands. In case there is a material difference between the books and records of said defendant in the Receiver's possession and any claim so filed, the correctness of said claim as well as any question of preference, or other question raised by objections to any claim, shall be determined by a Special Master hereafter to be appointed for such purposes.

That in and by said decree appointing the undersigned Receiver, it is provided that: "The institution of any separate suits by any of the persons hereinbefore mentioned, customers of the defendant, against the defendant to acquire any lien upon or preference to the trust fund hereinbefore mentioned, or to enforce any judgment, execution or claim against the same except in this proceeding is hereby enjoined."

Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons, customers of Jared Flagg of the facts and proceedings aforesaid that they may govern themselves accordingly and file their claims with the undersigned Receiver on or before the said 16th day of July, 1917.

WM. BEVERLY WINSLOW, Receiver,
Office and P. O. Address, 55 Liberty Street, New York City.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of renditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Tuesday, May 29th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, the steam tug "Neptune," her engines, &c. Sale to take place on board said steam tug, at south side of dock of Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, Stapleton, Staten Island, New York, where she can now be seen and inspected.

Dated, New York, May 22, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal S. D. N. Y.

RESORTS.

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Healing Springs, Va.
Ownership and management same as the famous Homestead Hotel at the Virginia Hot Springs—3 miles from it—use same railroad station—altitude 2500 feet; maximum temperature 85 degrees. Private Baths. House and Grounds electric lighted. No humidity. No mosquitoes. Saddle Horses; Golf; Medicinal Baths. Rates $21.00 per week up. Booklet No. 3 from W. D. Paxton, Manager.

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White House four blocks; 431 rooms; absolutely new; finest cuisine; room and private bath, $2.50; American plan, $5.00; special monthly rate; two to six rooms, bath, kitchen, furn., china, silver, week or month. Music every evening.

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A Mineral Springs Health Resort and Hotel, known as the American Nauheim.
Write for Booklet

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28 Minutes from Grand Central.
A city hotel in a country setting. All outdoor sports. Children's play ground. Special rates for Spring.
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In a private park of 575 acres; highest elevation; all land and water sports; modern, excellent cuisine; orchestra; accommodation 300; moderate rates. Booklet. N. Y. Booking Office, Hotel Bon Ray, Madison Ave. and 92d St. Tel. 4397 Lenox. G. A. NEWGOLD, Manager.

Cedar Cliff Inn, on Round Island Lake, Monroe, Orange Co., N. Y. Under new management; opens June 23; 50 miles from New York, Erie Railroad; ideal distance for commuters; golf, dancing, tennis, boating, fishing; high standard cuisine. J. McGOLDRICK, Manager, formerly Hotel Gotham management. NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE, Hotel Gotham, 5th Av. and 55th St.

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SEA GATE, NEW YORK HARBOR.
Select Hotel. Now Open. Under new management. Every room faces the water. Special rates May and June. No connection with any boarding house in Sea Gate. Telephone 1271 Coney Island. M. LUEZ.

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24 trains daily; 44 miles from city. LAWN TENNIS. DANCING, BOATING, BATHING, FISHING. High elevation. Special rates for season guests. Phone Morningside 625.

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Larchmont-on-the-Sound
OPENS MAY 29TH.
N. Y. Booking Office. Tel. Columbus 7441.
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Two college women will open their house to a few guests; large, roomy brick house; telephone; modern improvements; ten acres; on State road. Motor parties accommodated. PILLSBURY & JENNETT, Props.

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Located on most beautiful lake in Adirondacks; large, sunny rooms; best of table service; home cooking.
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Reservations Now Being Made for the Summer.
Special Rates for May and June.

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Now ready for inspection and reservation in advance of opening, June 1st.

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Nearest Ocean Resort to N. Y.
250 Rooms, each with private bath.
At attractive rates; every room faces the Sea; new Annex this year; excellent bathing beach, tennis courts.
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Season
June 22 to Oct. 1
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LAKEWOOD, N. J.
DELIGHTFUL SPRING RESORT
OPEN UNTIL JUNE 1ST

THE NEW MONMOUTH
Spring Lake Beach,
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Season from
JUNE 23rd TO OCTOBER 1st
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Every land and water sport in full swing all summer — canoeing, swimming, fishing, motor-boating, golf, tennis, tramping.

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ORCHESTRA · DANCING ·
EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR COMFORT AND PLEASURE
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FOR BOYS 7 to 16
On shore of large lake. Glorious views. Large open sleeping rooms. No tent life.
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Camps thoroughly equipped—own electric light plant, running hot and cold water, perfect drainage; food largely from own gardens.
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Stockbridge, Mass.
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Roads in Excellent Condition.
Route Books and circulars on request.
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In the Berkshire Hills. Opens June 16th.
This modern hotel is finely appointed and delightfully located. Golf, Tennis, etc. Music of exceptional merit. Only four hours from New York or Boston. For information regarding rates, etc., apply to
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THE MOST ATTRACTIVE INLAND RESORT IN THE PINE BELT OF SOUTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE.
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Finest on Maine Coast June 25.
Latest achievement in summer hotel construction and appointments. 800 feet of broad cement verandas. Ocean or river view from every room. Capacity 300. Golf. Garage.
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Guests admitted to Shawnee Country Club Course on introduction.
A. J. and C. V. Murphy, Managers.

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FOREST PARK HOTEL
FOREST PARK, PIKE COUNTY, PA.
ON FOREST LAKE.
Only three hours from New York, by Lackawanna R. R.; in 3,600 acre pine park; finest bathing, boating, fishing, tennis and baseball; dancing every evening; every modern improvement; elevation, 1,600 feet; capacity, 350. Apply to
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Private Baths. FREE GARAGE.
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GOLD SENT TO JAPAN PUZZLES OFFICIALS

$35,000,000 Worth of the Yellow Metal Has Been Exported Since the First of the Year.

DEMANDS IT FOR EXPORTS

Now Has Greatest Supply of Specie in Her History—Matter Discussed with Lord Cunliffe.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Concern is felt in Government circles over the leakage of gold from the country, and, especially in regard to the flow that has apparently set in toward Japan. The movement of gold out of the United States had been so small in the last two years that the export of the metal had been hardly observed.

Since the first of the year and especially in the last month, the amount of gold taken out of the country has steadily increased. The total amount exported is somewhat over $35,000,000.

The matter was the subject of a conference today between Lord Cunliffe of the Bank of England and Acting Secretary of the Treasury Crosby, who has had charge since he entered the Treasury Department of the large fiscal operations of the Government. Secretary Crosby is now making a special inquiry into the operations of foreign exchange under war conditions in order to determine the causes for an outflow of gold at this time, and, if necessary, to provide a remedy for the condition.

The foreign trade of the United States has in only three fields shown any serious demand for our gold. Spain has shipped us large quantities of iron ore for which she has demanded gold. Mexico has also required gold in exchange for ores, hides, cattle, sisal, and similar products. The payments to Spain and Mexico have been made through the New Orleans Sub-Treasury.

The flow to Japan has gone for a balance of trade which has been built up during the war because of the demands for a great variety of raw materials for war munitions. Japan is more insistent for gold than almost any other country with which we trade. She now has the largest supply of the yellow metal she has ever accumulated, and realizes its importance to her commerce and manufacturers. Her latest financial statements show that her total volume of gold at this time is practically $350,000,000, an amount which would compare favorably with our supply at the beginning of the war.

The export of our gold to Japan in the last two months is not reflected in the showing of our trade with that country. It was this phase of the situation that suggested the conference with Lord Cunliffe. Without special information as to the real causes for the gold outflow, Lord Cunliffe has advanced the explanation that some part of the gold sent to Japan is to meet a credit extended to Russia by Great Britain, which has in turn been traded in Japan for munitions that are now being paid for out of our gold. The policy of this Government is to keep gold here just now, and it also is considered to the interest of Great Britain to see that our gold stays here.

The care with which England has conserved the available gold of her commercial world is shown in the prohibition that has been placed on exporting gold from any part of the British Empire into India, where the natives are given to hoarding it. There is no present means open to this Government by which the export of gold can be discouraged or expressly prohibited. Congress has thus far conferred no power on the President in the matter.

It is hardly likely that such a necessity will be realized. At the same time the influence of the Government through the banks will be exerted to keep our gold at home, especially while the war lasts.

Japan's withdrawal of gold from the United States was explained yesterday at the Yokohama Specie Bank as being "purely for adjustment of trade balance," and without any further significance. It was pointed out that the war has made Japan a great creditor nation, that her exports greatly exceed imports, and that the movement of gold has been made imperative by abnormal commercial conditions.

In banking circles the opinion prevails that Japanese bankers have been drawing down their reserves in this country to meet increased expenditures at home where reserves could be put out at better interest returns. The Japanese Government and banking interests in Japan, it is understood, have made heavy loans to Russia. It is an assumed fact, also, that the remarkable growth of Japanese industries chiefly in munitions and war supplies, calls for the return to Japan of large sums of capital previously employed in the United States.

RUSH TO PAY TAXES.

Payments on Income This Year Will Be $65,000,000.

Expecting the heavy rush to pay income taxes, which usually precedes June 15, the last day to pay taxes without incurring a penalty, Collector William H. Edwards of the Second Internal Revenue District yesterday issued a statement asking taxpayers to make prompt payment in order that the office be not swamped during the last week.

Many inquiries are being received by the Collector requesting assessment notices, and to those who are making these requests the Collector states such notices will be in their hands by June 1.

The Collector estimated yesterday that this fiscal year's collections in the Second District of income taxes would amount to $65,000,000, of this amount the individual income tax yielding $35,000,000 and the corporation tax $30,000,000. For the previous year there was collected $24,000,000, of which corporations paid $10,000,000 and individuals $14,000,000. The number of returns filed for the year 1916 exceed that of 1915 by 8,000.

CUBA'S SUGAR NEAR RECORD

Estimated Yield 2,800,000 Tons, Only 5 Per Cent. Behind Last Year.

The Republic of Cuba News Bureau in New York made public last night a cable message received from E. S. Aspiazu, secretary to President Menocal of Cuba, on the sugar yield of the island in the season now closing. He makes the final estimate of the yield 2,800,000 tons. This is only 5 per cent. under last year's record crop. The stocks on hand in the island are said to be approximately 20 per cent. less than last year.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Cloudy Sat.; showers at night or Sun.; moderate s. w. and s. winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Sat.; showers at night or Sun.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; showers Sat. night or Sun. in n.; moderate s. winds, becoming fresh over n. w.

Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy Sat.; showers at night or Sun.; cooler Sun. in the interior; moderate to fresh s. winds, shifting to w. and n. w. Sun.

Tenn. and Ky.—Showers Sat. or Sat. night. Sun., cloudy and cooler; probably showers in e.

Ind.—Showers Sat. and probably Sun.; cooler Sun.; e. to s. winds, shifting to n. w. Sun.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Sat., followed by showers in s.; warmer. Sun., showers; e. to s. winds, becoming fresh to strong Sat. night, shifting to n. w. Sun.

Upper Mich.—Fair Sat., showers at night or Sun.; variable winds, becoming n. e. and increasing Sat. night.

Ohio—Showers Sat. or Sat. night and probably Sun.; warmer Sat.; cooler Sun.; winds becoming e. and s. e. and increasing Sat. night.

Ill.—Unsettled Sat. and Sun., with showers and probably thunderstorms; warmer Sat. in e. and s.; cooler Sun.; fresh to strong shifting winds.

Iowa and Mo.—Showers and thunderstorms Sat. Sun. unsettled.

Wis.—Unsettled Sat. and Sun.

Minn.—Rain and cooler Sat. Sun. unsettled.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.

S. Dak.—Rain Sat.; Sun. cloudy.

Neb.—Showers Sat.; Sun. cloudy.

Kan.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.

La.—Cloudy Sat.; showers in n; Sun. cloudy.

Ark.—Showers Sat.; cooler in n. w.; Sun. fair, cooler.

Okla.—Showers in e. Sat.; fair in w; cooler; Sun. fair.

E. Tex.—Fair Sat., except showers in e.; cooler in w.; Sun. fair.

W. Tex.—Fair Sat.; cooler; Sun. fair.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Jacket	.05
Alta	.05	Julia	.02
Andes	.10	Justice	.03
Best & Belcher	.04	Mexican	.19
Bullion	.02	Occidental	.65
Caledonia	.10	Ophir	.10
Challenge Con	.01	Overman	.04
Chollar	.05	Savage	.07
Confidence	.09	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.07
Con. Virginia	.32	Union Con	.21
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah	.02
Hale & Norcross	.03	Mexican dollars	.59

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.95	Goldfield Merger	.05
Jim Butler	.80	Great Bend	.05
McNamara	.15	Jumbo Exten	.37
Midway	.12	Jumbo Junior	.08
Monarch Pitts	.10	Kewanas	.13
Montana	.18	Silver Pick	.10
North Star	.09	Spearhead	.07
Rescue	.23	MANHATTAN.	
Tonopah Ext	2.12½	Big Four	.07
Tonopah Nev	5.87½	Manhattan Cons	.36
West End	.66	Morning Glory	.14
West Tonopah	.23	Union Amalg	.22
GOLDFIELD.		White Caps	1.40
Atlanta	.09	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Booth	.07	Big Jim	.67
Daisy	.03	Nevada Hills	.25
Florence	.17	Rochester	.60
Fraction	.04	Round Mountain	.36
Goldfield Cons	.48	Un. Eastern	4.12½

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5¾	5⅞	Granite	50	55
Dr. J'pot	5	9	Isabella	11	15
Elkton	6⅝	6¾	McKinney	22	30
El Paso	30	40	Portland	146	150
Fanny R.	5¼	6	U. Gold M.	17½	18
Golden C.	220	222	Vindicator	60	80
Gold Sov	3½	5½			

TO ISSUE $200,000,000 MORE IN CERTIFICATES

Fifth Series Arranged by the Treasury—$75,000,000 Advanced to Britain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The fifth series of Treasury certificates will be announced next week. The amount will be $200,000,000, the rate probably being 3 per cent. and the maturity sixty days. These certificates, like their predecessors, will be convertible into Liberty Loan bonds at maturity. It is expected, as has been the case in all the previous issues, that the amount will be taken up very readily. The last issue was entirely subscribed within four days after the announcement. All payments arranged for the Entente Governments were thus promptly made. This issue of certificates will probably be the last employed to meet payments on account of the Allies. After that a new program will be arranged.

Another loan of $75,000,000 was made to Great Britain today by the United States, bringing up the total loaned that nation thus far $400,000,000 and the total loans to all the Allies $745,000,000. A payment of $75,000,000 was also made to Italy today as part of the $100,000,000 loan announced some time ago. The Italian Government already had received $25,000,000 of the loan.

Today's transactions complete the Government's program for May, it is understood, although all of the money loaned to the Entente Governments has not been withdrawn from the United States Treasury. In the case of Belgium, to which a loan of $45,000,000 was announced, only $7,500,000 has been withdrawn, and the remainder will be distributed in similar payments over five months. Russia has withdrawn none of the $100,000,000 loan made to her.

Loans thus far made to the Allies are: Great Britain, $400,000,000; France, $100,000,000; Italy, $100,000,000; Russia, $100,000,000, and Belgium, $45,000,000.

It is thought unlikely that the financing to be done in June will be as heavy as that in the past month. Duplication during the next month of loans already announced would bring the total up to $1,500,000,000 before July 1. It is thought, however, that the June program will call for not more than $400,000,000, which would make the total $1,145,000,000.

BRITISH FINANCE PLANS.

A Fourth of War Cost Will Be Paid Out of Revenue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Great Britain expects to continue to be able to pay about one-fourth of the cost of the war out of revenue, according to a report sent by Pierce C. Williams, a commercial attaché of the Department of Commerce. In a report dealing with British war finance Mr. Williams says:

"The budget for 1917-18 was introduced in Parliament May 2, 1917. The expenditure is estimated to amount to £2,290,381,000, an increase of nearly £100,000,000 over the actual expenditure of the previous year. Increased taxes are estimated to bring a revenue for the year 1917-18 of £638,600,000, which would be an increase of £65,000,000.

"There are no new taxes, but the excess profits duty has been raised from 60 to 80 per cent., and dated back to Jan. 1, 1917. The levy on the profits of 'controlled establishments' is to be merged into the excess profits duty. The tobacco duty is increased 1s. 10d. per pound, and the entertainments tax is likewise increased.

"The revenue from customs is estimated to increase only £6,000,000. The total taxation will increase the revenue from excise duties only £100,000. On the other hand, the increase in the excess profits duty from 60 to 80 per cent. is estimated to bring in an additional £20,000,000. The income tax has not been increased.

"During the coming fiscal year Great Britain will have to borrow £1,651,781,000 to meet the deficit between revenue and expenditure. The average rate paid on borrowed money during the previous fiscal year was 4¾ per cent.

"The national debt of Great Britain now stands at £3,854,000,000, £1,714,000,000 having been added to it last year.

"It will be observed that Great Britain expects to continue to be able to pay approximately one-fourth of the total cost of the war out of revenue."

COMMODITIES PRICES

Foodstuffs' Declines and Advances Nearly Equal in Number.

The lack of a quotation on May wheat at Chicago did not stop Spring patent flour from going back to $15.50 a barrel at wholesale this week, which, according to Dun's list, is an advance of 50 cents over last week's figure. The list, as a whole, contained 84 changes in 331 commodities, 57 of them being upward. Last week, when there were 75 revisions, 48 were advances.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-two standard commodities this week in this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans, mar., ch., 100 lbs.	$16.75	$16.50	$8.50
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb	.10¼	.10¼	.09⅞
Coffee, Santos, No. 4	.10½	.10½	.10¾
Stand. Brown sheet., yd	.13	.13	.08¼
Printcloths, 38½-in., 64x60	.09	.08¾	.05¼
Butter, cream., ext., lb	.41	.39½	.30
Cheese, f. c., fr., spec. lb	.26	.27	.19¼
Eggs, West. 1sts, doz	.36	.35	.22¼
Apples, evap., ch., lb	.11½	.11¼	.06
Prunes, 30-40, Cal., lb	.13½	.13¼	.11
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb	.08¼	.08¼	.04¼
Raisins, lb	.08½	.08½	.07¼
Flour, Spring pat., bbl	15.50	15.00	6.00
Flour, Spring clear, bbl	12.75	12.75	5.25
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush	*	*	1.22¾
Corn, No. 2 yellow, bush	1.79	1.78	.92
Oats, No. 2 white, bush	.73¼	.76¼	.47½
Hay, prime tim., 100 lbs	1.20	1.20	1.50
Hides, Chi. pack. No. 1, lb	.32	.32	.26¼
Hides, Chi., cows, na., lb	.31½	.31	.23½
Leather, hemlock sole, lb	.57	.57	.36
Leather, union backs, lb	.80	.80	.62
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phil., ton	44.00	43.50	20.50
Steel billets, Pitts., ton	80.00	85.00	45.00
Copper, Lake, N. Y., lb	.32	.32	.28¼
Copper, Electro, N. Y., lb	.32	.32	.28¼
Lead, New York, lb	.10	.10	.07¼
Tin, New York, lb	.65½	.66	.47½
Petroleum, ref., gal., bbl	.12	.12	.12
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs	9.40	9.60	8.40
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs	15.65	15.80	9.75
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs	12.25	12.75	7.40
Lard, primest., Chi., 100 lbs	22.22	22.35	12.62½
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs	20.10	20.10	12.20
Mess pork, Chi., bbl	39.50	39.50	23.50
Rice, fancy head, lb	.08¾	.08¾	.05
Rubber, Up-Riv. Para, lb	.76	.76	.67½
Sugar, fine, gran., 100 lbs	7.50	7.50	7.65
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb	.26	.26	.18
Tea, Japan, low, lb	.22	.22	.19
Potatoes, bbl	10.00	9.50	3.00
Wool, avg. 100, Phila., lb	.567	.567	.359

*Not quoted

The revisions in foodstuffs prices were more evenly divided between advances and declines this week than for some time. There were fourteen of the former and twelve of the latter. At least half of the declines were in major foods. To offset the rise in Spring patent flour, for instance, the Spring clear variety did no change at all, while the quotations for Winter patent and Winter clear were, respectively, 10 and 5 cents a barrel below last week's figures. There were no advances in the major provisions at Chicago. Mess pork and short ribs were unchanged, while live beef, sheep, and hogs and prime lard were all quoted lower. Hams and bacon declined here.

The influence of speculation and shipping uncertainties was again seen in the dairy products, where all of the listed grades of butter and eggs were higher. The margins between this year's and last year's comparative figures on these foods are now pretty wide. In cheese the difference is not so marked, chiefly because of the declines suffered by that commodity during the week.

The feature of the week in the vegetable end of the list was the further rise in potatoes, which are now held at $10 a barrel, against $3 last year. There was also an advance in choice beans, but cabbage and white turnips were cheaper. Neither the fresh nor the dried fruits listed showed any change. Rice went up, and so did No. 1 domestic salt. Cloves and black pepper, both of which went up, supplied the spice changes, while the raw sugars continued their drop. Fine granulated, however, did not change.

Corn, malt and rye advanced, while oats declined. The drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs and oils together showed fifteen advances and six declines, a feature being the easing off in certain soda products. The high cost of lead stiffened the price of paints again, at least five advances being recorded and no declines.

The trend of the metals markets was again strongly upward, only two declines being shown in a total of twelve changes. One was in tin, while the other was a further drop in pig aluminum. Practically all kinds of pig iron and billets were higher at Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. The feature was the reaching of a new high record price of $110 a ton for forging billets. No. 28 black and No. 28 galvanized sheets were higher at Pittsburgh. Spelter and coke also went up. An advance in heavy native cow hides contrasted with declines in No. 1 heavy cow, No. 1 buff, No. 1 kip, and No. 1 calfskin stock. Leathers were firmly held, but unchanged.

Active buying, light receipts, short stocks and a poor outlook for immediate replenishment from abroad resulted in higher prices on practically all kinds of burlaps here, while snappy buying of cotton brought advances to several kinds of gray, bleached and colored goods. Other advances included hemp, tallow and raw silk, while hops and turpentine completed the week's declines.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market again felt the influence of favorable weather conditions for the new crop and a distinct lack of demand for the cash article. As a result prices were again heavy and at the close contracts were down 4½ to 5¼ cents for the day, while cash prices ranged from unchanged to 7 cents lower. At yesterday's low level prices were down nearly 60 cents a bushel from the high of the season and cash prices in the Northwest have lost about 30 cents during the past week. Offers in the local cash market were again limited and prices were largely nominal, although No. 1 Northern Duluth was offered here at 87 cents over Chicago July cost, insurance, and freight Buffalo, and No. 2 Northern at 88 cents over. Rye.—Market firm; No. 2 Western, $2.50 cost, insurance and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Last Year.
July	$2.23	$2.16	$2.17½	$2.22	$1.11⅝
Sept.	1.93½	1.86	1.88	1.93½	1.12⅝

CORN.

Unusual activity was noted in the corn market, attending a rather sharp decline, which at one time amounted to 4 to 6c under the previous night. There was a short period of firmness after the lower opening and again near the close on covering, but in the main the market reflected more bearish crop and weather news throughout the session. December corn was traded in, selling from $1.02¼ down to 97½c, or about 40c under the September price. Cash markets were lower, No. 2 yellow in New York being quoted at $1.79, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. Final prices in futures were ¼c lower on July and 3⅛c lower for September.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.53½	1.48¼	1.52	1.52¼	.70¼
September	1.42⅝	1.35¼	1.37⅞	1.41¾	.69⅞

OATS.

This market had the same trend as corn and for much the same reasons, crop news being very favorable, with estimates for the June report running as high as 1,350,000,000 bushels. Final prices were a little up from bottom, although July closed 1⅜c lower and September ½c lower than the previous night. Cash oats in New York were weak, as follows: Standard, 71½@73c; No. 2 white, 72¼@73¼c; No. 3 white, 71@72½c; No. 4 white, 70½@71c; fancy clipped white, 76@77c; ordinary clipped white, 74@76c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	.62¼	.58⅝	.60¼	.62	.41
September	.54⅝	.52⅝	.53¼	.53¾	.39

PROVISIONS.

A declining market all day was a feature in provisions, reflecting lower hogs and weak grain markets, together with a poor cash trade. Shorts were the chief buyers on the decline. Only about 85,000 hogs were received at Western points, of which 20,000 were at Chicago, with 10,000 expected on Saturday. Kansas City had 2,000 and Omaha 6,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	22.37	22.15	22.20	22.37	12.47
September	22.50	22.30	22.37	22.50	12.62
Ribs—					
July	20.52	20.35	20.40	20.52	12.45
September	20.72	20.55	20.60	20.72	12.55
Pork—					
July	37.95	37.50	37.60	38.00	22.53
September					22.30

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was again feverish. The early strength in cotton and the firmness in lard brought about an advance of about 10 points for the active positions, but when lard eased off in the afternoon there was active selling, which resulted in a sharp reaction. Final quotations were irregular, ranging from 15 points higher for May to 3 points lower for August. Total sales for the day were 28,700 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	16.65@ ..	16.30
May	16.80	16.78	16.65@ ..	16.50
June	..	..	16.40@16.60	16.40
July	16.60	16.47	16.49@16.50	16.51
August	16.57	16.45	16.47@16.49	16.50
September	16.60	16.46	16.49@16.50	16.50
October	16.56	16.43	16.44@16.46	16.45
November	16.30	16.16	16.20@16.21	16.20
December	16.25	16.14	16.15@16.17	16.16

COFFEE.

The coffee market was very quiet again yesterday, sales for the day amounting to only 7,000 bags. Prices, however, held fairly steady and after opening unchanged to 3 points lower the market closed at a net decline of 1 point. The local spot market was dull and nominally unchanged at 10⅜c for Rio 7s and 10½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	..	..	8.16@8.18	8.17
June	..	..	8.16@8.18	8.17
July	8.25	8.22	8.22@8.24	8.23
August	..	..	8.27@8.28	8.28
September	8.31	8.31	8.31@8.32	8.32
October	..	..	8.35@8.37	8.36
November	..	..	8.39@8.41	8.40
December	8.45	8.43	8.43@8.45	8.44
January	..	..	8.49@8.51	8.50
February	..	..	8.55@8.57	8.56
March	..	..	8.61@8.63	8.62
April	..	..	8.67@8.69	8.68

SUGAR.

Trading in futures was moderately active, with most of the support coming from Wall Street houses and local trade interests supplying the demand. The opening was 2 to 6 points higher and the close showed net gains of 5 to 7 points, with sales for the day 17,200 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close	Prev. Close.
May	..	..	5.02@5.03	4.96
June	5.04	5.01	5.02@5.03	4.96
July	5.12	5.05	5.09@5.10	5.03
August	..	..	5.13@5.15	5.08
September	5.22	5.15	5.18@5.19	5.12
October	..	..	5.15@5.16	5.08
November	5.16	5.15	5.15@5.16	5.08
December	4.98	4.95	4.95@4.96	4.88
January	..	..	4.70@4.72	4.63
February	..	..	4.55@4.58	4.48
March	..	..	4.50@4.53	4.42

There was no change in refined sugar, prices ranging from 7.50c to 8.50c for fine granulated. There was a moderate business reported, although on the whole buyers were inclined to hold off and await developments. It was said that an out-of-town refiner had reduced prices to the basis of 7.50c for fine granulated, but that the demand was so great they immediately raised them again to 8c. Raw sugar was quiet at the close, and while offerings were not free, neither was there much of a demand from refiners. Operators bought 10,000 bags Cubas, June shipment, at 4⅜c cost and freight basis. It was impossible to get better than 4¼c cost and freight for prompt sugar. It was reported that Great Britain had bought 100,000 to 200,000 tons of Java sugar and this, if true, would have a bearish tendency to the market here. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 5.96c; molasses, 5.08c; cost and freight, 4¼c, but these prices are more or less nominal. There was a report late in the day that Great Britain had also bought 20,000 tons Cubas, June shipment, at 4.65c free on board Cuba.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,619 packages. Buying was quite active again and prices were further advanced, with the market closing firm. The improvement was very general, all qualities sharing in the advance. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 42@42½c; extras, (92 score,) 41½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 40@41c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 38@39½c; thirds, 36½@37½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 43@43½c; extras, 42@42½c; firsts, 40½@41½c; seconds, 38½@40c. State dairy, tubs, finest, 41c; good to prime, 38½@40½c; common to fair, 34@38c; renovated, extras, 38½@39c; firsts, 37@38c; lower grades, 33@36½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34@35c; ladles, current make, firsts, 33@33½c; seconds, 32@32½c; lower grades, 31@31½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32@32½c; No. 2, 31½c; lower grades, 30@31c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 30,286 cases. Trade is quiet and selective and the market tame on most of the offerings, with the tone slightly in buyers' favor. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 38½@39c; storage packed, firsts, 37@38c; seconds, 36@36½c; fresh gathered, firsts, 35½@37c; seconds, and lower grades, 32½@35½c; dirties, No. 1, 33½@34c; No. 2 and poorer, 30@33c; checks, good to choice, dry, 32½@33c; undergrades, 30@32c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 39@40c; ordinary to good, 38@38½c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 37½@39c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 37@38½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 38½@39½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, ungraded, 36@37½c; duck eggs, nearby, Indian Runner, 42c; Baltimore, 38@40c; Western and prime Southern, 36@38c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 25.—Fifty-one new corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $4,250,000, were chartered today. They include:

Salomon Stern, Ltd., of America, Manhattan, manufacture underwear, hosiery, and wearing apparel, $100,000; A. Stern, H. E. Schwarz, J. S. Fraser, 366 Broadway.

Empire Stamping and Metal Spinning Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture metal ware and novelties, $10,000; C. and S. Richter, A. Zakim, 88 Walker Street.

B. & W. Bakery, Inc., Peekskill, baked products, $5,000; A. M. and F. Vegenau, C. Wurst, Peekskill.

Royal Cineam Corp., Nyack, motion pictures, $5,000; W. C. Thompson, H. G. Kosch, L. Shafarman, 729 Seventh Avenue.

Green Hand Signal Sales Corp., Manhattan, auto supply business, $10,000; R. N. Rasquin, E. J. Tracey, W. V. Pascual, 690 St Marks Avenue, Brooklyn.

Neiman Heater Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture heaters, steam fitting supplies, $10,000; A. Nutt, H. Wabst, A. B. Neiman, 960 Stebbins Avenue, Bronx.

Paulson Linkroum & Co., Inc., Manhattan, cotton yarns and cotton products, $1,100,000; C. and L. C. Linkroum, R. Lewis, 12 East 177th Street.

Christ & Stubbs Realty Corp., Brooklyn, real estate, $24,000; B. B. Christ, C. E. Stubbs, F. Mehers, 118 Macon Street, Brooklyn.

Radio Patents Corp., Inc., Manhattan, construct and manage warehouses, mills, and shops, $5,000; G. Lambert, W. J. Swift, P. Lewisohn, 5 Peekman Street.

The Credit Rating Corp., Rochester, mercantile agency, auditing, and accounting, $100,000; H. V. Tanner, F. G. Waite, K. F. Perkins, Rochester.

Inventors Federation, Inc., Manhattan, deal in patented articles, $25,000; A. Abelson, J. F. Duhamel, A. Foulds, Jr., 25 Broad St.

Oppenheim, Collins & Co., Manhattan, (consolidation of Oppenheim, Collins & Co. and Oppenheim-Collins Realty Co.,) ladies' wearing apparel, $1,000,000; L. D. Levy, C. J. and G. J. Oppenheim, Jr., 33 West 34th St.

Adetto Realty Co., Bronx, realty and contracting, 1,000 shares of common stock, no par value, active capital $5,000; G. V. Hart, S. Gross, D. Davis, 120 Broadway.

Iris Dress Co., Inc., Manhattan, general dressmaking business, $5,000; E. Maxman, A. and N. Black, 970 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

James Wood Carving Corp'n, Manhattan, manufacturer of machines for carving wood, $125,000; C. R. Irving, J. James, C. P. Carson, 601 Fifth Av.

Simplex Lithograph Co., Inc., Manhattan, lithographers' and advertising novelties, $20,000; B. F. Stenz, P. Becker, S. A. Thompson, 644 First Av.

Timothy J. Ryan, Inc., Troy, cotton waste and shoddies, $50,000; T. J. Ryan, J. T. Mix, E. J. Sullivan, Troy.

Tidewater Reclamation Corp'n, Manhattan, realty, $200,000; L. J. Faure, J. M. Ward, F. E. Lenes, 50 West 67th St.

Universal Pure Food Products Co., Inc., Manhattan, preserving and manufacturing food products, 100 shares preferred stock, $100 each, active capital, $17,500; G. A. Hurty, A. G. Somers, G. Henriques, 521 West 111th St.

Eso Mfg. Corp., Manhattan, manufacture lubricating devices, $10,000; J. B. Wandell, E. M. Holmes, L. W. Powers, 30 East 42d St.

Irving Cummings Pictures, Inc., Manhattan, motion pictures, $100,000; M. F. Tobias, A. Bluemenkrohn, M. R. Lowenthal, 729 7th Av.

Lewis Meredith Pictures, Inc., Manhattan, motion pictures, $100,000; M. F. Tobias, A. Bluemenkrohn, M. R. Lowenthal, 729 7th Av.

Superlative Pictures Corp., Manhattan, motion pictures, $200,000; M. F. Tobias, A. Bluemenkrohn, M. R. Lowenthal, 729 7th Av.

George R. Munde & Co., Inc., Manhattan, mining and developing business, $10,000; F. D. Schnache, P. H. Loftus, S. M. Seymour, 318 West 57th St.

E. Sutro & Sons Co., Inc., Norwich, manufacture hosiery and underwear, $1,000,000; A. Foshay, E. K. Hurley, I. Zion, 834 Beck St.

Seal-Franklin Auto Corp., Brooklyn, manufacture engine appliances, $20,000; H. F. Franklin, R. S. Seal, T. H. Clark, 834 Riverside Drive.

I. Golden, Pawnbroker, Inc., Brooklyn, pawnbrokerage, $10,000; D. and S. Isakowitz, I. Golden, 404 6th Av., Brooklyn.

M. K. T. B. Realty Corp., Manhattan, real estate, $6,000; R. B. Knowles, I. A. Taylor, H. Bolz, Woodhaven, L. I.

Marcus H. Harris & Lewis, Inc., Manhattan, import and export novelties and fancy goods, $25,000; L. Lewis, M. H. and K. Harris, 254 West 103d St.

Craig Demagnetizer and Ink Dryer Corp., Manhattan, manufacture engines, boilers, machinery, $25,000; F. R. Craig, J. W. Hamilton, F. L. Hurt, 33 West 42d St.

Capital increases: Newton Arms Co., Buffalo, $10,000 to $250,000; Niagara River Mfg. Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y., $28,500 to $65,000; Kaufmann & Oberleder, Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $300,000; Compressed Air Grease Cup Corp'n, Manhattan, $2,600 to $10,000.

Reorganizations: Moredall Realty Corp'n, Manhattan, $150,000 to 30,000 shares no par value; The Union Pacific Tea Co., Manhattan, 10,000 shares preferred stock, $160 each, 10,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital, $1,050,000; Wright-Martin Aircraft Corp'n, Manhattan, 500,000 shares common stock no par value, to 1,000,000 shares, active capital from $7,500,000 to $10,000,000.

Revocation: Salom Electric Storage Battery Corp'n, Del.

Authorizations: Salom Electric Storage Battery Corp'n, Delaware, electric batteries, $5,000. Representative, W. Boileau, Niagara Falls.

Rohm & Hass Co., Inc., Delaware, chemicals, drugs, &c., $1,000,000. Representative, C. G. Klebstel, Gloversville.

Finley Robertson Porter Co., Inc., Delaware, motors and motor vehicles, $260,000. Representative, Finley R. Porter, Port Jefferson.

Dissolutions: National Nurserymen Pub. Co., Rochester; Finley Robertson Porter Co., Manhattan; Mathew & Co., Utica; The Star Hat Co., Manhattan; The National Bung Co., Inc., Manhattan; William Lowe Realty Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 25.—Charters filed: Paterson Broad Silk Mills, Inc., Paterson, manufacture and deal in silk, wool, and textile fabrics, $50,000; Samuel Friedlander, Joseph Reutten, Paterson, Harry Roseoff, Montclair.

Perfect Fastener Co., Newark, manufacture snap fasteners for garments, gloves, &c., $60,000; Nicolas Van Buren, Ella A. Shinkevitch, New York, Lawrence Zambone, Newark.

Hathaway Hotel Corporation, Jersey City, build and operate hotels, apartment houses, &c., $100,000; C. H. Jarvis, P. L. Nieser, John R. Turner, Jersey City.

Motor Boat Publishing Co., Montclair, conduct a general publishing and advertising business, $45,000; Franklin T. Laudenbeck, Ernest M. Carry, Herman J. Redfield, New York.

Van Dusen's Garage, Hackensack, operate a general garage and automobile business, $3,000; Seward S. Van Dusen, Minnie A. Van Dusen, N. Demarest Campbell, Hackensack.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., May 25.—Charters filed: Nicoya Mining Co., do a general mining business, $2,000,000, H. E. Latter, H. M. Robinson, C. M. Egner, local Wilmington incorporators.

Blackman Securities Co., deal in and with securities of all kinds, $400,000; A. R. Palmer, Madison, N. J.; J. Carty, Brooklyn; W. H. O'Neill, Weehawken, N. J.

Progressive Finance Co., deal in and with stocks, bonds, &c., $200,000; J. Carty, Brooklyn; W. H. O'Neill, Weehawken, N. J.; A. R. Palmer, Madison, N. J.

Capital Publishers, Inc., do a general printing and publishing business, $50,000; J. Townsend Russell, Brooklyn; M. Carroll, J. W. Bryan, Washington, D. C.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private dwellings were again an active feature of the realty market yesterday. On the west side the fine residence at the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-second Street, 25 by 100, was sold for Spencer Aldrich through Pease & Elliman to a New York client. The house was erected about twenty years ago and has been held at $150,000.

On the east side it was reported that the residence of Nathaniel L. McCready at 4 East Seventy-fifth Street had been sold. The property covers a plot, 50 by 102, juts east of Fifth Avenue, and has been held at $350,000.

Nearly opposite is the former McLean home at 7 East Seventy-fifth Street, just sold through Douglas L. Elliman & Co. The buyer, as announced yesterday, was J. Henry Lancashire of Boston.

$500,000 Option to Buy Weber's Theatre Plot.

The lease was recorded yesterday of the old Weber Theatre plot at the northwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street to the Altman Estates, Inc., for twenty-one years from May 1, 1917, with two renewal privileges for the same terms. The lease carries with it an option to buy the property for $500,000. The plot is 110.9 on Broadway by 140.5 on Twenty-ninth Street, and the present assessed value is $765,000, of which $693,000 is land value. The lease for the first term is from $20,000 to $25,000 a year with taxes.

$375,000 Loan for Hotel.

A loan of $375,000 has been made to the Twenty-eighth Street Company by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for the twelve-story addition to the Prince George Hotel to be erected on Madison Avenue adjoining the present hotel, which extends through the block from Twenty-seventh to Twenty-eighth Streets, between Fifth and Madison Avenues.

Motor Company Buys Factory Site at Elizabeth.

An important industrial deal in Elizabeth, N. J., has been made in the purchase by the Duesenberg Motors Corporation, manufacturers of the Duesenberg engines used in airplanes and fast motor boats, of a tract of about ten acres, fronting on Newark Avenue at the corner of North Avenue. The property is just over the Newark city line and in an active industrial section of Newark and Elizabeth. The tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad form the easterly boundary of the property. The plant is in the vicinity of the Deal Manufacturing Company's tract, which is now being used for the assembling of tractors for the Russian Government.

Edward P. Decker, Vice President of the Duesenberg company, said yesterday that the company would erect a large factory for the manufacture of high-powered six and eight cylinder engines. Joseph P. Day was the broker in the sale.

Investors Buying Tenements.

George R. Blair purchased from the Columbine Realty Company 367 West Thirty-fifth Street, a five-story tenement on a lot 25 by 98.9. H. V. Mead & Co. negotiated the sale.

Henry Strauss sold to Amelia Simon the southwest corner of First Avenue and 105th Street, a six-story new law tenement on a plot 37.11 by 85.

Bronx Flats Traded for New Jersey Farm.

Assemblyman William A. Severn purchased from Frederick Brown, operator, a 145-acre farm, fully stocked, at Skillman, near Princeton, N. J. The property is known as the Walker farm, recently acquired by the seller from James F. Walker.

In exchange the buyer gave 952 and 956 Fox Street, two five-story apartments, between 163d Street and Westchester Avenue, having accommodations for thirty-eight families. Julius Scott was the broker.

Brooklyn.

E. T. Newman sold the three-story and basement brick and stone dwelling, 2,586 Fifth Street, near Prospect Park, for the Burke Relief Foundation of New York to a client for occupancy.

Long Island.

Shields Brothers, Inc., sold for Willard N. Baylis a tract of thirty-seven acres in the Dix Hills section of Long Island, known as the Jackson Farm, fronting on the Old Country road and the Dix Hills road. The tract is in the vicinity of the country homes of Charles A. Gould, Henry L. Stimson, and Otto Kahn. It was purchased by a New York man for investment.

C. Grutzner, Jr., has purchased the plot 150 by 227 at the northwest corner of Metropolitan Avenue and Audley Street, Kew Gardens, from K. H. Wetmore.

B. A. Byron bought from D. A. White a plot 200 by 400 on the southeast corner of Nott Avenue and Buckley Street, Long Island City.

New Jersey.

The Milan Ross Agency sold for the Union Trust Company of New Jersey the Hogencamp estate, located on Ocean, Sydney, and Hathaway Avenues, Deal Beach, N. J., to Joseph H. Tooker of New York. The property was held at $50,000. After extensive alterations from plans by Ernest A. Arend, architect, the house will be occupied by Mr. Tooker as a Summer residence.

Dr. C. H. Scribner of Paterson purchased the property at Ward and Hamilton Streets, opposite the Paterson Post Office Building, for $16,500, from Dr. James O'Donnell. Dr. Scribner has occupied the place for several years.

Westchester County.

M. A. Broderick sold the two-family apartment house at 152 Morningside Place, Yonkers, for Miss Emma E. Link of New York, to Margaret Monahan; also the former home of William L. Saunders, consisting of Queen Anne cottage and large plot, 412 Warburton Avenue, to Ashton B. Cunningham.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley have sold the private residence at South Broadway, White Plains, for J. B. Baker, to William L. Leeney.

Commercial Leases.

The Duross Company leased for the Estate of Ernest G. W. Woerz the five-story building, 240 West Fourteenth Street, to the Terhune Catering Company, Inc., for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $12,000. For the Bernheimer Estate the five-story building, 151 West Fourteenth Street, to Alfred Soutar for a term of three years.

Realty Notes.

Owing to the pressure of other duties, Walter E. Maynard has resigned as Vice President and General Manager of the Fifth Avenue Building Company, the corporation which owns and operates the Fifth Avenue Building.

Work will start shortly on the altering of the five dwellings at northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street into stores and offices by Udo M. Fleischmann, who secured a long-term lease of the property from William Waldorf Astor. The improvements will cost about $75,000.

Ella M. Reny was the buyer of the building, 19 West Ninety-fifth Street.

Plans have been filed for the six-story fireproof office building on the southwest corner of Whitehall and Pearl Streets, for the Furness-Withy Company, Limited, of Liverpool, England, of which Lord Furness is the Chairman. W. B. Chambers, the architect, has estimated the cost at $200,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

87th St, 218 East, s s, 191.3 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x100.4, four-story flat; Union Trust Co. against L. E. Bates et al; Miller, K., L. & T., attorneys; due, $17,547.71; taxes, &c., $1,536.10; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

148th St, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 50x99.11, vacant; adjourned to June 1.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

93d St, 64 West, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 27.6x100.8x irregular, five-story flat; adjourned to June 4.

By Henry Brady.

27th St, 360 West, s s, 120 ft e of 9th Av, 22x98.9, three-story dwelling; W. F. Blaisdell against J. E. Mandeville et al.; M. A. Hulett, attorney; due, $9,929.04; taxes, &c., $135.40; to the plaintiff for $8,500.

121st St, 246 and 248 West, s s, 441.8 ft w of 7th Av, two three-story dwellings, each 18.6x100.11; also 120th St, 231 and 233 West, n s, 408.4 ft w of 7th Av, two three-story dwellings, each 16.8x100.11; withdrawn.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Samuel Marx.

Belmont Av, 2,018, n e corner of 179th St, 89.1x87.9x irregular; apartment houses, with stores; Ryzo Realty Co. against Harkness Holding Corp. et al.; Herman Gottlieb, attorney; due, $5,877.45; taxes, &c., $122.73; prior mortgage, $70,000; to the plaintiff for $76,000.

By Henry Brady.

Eagle Av, 672, e s, 325 ft s of 156th St, 27.8x115, frame dwelling and stable; withdrawn.

Brook Av, 1,524, e s, 225 ft n of 171st St, 25x100.9, four-story flat; Mark Lurie against E. E. Schmitt et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $11,777.86; taxes, &c., $525.04; to the plaintiff for $11,800.

By James J. Donovan.

White Plains Road, n e corner of McGraw Av, 100x50; M. A. Casey against Antonio Gatiani et al.; E. F. Moran, attorney; due, $1,698.52; taxes, &c., $2,652.58; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Mosholu Parkway South, n w corner of Knox Place, 110.6x108x irregular; J. G. Wentz against Westmont Construction Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $11,577.30; taxes, &c., $500; to Joseph Woerter for $12,210.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Elizabeth St, 122 and 124, for a four-story garage, 50.9x106.2; H. G. Miller, 220 Broadway, owner; F. Savignano, 18 East 14th St, architect; cost, $45,000.

4th St, 183 West, for a one-story studio, 21.9x irregular; A. B. Maclay, 358 5th Av, owner; F. Savignano, architect; cost, $4,000.

Lexington Av, s e corner of 120th St, for a two-story laundry, 100.11x111.9; Annie R. Finch estate, 51 Chambers St, owner; W. Higginson, 21 Park Row, architect; cost, $45,000.

Whitehall St, s w corner of Pearl St, for a six-story office building, 71.6x69.8; Furness, Withy Co., Ltd., Liverpool, England, owner; W. B. Chambers, 109 Broad St, architect; cost, $200,000.

224th St, s s, 391.63 ft e of Paulding Av, for a two-story dwelling, 21x26; Vincenzo and Maria Mungt, 1,034 East 224th St, owners; George P. Crosin, 223d St and White Plains Av, architect; cost, $3,000.

246th St, n w corner of Livingston Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 47.6x21.6; Mrs. Ten Eyck Elmendorf, 427 Fort Washington Av, owner; Dwight J. Baum, 246th St and Waldo Av, architect; cost, $23,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

55th St, 23 West, to a three-story stable; Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, 684 5th Av, owner; John B. Snook & Sons, 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $8,000.

125th St, 253 West, to a three-story commercial building; C. J. Stumpf et al, 331 Madison Av, owners; F. Hausle, 81 East 125th St, architect; cost, $7,000.

Lexington Av, 365, to a four-story dwelling; estate of S. L. Cohen, owner; M. C. Mellen, 101 Park Row, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, May 25.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE C, 202, e s, 51.9 ft n of 12th St, 25.9x62.6, foreclosure, May 23, 1917; Wilbur Larremore, referee, to Rudolph Seldner, 383 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, executor, May 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $12,000

AVENUE C, 201, w s, 51 ft n of 12th St, 25x70, foreclosure, May 23, 1917; John L. O'Brien, referee, to Rudolph Seldner, 383 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, executor, May 24, attorney same $12,000

SAME PROPERTY; Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn to James Hy. Roane, Midland Park, N. J., and George R. Roane, 126 10th Av, May 24, mtg $33,000; attorney, same $1

CHERRY ST, 183½ and 185, s s, 176.6 ft e of Market St, 50x59.11, foreclosure April 26, 1917; James A. Lynch, referee, to E. F. Keating Co., 452 Water St; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 46 Cedar St $11,425

DELANCEY ST, 190, n s, 92.4 ft w of Ridge St, 22x100; Fannie Lefkowitz to Tillie Goodman, 22 Suffolk St, all liens, May 25; attorney, Samuel Schack, 299 Broadway $1

ESSEX ST, 77 and 79, w s, 88.6 ft n of Broome St, 87.7x43.8x irregular; Fannie Lefkowitz to Isaac Lefkowitz, 154 Delancey St, all liens, May 25; attorney, Samuel Schack, 299 Broadway $1

MADISON AV, 1,921, e s, 80.6 ft s of 124th St, 20.5x85; John A. Tackaberry et al. to Benjamin Bernstein, 617 West 141st St, mtg $9,000, all liens, May 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Benjamin Bernstein to Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, 1,915 to 1,919 Madison Av, b. and s., c. a. g., mtg $9,000, May 24; attorney, same $100

MONROE ST, 173, n s, 116.5 ft w of Montgomery St, 23.3x100; Isidor Sholtz to Marie Kahrs, 1,403 Edgewater Road, Bronx, mtg $27,600 ....$100

THOMPSON ST, 58, s s, 18.9x94; Edigio D'Allesandro to Nicola Galgano, 189 West 10th St, mtg $11,000, all title, all liens, Sept. 22; attorneys, Horwitz & F., 41 Park Row $1

1ST AV, 2,265, w s, 43 ft n of 116th St, 28.11x78; Michela Ruggiero to Francesco, her husband, 228 East 115th St, mtg $10,000, Dec. 16; attorney, A. Ruggiero, 225 East 115th St $100

1ST AV, s w corner of 105th St, 37.11x85; Hy. Strauss to Amelia Simon, 519 West 143d St, mtg $45,000, all liens, May 22; attorneys, Krakower & P., 309 B'way ..$1

5TH AV, e s, 27.2 ft n of 80th St, 25x110; Zelma K. Clark to Mabelle Corey, 991 5th Av, mtg 100,000, all liens, May 7; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

7TH AV, n e corner of 143d St, (167 West,) 42.11x100; Classic Realty Corporation to Benjamin Ehrlich, 100 West 141st St, mtg $47,000, May 25; attorney, A. A. Silberberg, 256 Broadway $100

8TH ST, n s, 293.1 ft w of Avenue D, 24.9x93.11; Hy. J. and Samuel Schumacher, trustees, to Mamie Muth, 409 West 129th St, May 22; attorney, Lewis S. Goebel, 41 Park Row $1

11TH ST, 646 East, s s, 83 ft w of Avenue C, 25x94.9; Abraham A. Silberberg to Bessie Silberberg, 64 East 91st St, mtg $20,000, May 25; address, 256 Broadway..$1

17TH ST, 40 and 42 West, s s, 575 ft w of 5th Av, 50x92; Jacob Hertzberg to 40 West 17th St. Corporation, 128 Broadway, mtg $200,000, all liens, May 23; attorneys, Arnstein & Levy, 128 Broadway $1

39TH ST, s s, 465 ft w of 11th Av, 35x98.9; City Real Estate Co. to the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia, Penn., b. and s.; attorney, F. A. von Moschzisker, Pennsylvania R. R. Station, New York $100

45TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Margaret H. Trevor to Arthur S. Vernay, Yorktown Heights, N. Y., mtg $95,000, all liens, May 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

48TH ST, 507 West, n s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Garden Realty Corporation to Hermine Bojunka, 152 Jewett Av, Jersey City, N. J., mtg $21,500, May 17; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

55TH ST, 20 East, s s, 80.6 ft w of Madison Av, 22.6x100.5; Hortense Le Brun Rhinelander to Jeannette Le Brun Parsons, 1 East 59th St, ½ part, all liens, May 24; address, W. E. Parsons, 1 East 59th St....$100

50TH ST, 415-17 East, n s, 214 ft e of 1st Av, 40x91.11x40.1x94.7; Eliz. S. Harvie to Barnet Ginsberg, 122 Clymer St, Brooklyn; attorneys, Ginsberg & P., 116 Nassau St..$100

63D ST, 225 West, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Sallie and Walter D. Ellison to Robert Jones, 576 Newark Av, Jersey City, all liens, May 24; attorney, Robert S. Hartgrave $1

87TH ST, 323 West, n s, 285 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.3, foreclosure May 1, 1917; Edwin C. Vogel, referee, to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of City of New York, 1,560 Amsterdam Av, May 22; attorneys, Headly, L. & J., 22 William St $15,000

94TH ST, 25 East, n s, 42.9 ft w of Madison Av, 21.1x100.8; William A. and Emma G. Sinclair to Nellie E. Sinclair, Santa Monica, Cal., mtg $30,000, all liens, April 27; attorneys, Bassett, T. & G., 277 Broadway $100

94TH ST, 308 West, s s, 176 ft w of West End Av, 62x100.8; same to same, mtg $107,500, all liens, May 22; attorneys, same..$100

94TH ST, 306 West, s s, 110 ft w of West End Av, 66x100.8; Gustave A. Becker to Earls Court and Norfolk Corporation, 258 Broadway, mtg $115,000, all liens, May 22; attorneys, Miehling & K., 258 Broadway $100

118TH ST, 353-355 West, n s, 100 ft w of Manhattan Av, 50x100.11, foreclosure May 11; Mark Goldberg, referee, to Mary F. Todd, 6 West 107th St, May 21; attorney, C. V. Pallster, 233 Broadway $8,000

SAME PROPERTY; Mary F. Todd to Westbrook Realty Co., 881 Columbus Av, 1st mtg $70,000 and interest, May 21; attorney, same $1

118TH ST, 348 East, s s, 83.6 ft w of 1st Av, 16.6x50.5; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Francesco Zienno, 230 Elizabeth St, mtg $3,000, b. and s.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

148TH ST, 411 West, n s, 179.6 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 20.6x99.11; Julia Tuska to Henrietta Herman for life and then to Irving M. Tuska, ½ part for life; and Florence Hamburg, ½ part of fee; and at death of Irving M. Tuska the other ½ part of fee to Florence Hamburg, all of N. Y. City, mtg $15,000, June 12, 1909; attorneys, Crawford & Tuska, 20 Nassau St $1

148TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 50x99.11; Sword Holding Corporation to Daniel H. Jackson, 1,064 Morris Av, April 25; attorney, Andrew Wilson, 149 Broadway....$1

182D ST, 517 and 519 West, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x79.9; Mecan Realty Corporation to Mechanics' Bank, 215 Montague St, Brooklyn, mtg $33,000, May 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

Bronx.

BEAUMONT AV, e s, 170 ft s of 187th St, 50x100; also Beaumont Av, e s, 220 ft s of 187th St, 50x100; Hamilton Holding Co. to Criterion Holding Co., Inc., 46 Cedar St, mtg $56,000, May 22; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway..$100

CASTLE HILL AV, — s, extends from Tremont to Watson Avs, Lot 50, Block 3,817, Section 14, land map Elizabeth Steinmetz to Tiebout Avenue Co., Inc., 1,009 East 180th St, April 23; attorney, J. H. Steinmetz, 1,005 East 180th St $1

COURTLAND AV, 786 and 788, e s, 50x100; Ernst B. Koscherak to Koscherak Holding Co., Inc., 44 Cedar St; attorneys, Riegelman & B., 44 Cedar St $1

GARDEN ST, s w s, being Lot 72, map of South Belmont, 50x100; Ellen M. Topping to Anna R. Crossin, 1,446 East 5th St, Brooklyn, April 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

GARFIELD ST, 1,643; Ernest Biedermann to Emile A. Biedermann, 1,643 Garfield St, mtg $3,500, May 24; attorney, Emile A. Biedermann, 1,643 Garfield St $1

SAME PROPERTY; Emile A. Bidermann to Ernest Biedermann, 564 West 161st St, mtg $3,500, May 24; attorney, same $1

HENNESSY PLACE, w s, 115.10 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x100; Otto Henschel, referee, to Ellen M. Parker, 155 Lexington Av, and another, executors, May 24; attorney, J. Kirby, 32 Nassau St $500

HOFFMAN ST, 2,330-32, e s, 41.11x119.1; same to same, May 24; attorney, same..$4,100

HOFFMAN ST, 2,332-40, e s, 42.7x119.1; Ely Neumann, referee, to Henry Bruderer, 795 East 182d St, May 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

HONEYWELL AV, s w corner of 180th St, 65.2x118.2; Hyman German to Manger Realty Corporation, 79 East 7th St, mtg $75,000, May 24; attorney, J. Fine, 51 Chambers St $100

LONGWOOD AV, n s, 43 ft e of Dawson St, 38x106; James A. Frame to Maiden Lane Savings Bank, 170 Broadway, April 16; attorney, Maiden Lane Savings Bank, 170 Broadway $1

MORRIS AV, 1,062, e s, 20x95; Minnie Greenside to Stanza Realty Co., Inc., 368 East 149th St, mtg $6,600, March 21; attorney, Stanza Realty Co., Inc., 368 East 149th St $100

PUBLIC PLACE, s e corner of Virginia Av, runs s 75.11x e 144.1x n 48.4 to place x n w on curve 133.11x w 27.11; Emily D. Van Wagenen to Hy. W. Van Wagenen, Morristown, N. J., mtg $15,000, May 23; attorneys, Alexander & G., 120 Broadway $1

TOPPING AV, w s, n part of Lot 78, map Mt. Hope, 52.6x100; Adolph E. Klotz to Amelia Klotz, 1,751 Topping Av, mtg $9,500, May 24; attorney, E. J. Martin, 507 Tremont Av $1

136TH ST, 591 East, n s, 25x100; Karl Bauer to Helen Lang, 431 East 157th St, mtg $14,500, May 23; attorney, R. E. Bergman, 148th St and 3d Av $100

152D ST, s s, 175 ft w of Morris Av, 75x118.3; Bernhard Bloch to Rhoda Realty Co., 149 Broadway, mtg $10,000, May 21; attorneys, San & E., 149 Broadway $100

159TH ST, 390 East, s s, 24.6x98.3; Gabriella Engle to David Steigerwald, 1,190 Madison Av, mtg $17,000, May 8; attorney, J. E. Levi, 37 Liberty St $100

179TH ST, s s, 131.5 ft w of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 45x80.3x45x80; Farrell Reilly to Kathryn Danihee, 531 West 179th St, mtg $7,500, May 24; attorney, E. J. Martin, 507 Tremont Av $1

SAME PROPERTY; Kathryn Danihee to Rose A. Reilly, 2,311 Creston Av, mtg $7,500, May 24; attorney, same $1

205TH ST, 310 East, n s, 35.1x79.1x25x81.6; Karney M. Mugrdichian to Josephine Scheluin, 2,002 Tiebout Av, mtg $6,250, May 23; attorney, F. E. Yung, 529 Courtlandt Av $1

236TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Katonah Av, 25x100; Otto J. Kalt, referee, to George Hauser, 1,379 Taylor Av, May 22; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av $1,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 117th St, 100.11x40, May 1; David E. Kennedy to David T. Kennedy, 1,161 Amsterdam Av, installments, privilege to pay in 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $70,000; address, 55 5th Av $27,000

AMSTERDAM AV, 410, w s, 77.2 ft s of 80th St, 25x100, April 22; James E. Bayles to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond....$28,000

CHERRY ST, s s, 176.6 ft e of Market Slip, 50.2x59.11, May 24; E. F. Keating Co, to Frederic J. Middlebrook, 853 7th Av, et al., trustees, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland, 46 Cedar St $8,000

FORSYTH ST, 122, e s, 175 ft s of Delancy St, 25x100, Feb. 27; Ida Arginteanu to Jacob Hauben, 58 1st Av, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Schleider & Schleider, 299 Broadway $1,500

MADISON AV, w s, 24.9 ft n of 27th St, 95x74x irregular, building loan, May 24; 28th Street Co. to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., due Nov. 1, 1923, 6 p. c. until completion, 5½ p. c. until Nov. 1, 1922, and then 5 p. c.; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av $375,000

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 54, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x89.6, with all title to 8-foot strip between foregoing and 8th St, May 25; Emelius Stegeler to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, 5 years; attorneys, Cadwalader & T., 40 Wall St $1,500

THOMPSON ST, 58, e s, 18.9x94, May 14; Nicola Galgano to Domenico D'Esopo, 33 Elm St, Hartford, Conn., 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $10,600; attorneys, Horwitz & F., 41 Park Row $5,000

WATER ST, n w corner of James Slip, 36.7x64.4, May 24; Gesina F. Rose, West Caldwell, N. J., to Henrietta C. E. Westfall, 2,042 Bedford Av, Brooklyn, due July 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, James Demarest, 140 Nassau St $2,500

19TH ST, 235 East, n s, 166 ft w of 2d Av, 22x92, May 18; Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart to the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond $8,000

50TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 27x100.5, leasehold, May 25; Fourth Leasehold, Inc., to Frederick Peterson, 20 W. 50th St, due June 15, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Butler, W. & C., 54 Wall St $5,000

66TH ST, 5 East, n s, 159 ft e of 5th Av, 47x100.5, May 24; Maria L. Schieffelin to Farmers Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, 3 years interest as per bond; attorneys, Geller, Rolston & Horan, 22 Exchange Place $200,000

92D ST, 67 East, n s, 230 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.8, Dec. 6, 1916; Mary K. Rogers to John W. Morse, 201 Devonshire St, Boston, Mass., due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $15,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,000

94TH ST, 306 West, s s, 110 ft w of West End Av, 66x100.8, May 22; Earls Court and Norfolk Corporation to Gustave A. Becker, 308 West 94th St, due May 1, 1919, 6 p. c., prior mtg $111,000; attorneys, Miehling & K., 258 Broadway $10,000

94TH ST, 308 West, s s, 176 ft w of West End Av, 62x100.8, May 22; same to same, due May 1, 1919, 6 p. c., prior mtg $101,500; attorneys, same $10,000

112TH ST, n s, 258.6 ft w of 1st Av, 27x100.11, May 24; Louisa Lombardozzi to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, H. Frank, 258 East 138th St.....$360

114TH ST, 341 East, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.10, May 22; Dan Cerulli to Joseph J. Ash, 780 Lexington Av, 3 years; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St $22,000

148TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 50x99.11, May 25; Daniel H. Jackson to Sarah M. Chapman, 45 Marion St, Wollaston, Mass., installments, $100 month; attorney, Andrew Wilson, 149 Broadway $2,375

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, e s, 375 ft s of Jennings St, 50x100; Integrity Realty Co. to Sarah Grossman, 2,750 3d Av, prior mtg $33,000, May 25, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway $4,500

CROTONA AV, 2,327, w s, 37.6x80; Lucia Di Menna to Harris-Rose Construction Co., 319 Pearl St, May 22, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Townsend & G., 32 Liberty St..$1,500

FIELDSTON ROAD, e s, at centre 252d St, 214.7x8x93.3x11x169.4x210x400x324.3; also Lots 35 and 36, map Griswold Estate, Riverdale Country School Realty Co., Inc., to Franklin Trust Co., 166 Montague St, Brooklyn, May 1, to secure bonds; attorneys, Douglas, A. & McG., Woolworth Building $130,000

FINDLAY AV, w s, 200 ft n of 168th St, 115x100; Ethel Gillman to Annie Ratner, 1,454 Wilkins Av, given to secure contract; attorney, Joseph J. Morris, 808 East 5th St. $4,100

HOFFMAN ST, 2,330 and 2,340, e s, 126x119.1; Henry Bruderer to Bond and Mortgage Guaranty Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, May 24, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $11,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $11,500, May 24, installments; same attorney $2,000

UNIONPORT ROAD, 1,730, e s, 25.7x100.6; Patrick Oxley to Bertha Melt, 2,909 West 3d St, Brooklyn, prior mtg $3,000, March 8, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Waldorf Mortgage Co., 63 Park Row $350

WEBSTER AV, e s, 217.3 ft s of 187th St, 26x104.10x35.11x103.11; Elizabeth A. C. Mecum to Edw. H. Swan and another, trustees, Oyster Bay, L. I., May 24, 2 years, 4 p. c.; attorneys, Schenck & P., 84 William St $1,238

WEBSTER AV, e s, 253.3 ft s of 187th St, 35.11x103.11x36x103.11; same to same, May 24, 2 years, 4 p. c.; same attorneys...$1,238

141ST ST, 475 East, n s, 18.9x100; Lillian Materne to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, May 25, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,000

142D ST, 406 East, s s, 16.8x irregular; Lillian Materne to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, May 25, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,000

183D ST, n s, 23 ft w of Prospect Av, 24x75; Tina Rubano to Brome Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th St, May 24, due as per bond; attorney, I. Levison, 258 East 138th St $310

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 29th St, with option to purchase for $500,000, all; Lucy A. Morris et al to Altman Estates, Inc., 1,325 Broadway, 21 years from May 1, 1917, 2 rens. of 21 years each; attorneys, Hays, H. & W., 115 Broadway, taxes, &c., and gold....$20,000 to $28,000

BROADWAY, 1,760, 7th floor, having frontage on 57th St, 25x61.3; Robert W. Anderson and another to Alexander Ponevacs, Bay View and Valentine Avs, Throggs Neck, 1 8-12 years from June 1, 1917, with renewals; attorneys, Jos. J. Myers, 505 5th Av $100

CORTLANDT ST, 9, part basement 7 and 14; Richard H. Bauer to Peter Mantagoras, on premises, 5 years from May 1, 1917, 3 years ren. April 23.; attorney, George Chryssikos, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City......$1,300

29TH ST, 30 West, 2d floor; Henry Gilsey and another to Zalman Gorfain, 30 West 29th St, 3 years from May 1, 1917; address, 56 S. 18th St, Flushing, L. I. $950

167TH ST, n w corner Jumel Place, 119.3x100x166.3, all; Concourse Improvement Co. to Highbridge Garage, 167th St and Jumel Place, 12 years from Jan. 1, 1917; attorneys, Alger & Ayres, 27 William St. $10,000

Bronx.

BURNSIDE AV, n e corner of Davidson Av, 28.6 on Burnside Av; Harrison Av. Building Inc., to Jacob Halper, 610 West 150th St, from completion of building to May 1, 1928; attorney, Sigmund Honig, 280 Broadway. ....$1,200 to $1,500

137TH ST, 276 East, store; Antonio Cuomo to Giuseppe Bruno, 276 East 137th St, 7 years from Sept. 1, 1916; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av..$960 to $1,260

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

1ST ST, 14 to 24; Extra Place, 2 to 8; 2d St, 29, and 2d Av, 35; Max R. Wilner against George F. Johnson et al; action to declare lien; attorney, J. C. Guggenheimer.

76TH ST, s s, 61 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x77.2; George Ramsey et al against Joseph H. Myers et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.

78TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 28x102.2; Jacob J. Dorn against Emma Schweizer et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. J. Kuerzl.

81ST ST, s s, 120.8 ft e of 5th Av, 20.5x102.2; Harry Schlenoff against Leslie H. Moore et al, action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, M. Berg.

156TH ST, n s, 185 ft e of Riverside Drive, 65x99.11; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against George A. Bagge Construction Co. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Butcher, Tanner & Foster.

8TH AV, 2,572; Seman Bilycnlansky against Sylvester Pelecratz et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. A. Solomon.

11TH AV, n e corner 36th St, 24.9x100; North River Savings Bank against Felix McKenna et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. H. Sage.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BEEKMAN ST, 56; Manhattan Iron and Steel Co., Inc., against Alma Greenbaum, owner; Gobler Construction Co., contractor; Bronx County Iron Works, sub-contractor $732

ELWOOD ST, 72 to 82; H. B. Smith Co. against East Ninety-seventh Street Corp., owner; John G. Gent, contractor $500

JOHN ST, 15; Philip Lenges against John Cockcroft, owner and contractor $420

POST AV, s s, 100 ft e of Dyckman St, 400x155; Metropolitan Metal Weather Strip Mfg. Co. against 302 Fifth Avenue Corp., owner and contractor $450

WEST END AV, 590; Empire Carting Co. against 590 West End Avenue, Inc., and McMorrow Bros., Inc., owners, renewal.$565

8TH AV, 987; Lightin Studios Co. against John Reisenweber, owner; Reisenweber's, Inc., owner and contractor $154

82D ST, 39 and 41 West; Empire Carting Co. against Joseph Polstein and Loewy Polstein, Inc., owners, renewal $327

153D ST, 310 West; Joseph Rosenblum against Bradhurst Holding Co., owner and contractor $105

Bronx.

DAVIDSON AV, w s, 173 ft n of Fordham Road, 98.9x125; Candee, Smith & Howland Co. against Hopewell Bldg. Co., Inc., owners and contractors $3,113

146TH ST, s w corner of 3d Av, 100x100; Kawneer Mfg. Co. against Trustees of Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Mott Haven, owners; Bainbridge Const. Corp., contractors $60

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,080 to 2,094; Bernard Rosenbaum against Mary C. Brown et al., March 24, 1917 ....$108

72D ST, 176 West; Gizella Rosenbaum against Mary C. Brown, March 24, 1917 ....$242

Bronx.

160TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Elton Av, 25x98.7; Palermo Co., Inc., against Pasquale Greco et al., May 12, 1917 ....$610

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Manhattan.

27TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 143x98.9x irregular; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. loans 28th Street Co., to erect a twelve-story hotel $375

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses

$55—For Rent—$65

10 rooms, beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; new subway, Brooklyn. A few for sale $4,500 to $6,250. 7 rooms, artistic design and finish. Send for easy payment plan. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, New York. Cort. 7440.

MILL BASIN

Jamaica Bay's new industrial centre and great addition to New York's waterfront. Send for descriptive booklet, "MILL BASIN."

Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Co.,

Room 2406

Park Row Building, New York City

"FACTS AND FIGURES."

This new pamphlet tells how owner can live in $8,000 two-family dwelling for $12 month; open fireplaces, sleeping porches, etc. JOHN F. CHURLO, Kings Highway and West 11th St., B'klyn. Sea Beach subway.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MARY ANDERSON WARNER, Inc., Alleged Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 24594.

Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, will sell at the alleged bankrupt's place of business, 665 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of June, 1917, at 2 P. M., personal property of the alleged bankrupt, consisting of a stock of woolens, broadcloths, velours, taffetas, satins, linings, embroideries, laces, ribbons, trimmings, etc., and fixtures and furniture, including dresscases, racks, showcase, partitions, cutting tables, sewing machines, power hemstitcher, power tucker, time clock, chairs, tables, desks, typewriter machine, safe, etc.

Inspection can be had on May 29th, 1917, and May 31st, 1917, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Dated, New York, May 26, 1917.

ARTHUR Y. DALZIEL, Receiver.

CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Receiver, 120 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LICHTMAN WAIST CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, June 4, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of waists, piece goods, &c. FREDERICK W. STELLE, Receiver.

MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SEDORA WAIST CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, June 1, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 30 West 24th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of waists, piece-goods, trimmings, laces, embroideries, plant of machinery, showroom, furniture and fixtures, safe, typewriter, desks, chairs, &c.

PETER B. OLNEY, Jr., Receiver.

SAMUEL S. BRESLIN, 320 Broadway, N. Y., MARSHALL S. HAGAR, 29 Pine Street, N. Y., Attorneys for Receiver.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of K. & E. LARACY, INC., Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 24,536.—The above proceeding has been referred to me as Referee in Bankruptcy under Section 12a of the Bankruptcy Act, to call a meeting of creditors for the purpose of offering a composition, allowance of claims, examination of the alleged bankrupt, and the preservation and conduct of the estate.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on June 6, 1917, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District, N. Y.—No. 24,353.—In Bankruptcy. MORRIS LICHTMAN and SAMUEL L. KALINER, individually and as copartners doing business as LICHTMAN WAIST COMPANY, Bankrupts.

Creditors of said Morris Lichtman and Samuel L. Kaliner, individually and as copartners doing business as Lichtman Waist Company, are hereby given notice that on May 2nd, 1917, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, June 7th, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District, N. Y.—No. 24,573.—In Bankruptcy. GEORGE H. GILL, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said George H. Gill are hereby given notice that on May 16th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, June 7th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District, N. Y.—No. 24,596.—In Bankruptcy. WILLIAM A. MAY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said William A. May are hereby given notice that on May 22nd, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, June 7th, 1917, at 10:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 24,474.—In Bankruptcy. THE GRAMM COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said The Gramm Company are hereby given notice that on April 26th, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, June 7th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

To Garment Manuf'rs

Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Furnishings

Allied Industries and their Employees.

For the past two years and a half you have had good business and made good profits

Owing to the scarcity of goods, you have been able to turn into cash stocks of old merchandise.

Reports from England, France and Germany show that Dry Goods stores and allied industries are making from 25 to 100% more profit than before the War.

War conditions here are rapidly adjusting themselves. Your profits should be larger than ever. It would therefore be sound judgment on your part to take some of your profit and turn it into a good, safe, conservative investment.

Twelve years ago lots were sold in the Bronx at the opening of the Subway lines for $600 to $1200 a lot; these same lots are now worth $5,000 to $20,000 a lot.

Lots along the new White Plains Extension of the Subway should do the same.

Only this week, the Woolworth Co. leased a store for ten years at $4500 a year. The lot on which this store is built was offered for sale in 1905 for $2500. That's Bronx Real Estate near transit lines.

Lots along the new White Plains Extension of the Subway bought at the ridiculously low prices at which they will probably sell should make a splendid investment or speculation.

Real Estate is bound to go up along this line.

Unprotected Auction Sale of 1445 Lots

on and adjacent to Boston Post Road and White Plains Road

Lorillard Spencer Estate

for the Heirs and New York Public Library

Saturday, June 2d, at 10.30 a. m., on property

Take the Bronx Park Subway to 177th Street Station, transfer to the White Plains Extension, get off at Allerton Avenue, walk east to Boston Road and the property.

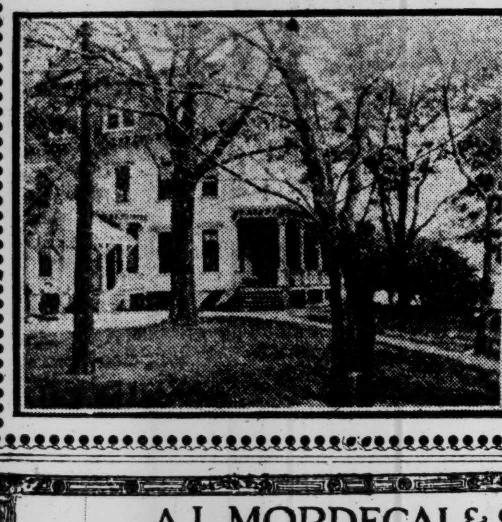
Send for Booklet Titles Insured Free by N. Y. Title & Mortgage Co.

75% at 5% or 60% at 3½% can remain on mortgage

J. Clarence Davies, 149th Street and 3d Avenue
Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau Street
Agents and Auctioneers

Government Bonds or Subscriptions Taken in Payment of Lots

BEAUTIFUL LONG ISLAND COUNTRY PLACE,



Long Island Sound, 10 miles from Queensboro Bridge, consisting of 6 acres, handsomely improved, with abundant flowers, fruits, vegetables; house of 16 rooms, 8 baths, 8 bedrooms, billiard room, excellent basement and laundry, butler's pantry, large verandas; newly papered and painted throughout and handsomely furnished; garage for 4 or 5 cars; sleeping quarters for 3 or 4 men; use of Delauney Belleville brougham, Cadillac Sedan, and Ford touring cars; double bath houses, with about 500 feet beautiful sand beach; excellent tennis court; price $4,000 for season or year; possession June 1. No agents. R. Rochester, 42 South St. Telephone Hanover 170.

A.L. MORDECAI & SON
30 EAST 42ND ST.
OFFER TO RENT FROM NEXT OCTOBER A FEW DESIRABLE APARTMENTS AT
119 WEST 71ST ST. — 6 ROOMS & 2 BATHS $1750; 4 ROOMS & BATH $950
140 WEST 71ST ST. — 8 ROOMS & 3 BATHS $2300; DOCTORS APARTMENT 3 ROOMS $800
3 and 4 Story Private Dwellings
NOS. 107-147
WEST 73RD STREET
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION ON TWO
POSSESSION OCT. 1ST 1917 ON OTHERS
RENTS $1600 TO $1700
APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO ABOVE ADDRESS

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

318 WEST 76TH STREET
Remodeled Private Residence.
Large rooms, four baths, hardwood floors, electric light; newly decorated. BEST ARRANGED HOUSE IN BEST PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK ON WEST SIDE. Inquire on premises. Not for rent.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Suburban Home at 20% Under Appraised Value
I will sell for $23,000 (or you can obtain the market value and I will then deduct 20%), the home I had built for me at a cost of $29,000; situated in Westchester County, Colonial house, eleven rooms, fine grounds; mortgage $16,000, balance cash. First inspection will sell the home, as even a speculator must purchase at this price. Photographs at my office. Box C 57 Times.

RENT FURNISHED at MT. KISCO
12-room house, all improvements; 3 acres in lawns, garden, tennis court, &c.; garage, barn, &c.; beautiful shade and fruit trees; convenient to R. R. station, yet quiet and secluded; owner cannot occupy; will rent for season or year at a very low figure.
CARPENTER & PELTON, INC., Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

Country Homes, Farms, Estates.
White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Katonah, Bedford, Mt. Kisco sections. FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED RENTALS.
Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co. Phone 1516 White Plains, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$1650 For small farm, good roomy house, garden plot, makes ideal home for party wanting small place for chickens and vegetables; large town, near depot, trolley and water; $100 cash and $12 monthly to responsible party. B. Owner, 105 Flatbush Ave., B'klyn.

LEAVING CITY
MUST SELL 2 lots on improved street, Hollis Manor, L. I., 25 minutes from Pennsylvania Depot; sacrifice, quick sale. Address X 360 Times Annex.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NO MONEY DOWN
NO INTEREST TO PAY
This charming home can be bought by our new plan that makes buying a home as easy as renting. House has 9 rooms and bath, and is located in the most exclusive section of Rochelle Park, N. J. Large open fireplace, built-in glass closets, window seats, over-capacity furnace, etc. Beautifully shaded with large trees. Plot 50x125, planted with fruit trees, grapes, etc. Complete Price $4,800. Call or write for full particulars of this new and unique plan.
H. O. WENTWORTH, Rochelle Park, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Cranford, N. J. Lincoln Park Section. Three beautiful detached houses, just finished; each 7 rooms, bath; most attractive surroundings in best neighborhood; $6,800 to $7,800; terms.
Droescher, Owner, 79 Warren St., N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES.

Furnished.

Furnished Homes, 28 Minutes Out
If you cannot spend the summer in the MOUNTAINS or by the SEA, why not at Mount Vernon, where you can have all the comforts of home, a fine PORCH for your exclusive use, and a GARDEN. Several attractive places at from $100 to $150 per month.
Anderson Realty Co. Near New Haven Sta., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

NEW HAMBURG, N. Y.
Desirable six-room furnished cottage on bank of the Hudson; river view; five minutes to H. R. R. R. or steamboat dock; June 1 to Oct. 1, $175; adults. Tel. Audubon 1190, Apt. 24.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Strathmore House
Riverside Drive
At 113th Street
Southeast Corner
9 Rooms and 3 Baths,
12 Rooms, 4 Baths,
$3,000-$4,000
Splendid view of river. Large, sunny rooms. Exceptionally large closets. Decoration to suit.
Owner on Premises.
Telephone 488 Morningside.

528 Riverside Drive,
OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB.
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, $50-$80.
Large, Beautiful Rooms; Every Convenience

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE WOOLSEY
141 EAST 44TH ST.
2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Unfurnished, $62.50; Furnished, $85 to $100
Inquire on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

26 East 60th St.
NEW NON-HOUSEKEEPING Apartments and Studios,
1, 2 & 3 Rooms, Bath
Exceptionally large rooms, ready for immediate occupancy. Inquire on premises, or BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

BRONX.

THE LORINGTON 2226 LORING PLACE.
4-5 ROOMS, HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS. Parquet floors, tiled kitchen, hall service. Near N. Y. University Hall of Fame. and highest class modern improvements; exclusive neighborhood, attractive rents; concession.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite. Rates, $70 monthly and up; also weekly rates. Breakfast and dinner, $8 weekly (optional).
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 West 73d St.
One block from subway express and elevated station. All cars and bus lines. References.

119th St., 435 W.
Two rooms, kitchenette and bath, for rent from June 1st to October 1st.
Apartment 10 E.

REAL ESTATE.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
Real Estate Broker,
Appraiser & Auctioneer.
156 Broadway. Telephone 1547 Cortlandt.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

$1,800 cash will buy 5-story apartment house, 2 6's on a floor, all improvements; vicinity of 116th St., Harlem; subject to 5-year mortgage of $20,000; 5% will show net return of $700 annually; principals only. Inquire A. D., Box 40 Times Downtown.

BUILDING MANAGEMENT.
INEXPENSIVE and EFFICIENT SERVICE.
VAN NORDEN & WILSON, 1 W. 34TH ST.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms, 2 baths. 6028 Murray Hill. 89 Richmond Hill.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Speculators and Promoters, Attention! I have 800 building lots, free and clear, Staten Island; need some cash badly. For particulars write Box 12, 621 Broadway, Room 209.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful home, South Yonkers; high ground, extensive view, overlooking Van Cortlandt Park; modern, new stucco house, 10 rooms, two baths, sleeping porch, wide veranda; quartered oak trim, parquet floors, large fireplace, all improvements; sun parlor, well heated; garage; ground 75x100; large trees; must be seen to appreciate; two minutes walk to Caryl station; $11,000, terms to suit, or will rent for $85 monthly. E. A. Fairbanks, 54 Manhattan St. Tel. 8924 Morningside.

AT MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
We are authorized to close out holdings of large property owner, including several very attractive new houses, containing eight rooms with steam heat; honest construction, best materials, special features; space for garages; near two stations; prices $7,500 to $9,500; easy terms; Government or other bonds or stocks accepted.
ANDERSON REALTY CO., MT. VERNON.

Beautiful Westchester hills, Putnam Division, 35 minutes; seven rooms, tile bath; steam heat; hardwood trimmed; near school; bargain. Phone Columbus 7915. Write H 128 Times.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$30 LOTS at Huntington, full sized, 25x100 feet each; high land; good investment; near trolley and main road to depot and N. Y.; 10,000 population; schools, stores, water, &c.; $2 down and $1 monthly; title guaranteed. Free R. R. tickets. Write or call A. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$1,500 for old house and half acre, (20,800 square feet;) needs few repairs; makes good country home; plenty of ground for vegetables and berries; only $75 cash and $10 monthly; near water. Write for detailed information. Johnson, 259 Times Downtown.

For sale or for rent cheap picnic park at Woodside; also suitable for a factory; ground 75 by 200, with two buildings; price and plans; for rent very reasonable. Inquire at 23 Steinway Av., Long Island City.

For Sale.—Forest Hills, Long Island; beautiful house; all improvements; on easy terms. Apply C. M. Talbot, Jr., telephone 4567 Greeley.

Bayside, L. I.—Modern cottage, 7 rooms; plot 40x100; near station and bay; price $5,500. Owner, K 236 Times Downtown.

Seagate, Cypress Av.; new, up-to-date stucco houses, garage, $8,500 and up; big bargain. E. Reinking, owner. Tel. Cypress 2856.

REAL ESTATE.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

FREEPORT WATERFRONT.
Bungalows and houses, $2,500 up; also building plots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices, easy terms; send for circular. JOHN J. RANDALL CO., Freeport, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments, like rent, buys my beautiful suburban home, 30 minutes from New York; 7c. fare; craftsman design; 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living rooms; hardwood trim; bedroom in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily; trolley also. JOHN A. BALDWIN, 80 Maiden Lane, New York. Tel 1506 John.

SAFETY FIRST! SAFETY FIRST!!
Plainfield, 25 miles west, 100 daily trains, 45 minutes to Manhattan; 30,000 population, safe from war, disease, discomfort; safe investment to buy a new house among big trees; 3 baths; silver light fixtures and everything to correspond; only $7,500, on easy terms. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Exceptional Bargains.—$2,700 to $3,800 buys my modern homes and bungalows; sacrificing $500 under value as building materials were bought last Fall when prices were low. Buyer gets benefit. Six rooms, bath, gas, electricity, steam, beam ceiling; 30 min. on Erie; near station and trolley; restricted; high elevation; small payment down, balance like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

A NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE.
Every improvements; plot 40x150; three minutes station, half hour downtown; restricted residence section; $3,800; reasonable terms.
LONG & MILLER,
Tel. 4088 Cortlandt. 13 Park Row.

BUNGALOWS, shore and hill lots, camp sites, for sale or rent, at this most attractive "nature resort"; excellent transportation. Phone or address owner; no agents. Geo. Donaldson, Grantwood, N. J.

A beautiful home; every modern improvement; best bargain in the market; no agents. Owner, Box M M 240 Times Downtown.

Real Estate for Exchange.

SEASHORE RESIDENCE WANTED in exchange for my 200-acre farm; place under cultivation. A. S., 46 Castle Place, New Rochelle, N. Y.

FARMS.

ULSTER COUNTY FARM.
72-acres, small house, basement barn 35x50, granary, fruit house, hen house; 3,000 grapes, 200 pears, 4,000 currants, 500 peach trees, 5,000 feet lumber; wagons, mower, rake, plows, hens, cultivators, sleighs; sold last year $500 tomatoes; ¼ mile to railroad station and trolley; all for $3,800, $2,800 cash, balance 5 per cent. interest. Hall's Farm Agency, New Paltz, N. Y.

FARM.—Ready for business, stock, tools, $5,200; good building, fruit, water, fine view. E. E. Havens, Bethel, Conn.

200 acres, lake, modern building; will sacrifice at one-third of cost for cash; bargain. H 123 Times.

Two farms for sale to close an estate. For particulars apply to W. Herbert, 86 Elmwood Av., East Orange.

MORTGAGE LOANS

Want 2d mortgage $1,700 for 3 years on five-story apartment house located in Harlem, 27x100, all improvements; first mortgage $17,500, 5%, 5 years, owner's bond; owner will pay $500 installments annually. Z. L., 43 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

MANUFACTURING PLANT FOR SALE.
Located at Lockport, New York, two and three story stone and brick buildings, about fifty thousand square feet floor space, shaftings and motive power plant, lowest electric power rates in the world, plenty cheap labor, excellent shipping facilities; this plant is suitable for light or heavy manufacturing purposes, is sound and substantial and in good shape throughout; ready for occupancy; price for immediate sale, $47,500. Wire or write WALTER MILLETT, Lockport, N. Y.

An exceptional downtown office at 20 Vesey St., light, bright, and airy, for rent in Evening Post Building; 815 square feet, including large vault; suitable for lawyer or manufacturer's agent; this is the only vacant office in the building, and present tenant leaving city is the only reason for vacancy. Apply at once to Superintendent, 20 Vesey St. Phone Cortlandt 84 for particulars.

Opportunity for milliner or corsetiere to share space with long-established dressmaking business in 46th St., opposite Ritz-Carlton; references required. X 374 Times Annex.

A machine shop for rent, small sunny corner loft; machines like new; suitable for die making, light manufacturing. Standard Butter Cutter Co., 244 Greenwich St.

Loft, 3,600 square feet, for light manufacturing or storage; plenty light, unobstructed view on three sides; heat and freight elevator. 408-12 W. 18th St., Manhattan.

Lofts to sublease, with or without complete cloak and suit plant; very reasonable. Schachner & Braunstein, 6 West 18th St. Telephone Chelsea 987.

LOFT, ONE FLIGHT, FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING; SUITABLE FOR TAILORS, MILLINERY, ELECTRICIAN, PHOTOGRAPHER. 148 EAST 57TH ST.

Parlor floor to sublet, high-class specialty shop; suitable for millinery, waist, underwear, or novelty furrier. Apply to Mme. La Nette Shop, 1 West 42d St.

Space in established garage for service station to rent; room for 15 cars; best thoroughfare in the Bronx. Y 280 Times Annex.

LIGHT, ROOMY OFFICE.—Typewriter, desk and other furniture; conveniences. Room 1802 Tribune Building.

Desirable small office and showroom in A1 location; reasonable rent. Room 509, 347 5th Av., city.

5th AV., 320.—Large light office to sublet. Room 904.

Parlor floor, suitable for a doctor; reasonable. 34 West 95th Street.

HOUSES TO LET.

Out of Town.—Unfurnished.

Twin dwellings, ($27 each,) Waldwick, N. J.; improvements, cultivated plots; near Erie, trolley; 50 minutes Broadway. Tyndall, 141 Broadway.

SUMMER HOMES.

Miscellaneous.

For sale or to let, 8-room house, all improvements; one block from South Lynbrook station, near school and church, plot 75x153, will sell reasonable. Owner, Ororke, 270 Rocklyn Av., Lynbrook, N. Y.

Furnished.

Brooklyn.

Cottages to Let.—First floor of two-story cottage in Borough Park, Brooklyn; five rooms and bath, with shower; newly and beautifully furnished; telephone, electric lights, gas range; everything the best; wide piazzas, lovely garden, garage; good neighborhood; can be seen any time; twenty minutes from Chambers St.; two blocks from elevated. 1,217 45th St., Brooklyn. Take West End train at Brooklyn Bridge.

Westchester County.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
Ten-room house; fine, shady grounds; 10 minutes from station; house has 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, large maid's room, gas range, gas hot-water heater, electric light, extra large rooms, fine porches, all hardwood floors, open fireplaces; newly papered and decorated; small garden planted; rent for July, August, and September, $150 per month. Address David Lamb, No. 400 West End Av., New York, or telephone Bronxville 383.

FOR RENT.
Beautiful, modern, cosy cottage; grand location on heights in Larchmont Park; eight rooms, three baths; every convenience; ideal for commuting; rent reasonable from June 1 to Oct. 1. Inquire Goebel, 129 Maiden Lane, New York.

LARCHMONT.—RENT, SEASON OR YEAR. HOUSE, TEN ROOMS, TWO BATHS, GARAGE; LARGE PLOT; BLOCK FROM SOUND; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. J 342 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Beautiful country home in Westchester County, completely furnished; eight rooms, two baths; double garage; 45 minutes from Broadway. Phone Larchmont 649. F. Hallack, Larchmont, N. Y.

Scarsdale.—Twelve-room house, three baths; garage, two acres; rent, $900; Newkirk, Hartdale P. O., N. Y. Phone White Plains 2466.

RYE.—FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT; $600 TO $800 FOR THE SEASON. HARRY J. ROBINSON, JR., 30 EAST 42D ST.

Fine furnished house at Rye-on-Sound for the season; 300 feet from beach. Particulars, telephone Morningside 4958.

Tarrytown.—10 rooms; handsomely furnished; best neighborhood; reasonable. L. Birdsall, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Connecticut.

To Rent, at Crescent Beach, Conn.—9-room cottage, overlooking the ocean; electric lights, water; select location; well furnished; price $325 season. Address John J. Ward, Crescent Beach, Conn.

Summer homes for rent at Madison, Conn.; houses furnished; running water, electric lighting; garage; country club, golf; rentals, $300 to $800 season; request descriptive list. J. M. Hull, Madison, Conn.

Sound Beach, Conn.—50 minutes train service; in private park, 30 yards from bathing beach; attractive 7-room furnished bungalow, 4 bedrooms, veranda, awnings; $650 season. Crombie, 3861 Madison Square.

Litchfield, Conn.—13 rooms; 3 baths; $1,000; June to December. Call 12 to 1, L. M. Wiggin, 55 Liberty.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

Eight rooms and bath elegantly furnished; 20 minutes from New York; good transportation facility; boating, fishing, and sandy bathing beach right at your door; a chance for some one to occupy a real home for season; $500. J. C. McCullogh, Howard Beach, L. I.

EDGEMERE.—Beautiful, completely furnished home, directly at "ocean front"; ten rooms and bath; newly renovated. Apply George H. Shuman, 19 West 46th St.

For Rent—Eight rooms in two-family house; detached residential house, all improvements; rent $30; restricted section. 103 Maurice Av., Elmhurst.

House, in Woodmere, furnished, 8 rooms and bath, front parlor, screened porch, garage; vegetable garden planted; fine lawn; refined. B. H. Booth, Woodmere, L. I.

Oakwood Beach, S. I.—Furnished bungalows, $125 and upward. Address E. R. Fox, Oakwood Beach, S. I., or phone Orchard 3767.

To let, furnished, modern 10-room house, garden; terms moderate; Flushing, L. I. B 105 Times.

Ten-room house, finest street in Rockaway Park, half block from ocean, furnished; sale or rent. Farrell, 140 Nassau.

New Jersey.

BRADLEY BEACH, N. J.
For rent, handsome Colonial cottage, one block from ocean; attractively furnished; contains six bedrooms, two bathrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, laundry, three open fireplaces; unobstructed ocean view from every room in house; season rental, $850, including garage.
Other cottages for rent from $300 to $1,500. Apply C. McNeely, Bradley Beach, N. J. Tel. 208.

AT RED BANK.—On Shrewsbury River, modern, handsomely furnished, all-year country home; three baths, four master's rooms, three servants' rooms, hardwood floors, stone fireplace, broad verandas, garage; hour from New York; convenient trains, trolley; on main highway to coast; $1,200 season. Beach Lawrence, 66 Broadway, New York, or R. D., 1 Red Bank, N. J.

Ideal home, $4,800; large plot of 7,500 square feet; seven rooms and bath; sleeping and dining porch; large veranda; hardwood floors; open fireplace; tiled bath; fine shade trees; sewer, water, gas, electricity; four minutes from railroad station; 40 trains daily; commutation, $5.90, up or downtown; refined, restricted surroundings; no rentals; most attractive suburb in the State; terms to suit. Call, write, or phone Owner, M. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

Massachusetts.

CAPE COD! Especially Eastham!—Immune from war dangers; 7 new cottages, 7 and 10 rooms, fully furnished; large screened piazzas; beautifully located; boat, garage; paradise for children; no dogs; $250 to $350 season. F. C. Hatch, 131 State St., Boston, or Eastham, Cape Cod, Mass.

Wanted—Furnished.

Comfortably furnished house in or near Larchmont wanted by family, who will take best of care of contents, for July and August; five or six sleeping rooms and three baths. Address, with details as to rent, &c., X 353 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

16TH, 103 EAST.—Entire floor, 10 rooms, bath; elevator; library thousand volumes; furnished; June-October, $80. Dufour, Stuyvesant 3813.

17TH, 112 EAST.—For Summer months, cool eight-room apartment, near Gramercy Park; with piano and elevator service, $75.

34TH, 144 EAST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, piano; Summer, Gleim, or Stuyvesant 5238.

39TH, 146 EAST.—For rent until Sept. 1, attractively furnished 3-room apartment, excellent meal service, reasonable prices; 7 outside windows.

39TH ST., 124 EAST.—Attractively furnished floor, private house, near Park Av.; large, cool rooms; Summer or longer; references.

44TH, 141 EAST.—Unusually attractive large room, kitchenette, bath; front; new house; well furnished. Apt. 7C. 8595 Murray Hill.

45TH, 2 EAST.—To sublet for Summer furnished, suite of parlor, two bedrooms, and baths; or would divide and rent one large bedroom with bath alone; attractive rate. At The Lorraine.

53D ST., 67 EAST.—Furnished apartment, corner Park Av.; light, very cool. Lewis, Plaza 8707.

60TH, 18 EAST.—Cool, attractive, two bedrooms, parlor, bath; reasonable rent; restaurant; non-housekeeping. Mrs. Elliot Smith, Plaza 4570.

81ST, 75 EAST, (Corner Park Av.)—Until Oct. 1, seven-room apartment, attractively furnished, elevator, $50 per month. Telephone Cortlandt 5778.

85TH, (corner Madison Av.)—Seven-room apartment, all light, from June 1 to Oct. 1; rent reasonable. Telephone Lenox 9550.

APARTMENTS, attractively furnished, two rooms, bath, block from Subway, $12.50 weekly up. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

FOUR ROOMS, exquisitely furnished, Plaza district, housekeeping. Telephone for details, Columbus 3974.

MADISON AV., 645, (60th St.)—Newly furnished, 3 rooms, bath, light and airy; maid service, elevator; June 30, Oct. 1; moderate. Phone 7483 Plaza.

MADISON AV., 222, (36th.)—Large, handsome parlor floor, three rooms, bath, kitchenette.

PARK AV., 571, (Cor. 63d.)—2-8 room apartment, outside rooms, from June 15 to Sept. 15. Tel. 3214 Plaza.

Furnished—West Side.

44TH, 219 WEST (Westover Court.)—Two rooms and bath; bachelor apartment; tenant will sublet; very reasonable.

46TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6255.

47TH, 132 WEST, (Felix Portland.)—Desirable suites; 2 rooms and bath; attractive rates; American and European plan; Spanish cuisine.

53D ST., cor. Broadway, (1,696 Broadway.)—2, 3, 5 extra large, light rooms; complete for housekeeping; neatly furnished; electric lights, telephone and elevator service; only respectable people need apply.

54TH, 162 WEST.—Six rooms, Oriental rugs, linen, silver, and Victrola. Apply Superintendent.

55TH, 106 WEST.—Studio, 3 rooms, bath; modern; all conveniences; piano. Circle 2178.

56TH, 208 WEST, (The Thorndyke.)—Attractive suite, two rooms, bath; maid service and electricity free; low weekly, monthly rates.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath, just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apt.

68TH, 9 WEST, Apartment 8.—Beautiful rooms, 2 baths, completely furnished, $150 monthly. Leon, phone 737 Columbus.

77TH, 233 WEST.—Beautiful 7-room apartment, June-October, $90. Russell, Schuyler 9719.

80TH, 306 WEST.—Sublet immediately, furnished or unfurnished, all light 8 rooms.

81ST, 1 WEST, (Hotel Beresford.)—Comfortable furnished apartment, two rooms and bath, to let June 1 to Oct. 1; southern exposure. Apartment 188.

82D, 5 WEST.—Beautifully furnished 8-room apartment to sublet for Summer months or longer; bright and sunny; exclusive neighborhood. Schuyler 3384.

83D ST., 1 WEST (Corner Central Park West.)—Completely furnished 6-room outside apartment; piano, Victrola, linen, silver, &c.; $85 per month until Oct. 1. Apt., 3d floor, west. Phone 2840 Schuyler.

86TH ST., 340 WEST.—To sublet, furnished apartment 7 rooms, 3 baths, from June 15 to Oct. 15; one door from Riverside Drive; 11th floor, front apartment; $200 month; references required. Apply Superintendent, this address.

92D.—Nicely furnished 7-room apartment; Oriental rugs; Victrola; 3 months, $95 monthly; references required. Opportunity, H 129 Times.

94TH, 204 WEST.—Delightful 4-room housekeeping apartment to let from June 1 until September; reasonable. Telephone Riverside 2488.

94TH, 205 WEST.—$30 monthly, June-October; charming, light, airy five-room apartment; telephone, elevator; for one or two ladies; references imperative. F. Littlehales.

94TH, 306 WEST.—Sublet Summer months, 6-room elevator apartment; exceptionally well furnished; $110 monthly. Orr.

97TH, 26 WEST.—Sublet, furnished, for Summer, 7-room apartment. J. H. Woodward.

98TH ST., Near Broadway.—Two front rooms, kitchen, and bath apartment, attractively and comfortably furnished; new; desirable; $75. Riverside 8221.

100TH ST., 318 WEST.—(Apartment 8E;) eight rooms and three baths; use of good library; Chickering piano; Oriental rugs; southern, western and northern exposure; view of Hudson River; furnished or unfurnished; June 1 to Sept. 20 or Oct. 1; lease can be continued for unfurnished apartment after Oct. 1.

104TH, 115 WEST.—Nicely furnished 2 or 5 rooms, electricity; elevator apartment; telephone. Anderson.

109TH ST., 300 WEST.—Beautiful seven-room apartment; view of Drive and river; price reasonable to desirable party, June 1 to Oct. 1. Hutchens, Academy 1500.

111TH, 532 WEST.—Sublet desirable 6-room apartment, furnished, unfurnished; big concessions. Apply Saturday, Monday, Mrs. J. Schiff.

113TH, 507 WEST.—Special Summer rates; 2, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, furnished complete, with rare and exquisite taste, including silver and linen. Inquire Apartment 1A. Phone 8240 Morningside.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

118TH, 210 WEST,
HOTEL CECIL.
Phone 890 Morningside; a delightful 3-room suite, with private bath, just vacated; maid, elevator, electric light, and full hotel service free; very attractive rate for the Summer; a short walk from Central Park or Riverside Drive; close to subway and "L."

121ST, 515 WEST, (The Bancroft.)—Duplex apartment; 3 rooms, kitchenette, and studio on roof, assuring Summer comforts; overlooking Columbia; restaurant; tennis court. Mariner.

127TH, 611 WEST.—3 rooms, kitchenette; linen, silver, piano; moderate rent for Summer; newly furnished. Supt., Tel. 5630 Morningside.

158TH, 473 WEST.—Three-room elevator apartment, near L and subway. Phone Audubon 3980, Apartment 44.

227TH, 628 WEST, Spuyten Duyvil.—Five rooms, sleeping porch, garden, furnished, unfurnished; $50; also eight-roomed house, July. Stewart.

APARTMENTS—SUBLET.
Handsomely furnished; any period. Summer rates.
EXCLUSIVE REALTY SPECIALISTS,
176 West 72d. Phone 848 Columbus.

A SACRIFICE.—My newly furnished apartment, 6 rooms; no reasonable offer refused. Apartment 3, 416 West 118th St.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

11TH ST., 56 WEST.—3 rooms, bath, kitchen, elevator, beautifully furnished. Apt. 18.

BROADWAY AND 69TH.—Spencer Arms; to sublet June 1 to Oct. 1, elegantly furnished apartment, unfurnished if desired, 2 large rooms, foyer and bath; all outside rooms.

BROADWAY corner, five-room apartment; $60. Spear, 220 West 101st.

CARNEGIE HALL—Sublet one-room studio; Steinway grand, phone, water, sleeping couch; June 15-Oct. 1. C 41 Times.

COOLEST and most attractively furnished eight rooms, three baths, until Oct. 1; moderate rent. Telephone Schuyler 9327.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 97.—Artistically furnished 4-room apartment, foyer, overlooking Riverside; linen, silverware. Sacrificed for rent. Friedland.

FURNISHED apartments to rent; list on request. See Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. Tele. 7240 Columbus.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS
Concessional prices from now until October, $75-$500 month; long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 E. 42nd. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 131.—Beautifully furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths, linen, Victrola, piano. Apartment 2-D. Tel. Schuyler 5328.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths, nicely furnished, from June 15 to Sept. 15; $75 monthly. Phone 7606 Audubon for appointment.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Sublet from May 29 my 6-room completely furnished apartment, on main floor, facing Drive.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 464.—Six rooms handsomely furnished, two baths. Phone 8455 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 460, Apt. 31.—Seven rooms, two baths; river view. 1161 Morningside.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL,
307 West 98th St.,
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive. An apartment hotel catering to high-class tenants only.
Newly furnished suites now available.
2 rooms and bath, $15 weekly, $60 monthly up.
3 rooms, kitchen, and bath, $27.50 weekly. $110 monthly.
4 rooms, kitchen and bath, $30 weekly, $120 monthly.
New restaurant, under hotel management, now open. Phone Riverside 6100.

SPECIALIST.
Handsomely furnished apartments; Summer bargains. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

SUBLET for one month or longer, completely furnished housekeeping apartments, 2 and 3 rooms; rent very reasonable. Apply M. Gilbert, 100 Cathedral Parkway, or telephone Academy 613.

SUBLET, furnished or unfurnished, 7 rooms, Broadway front, all improvements. Superintendent, 250 West 91st.

WAVERLY PLACE, 160.—Sublet finely furnished 5-room apartment, front, June 1 to Oct. 1. F. Magee.

WEST END AV., 823, (Corner of 100th St.)—Attractively furnished seven-room apartment, two baths, to let, from June 1 to Sept. 15; most desirable Summer location. Williams. Tel. Riverside 1770.

WEST END AV., 740.—Most desirable five-room apartment, beautifully furnished, 9th floor; wonderfully cool; elegant corner building. Superintendent.

WEST END AV., 740, (Della Robbia.)—Four rooms; completely furnished; piano. Meek, Apartment 43.

WEST END AV., 412.—Attractive eight-room apartment, three months, from June 1st; reasonable. Little.

WEST END AV., 525, Corner 85th St.—High-class 3-room kitchenette apartment, until Oct. 1st; furnished. Schuyler 8782.

WEST END AV.—Five rooms, two bedrooms; handsome furnishings; sacrifice. Columbus 3974.

New Jersey.

VIRGINIA AV., (Atlantic City.)—Furnished or unfurnished, ten rooms, two baths, top floor, all exposures, yearly or season. Address Manager, Mrs. J. T. Sweeney.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED first floor (corner) five-room apartment; sacrifice for Summer; every convenience. Phone mornings Bergen 601R.

Unfurnished—East Side.

86TH ST., EAST, (Near Park Av.)—High-class apartment, 7 rooms and 3 baths; southern exposure; sublet for immediate occupancy; rent $2,000. Telephone 6375 Hanover.

MADISON AV., 924, (73d.)—Two, three rooms; latest improvements; rental, $45-$60.

Unfurnished—West Side.

21ST STREET, 234-8 WEST.
Four, five, and six rooms and bath.
Elevator, &c.; $310 to $720. See Supt.

79TH ST., (Amsterdam Av., Hotel Lucerne.)—June 1 to October 1; large living room, bedroom, and bath; cheerful, sunny rooms, southwestern exposure; liberal concession on rent. Reply to R 276 Times Downtown.

79TH, 307 WEST.—Six large, light rooms and bath, all improvements, moderate.

84TH, 17 WEST.—7 large, light rooms; southern exposure; electricity; rent $35; immediate possession. Call Saturday or Monday. Telephone 8678 Schuyler. Allerton.

115TH ST., 617 WEST.—To sublet to October, six-room apartment, unfurnished, fifth floor front; southern exposure; view of river; fine neighborhood; low rent; satisfactory references required. Dayton, telephone Morningside 8847.

139TH, 515 WEST.—6 outside rooms, $40. See Superintendent.

146TH ST., 603 WEST.—Six rooms, bath; minute to subway; rent $40.

161ST, near Riverside Drive.—4, 5 and 6 rooms; $45 to $70; 8 rooms, corner, $115. Apply office, 900 Riverside Drive. Telephone Audubon 4657.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 640.—Would sublet from June 1 until Oct. 1 at reduced rental elegant apartment, unfurnished, 7 rooms and 2 baths. Apartment 7-A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 400, (112th.)—Six-room apartment, unfurnished, exceptional opportunity; all rooms, light, cool, fine view. Apply 6C.

WEST END AV., 393, (79th St.)—Seven large, exceptionally light rooms; immediate occupancy.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

A FOUR-ROOM FURNISHED APARTMENT wanted for one or two months, between 34th St. and 59th St. C 67 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

19TH, 138 EAST.—Attractive rooms; southern exposure; business women; reasonable; telephone.

30TH ST., 7 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Elegantly furnished front parlor, private bath, telephone; very clean house.

41ST, 11 EAST.—Large, cool, comfortable room; breakfast optional; Summer rates.

53D, 61 EAST.—Large, pleasant, handsomely furnished front room; all conveniences; telephone.

53D, 65 EAST.—Two large connecting rooms, private bath; electricity, telephone; references.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light room, running water, electric light, telephone; references.

57TH.—Desirable two-room suite, bath adjoining; exclusive; two gentlemen. Plaza 6087.

57TH ST., 123 EAST.—Large, furnished room; private bath; north light; electricity; references.

60TH 138 EAST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; trained nurses and students preferred.

60TH, (Madison.)—3 large rooms, two baths, beautifully furnished; maid service; restaurant; will sacrifice. Plaza 4555. C 38 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Beautiful rooms, private bath, electricity, phone; Summer rates.

86TH ST., 61 EAST.—One or two rooms, bath adjoining; modern apartment; excellent service for bachelor. Apartment 23.

86TH, 133 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly. Telephone Lenox 6051.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Large, small rooms, furnished, unfurnished; music allowed.

MADISON AV. 1,069, (81st.)—Large room, comfortable; suitable two gentlemen; refined.

TWO NEWLY FURNISHED, attractive rooms in private residence, near Washington Square. Telephone Stuyvesant 1788.

West Side.

10TH, 54 WEST.—Large front room; also small room; quiet house; telephone.

12TH ST., 34 WEST.—Unusually large, medium rooms, private bath; private house; electricity; references.

22D ST., 302 WEST.—Allerton House for bachelors; congenial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new, fireproof building; billiard room; running water every room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $3.50 weekly each.

23D, 455 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large room, southern exposure; individual bath; private home.

39TH ST., 61 WEST.—Refined hotel for gentlemen; $4 up; transients, 75c up.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; elegant location.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; electricity; also suite furnished or unfurnished; telephone.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, private bath; permanent; also small room. Circle 1810.

51ST, 312 WEST.—Front room, suitable for 2 gentlemen; boarders desired. Columbus 1376.

52D, 248 WEST, (B'way.)—Large, attractive rooms, private baths; business people. Circle 1586.

55TH, 45 WEST.—Large rooms, sanitary private baths; small room, modern furniture; continuous hot-water supply; electricity, telephone; references required.

55TH, 309 WEST.—Parlor and connecting bedroom; suitable married couple or two ladies; private apartment. Reed.

56TH ST., 338 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single, suite; telephone, elevator; Summer rates. Bean.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room, gentleman; electric light, running water; reasonable.

57TH, 322 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Newly furnished, single and double; elevator, electricity; private family; gentlemen. Thompson.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; board optional; convenient location; near Park.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Large parlor, with private bath, complete; continuous hot water; telephone.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms; suites, single room; gentleman, business couple; reasonable; telephone.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front room; telephone; kitchen privileges. Apt. 14.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Hall room, quiet house, near all car lines.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Two large, exquisitely furnished rooms, bath; separate or en suite; running water, electricity, open fireplaces; large closets; breakfast optional; exceptional house. Columbus 9415.

71ST, (237 West End Av.)—Attractive room, with running water, adjoining bath; private residence.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large and small rooms, convenient to all cars.

71ST, 314 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite; studio, individual bath; exclusive neighborhood; references; moderate.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large back parlor, private bath; room, adjoining bath; telephone.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, or apartments; exclusive home; location unexcelled.

72D, 336 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, adjoining bath; also single room; private home, facing Hudson River and Drive.

72D, 22 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful, spacious front room, private bath, shower; electricity.

72D, 38 WEST.—Exceptionally well appointed rooms; every modern convenience. De Bernyz, Columbus 3588.

73D, 136 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small; all newly decorated; telephone, electricity; breakfast optional.

73D, 163 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath adjoining; exceptionally nice house.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Exclusive accommodation; elevator apartments; $12.50 weekly; excellent Southern cooking. Reid.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive room, private family, elevator apartment; gentleman; $5. Wheeler.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable, medium room, bath, telephone; select residence; convenient location; $4.50.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Beautiful room; private bath; front basement also; references. Schuyler 5675.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Well-furnished suite, two rooms, private bath, electricity; single rooms.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Elegant large room, bath adjoining; running water, electricity, telephone.

76TH ST., 42 WEST.—Attractive double room, private bath; also single room.

77TH, 170 WEST.—Excellent, the best in house, all new, with large dressing room; very cool; modern conveniences; bachelor or couple; references; $60 month.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; lavatories; private home; exclusive neighborhood, near Central Park.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Well furnished double room; newly decorated; all conveniences; reasonable.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in private house; individual baths; references.

77TH, 126 WEST.—Fine large room, private home; every modern convenience; exclusive neighborhood.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Parlor, private bath; other rooms; nicely furnished; conveniences; references.

78TH, 175 WEST.—Light front room; private American family; telephone; $5. Hanrahan.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, parquet floor; improved hot water system.

78TH AND BROADWAY.—Pleasant outside rooms; light, airy; every convenience. Schuyler 8182.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room, connecting shower bath; exclusive residence; small room.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone, reception room; $2.50 to $10.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Suite with private bath; also single rooms; board optional.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Newly furnished, medium, cool, front rooms; all conveniences; references.

80TH, 219 WEST.—Comfortable large room for one; elevator. Schuyler 4780. Apt. 53.

81ST, 118 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, single, en suite; individual baths; references required.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Furnished room, elevator apartment; electricity. De Lano.

82D, 306 WEST.—Gentlemen, see and appreciate my handsomely furnished rooms; exclusive neighborhood; references required. Call mornings. Schuyler 3331.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's wife will rent newly furnished rooms; references exchanged.

82D, 134 WEST.—Exceptionally well-appointed rooms, single, double; private house; Subway, "L."

82D, 32 WEST.—Well furnished, clean rooms; large, $6 up; single, $3.50 up.

82D, 8 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well appointed; all conveniences.

83D, 233 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny, outside room; exclusive home. Apt. 8.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Newly furnished house; beautiful rooms; continuous hot water; electricity; moderate.

84TH, 33 WEST.—Large sunny front room; running water; furnished or unfurnished; telephone.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot and cold running water; bath adjoining.

85TH, (near Riverside Drive.)—Handsomely furnished suite; exclusive neighborhood; central location; references required; gentlemen or couple. Schuyler 3368.

85TH, 78 WEST.—Exclusive neighborhood; high-class, elevator apartments, $5 up; Summer rates. Sixth floor.

85TH ST., 20 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large and small rooms for rent; very reasonable. Mrs. Lopez de Lema, 3d floor.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Handsomely furnished back parlor, private bath, electricity, telephone; Subway, "L."

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Single room, $4.50; large room, $6; private home; gentlemen.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Exclusively furnished front suite; exclusive private family; references. Freeman.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Two rooms; southern exposure; electricity; fourth floor east. Smith.

89TH, 339 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms, single, en suite; private bath; electricity.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Large room, private bath; southern exposure; also medium-size room; all conveniences; private house; references.

91ST, 232 WEST.—Two furnished rooms; ground-floor apartment, between Broadway and West End Av.; suitable for doctor's office; all conveniences, electricity, telephone, and running water; subway block. Lewis.

93D, 124 WEST.—Rooms; high class; excellent location; business people preferred; references.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive suite of rooms; also others; all conveniences; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

95TH, 125 WEST.—Large, homelike rooms, southern exposure; kitchenette, running water; quiet, select house; investigate before locating. Riverside 9065.

93D, 263 WEST.—Southern room, private washroom, bath adjoining; every convenience. Riverside 8091.

93D, 259 WEST, (Between Broadway and West End.)—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; modern improvements.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Outside rooms, light, spacious, airy; telephone, electricity, elevator; reasonable. Kniffin.

99TH, 243 WEST, (Broadway.)—Highest class accommodations business people; finest references requested. Harrison.

102D, 216 WEST.—Large outside room; running water, electricity, elevator; gentleman. Arbuckle.

104TH, 245 WEST.—Two-room suite; running water; also single; electricity; clean; very desirable home. Beidler.

104TH, 244 WEST.—Newly furnished, lavatory, gentleman; references. Mascher. Academy 1850.

106TH, 65 WEST.—Beautiful front, suitable permanent couple; all conveniences; phone. Cical.

110TH ST., 112 WEST.—French couple offer gentleman large, outside room, overlooking St. John Divine; high-class accommodations; $6. Apartment 81.

112TH, 523 WEST.—Private family; two adults; office; exceptional room, with lavatory; exclusive house; Summer rates; references. Apt. 73.

112TH, 523 WEST, (Apt. 4.)—Large, attractively furnished room for couple, with family of two; central location; private lavatory.

113TH, 511 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished room in modern apartment; southern exposure; gentlemen only. M. English. 8240 Morningside.

113TH, 600 WEST.—Elegant room; exclusive corner apartment; private family. Johnson, 9A.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, large, light room, running water; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Exclusive accommodations for business gentlemen in high-class neighborhood; every convenience; Apartment 10. Morningside 2896.

115TH, 616 WEST.—Charming suite with bath; also single room; all outside; modern conveniences; references. Apt. 32.

115TH, (14 Morningside Av.)—Excellent accommodations; business people; exclusive neighborhood. Morningside 3307.

116TH ST.—Attractive outside room, convenient Columbia, Riverside. Morningside 5136, Apt. 22.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Corner Morningside Drive,) Apt. 31.—Outside rooms, private lavatory.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Large, small rooms; ideal Summer location; modern apartment. Periam.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Southeast corner, rooms on Morningside Drive; also housekeeping suite with private bath; moderate. Apt. 31.

118TH ST., 155 WEST.—Attractive double room; private house; refined Jewish family.

118TH, 405 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortable room; all conveniences. Apartment 24.

119TH, 361 WEST.—Attractive room; running water; elegant bath; use piano, victrola.

119TH, 422 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small; elevator; near Columbia College. Evans.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; convenient location; kitchen privileges; double, $7; single, $5, $6. Mrs. Finch.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Front south room, opposite Teachers College; reasonable to teachers. Peters.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Clean, comfortable rooms; kitchen privileges; phone, elevator, electricity. Byrne.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large, light, airy rooms in modern apartment. McCague.

122D, 509-511 WEST, (The Ogontz, Apt. 22.)—New management; high-class references; fine rooms, many southern, outside, $3.50 to $12 week; general reception and entertaining room; refined chaperone; references required.

122D, 500 WEST.—Comfortable single room; electricity; phone. Wilkins.

123D, 529 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom suite, overstuffed tapestry furniture; piano; half block Broadway; $16. Call evenings or Sunday. Lukacs.

123TH ST., 554 WEST.—Nicely furnished, homelike room, bath; one flight. Ayers.

126TH, (320 St. Nicholas Av.)—Elegantly large furnished, outside rooms; in high-class elevator apartment; central; private, homelike; gentlemen; $5-$7. Apt. 17. Morn. 5310.

126TH, 56 WEST.—Choice rooms in beautiful home; $3 up; telephone; shower; two minutes Lenox subway; references exchanged.

130TH, (49 St. Nicholas Terrace.)—Sunny rooms; together, separate; private family. Apartment 65.

141ST, 630 WEST.—Elegantly furnished double room, overlooking Hudson; also single room; references. Telephone Audubon 7610. Apartment 5D.

142D, 548 WEST.—American family; private house; large and small rooms. Audubon 2523.

142D, 605 WEST.—Cool single room; running water; elevator; shower; reasonable. Scott.

145TH, 518 WEST.—Clean, airy, comfortable, outside room, adjoining bath; $2.50; (subway.) Ross.

168TH, 601 WEST.—Outside rooms, southern exposure; river view; single or suite. Ellsworth.

176TH, 611 WEST.—Comfortable room; modern apartment; Christian family; references: St. Nicholas 2831J.

BROADWAY, Corner 56th St.—Exceptional, large, outside rooms, newly decorated and furnished; Summer rates; references. Apartment 8, The Rockingham.

BROADWAY, 3,657, (2B.)—Northold. Single room, private bath, lavatory; double room, adjoining bath; refined private family; extraordinary conveniences.

BROADWAY, 2,030.—Having beautiful apartment, will rent to refined gentleman large room, adjoining bath, $10. Johnson, 6314 Columbus.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Large, airy rooms, nicely furnished, adjoining bath. Apt. 1E.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—In luxurious apartment, opposite park, delightful outside room; excellent transportation. Telephone 7915 Columbus.

DESIRABLE ROOM, bath, with refined family; near subway. Ellis. Phone 211 Morningside.

FRANCES MOTLEY STUDIOS,
West End Av., 313, between 74th and 75th, can accommodate two or three business people with living quarters; private home life; references exchanged. Telephone Columbus 1355.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 50.—Large corner room, two porch windows, furnished, as sitting room, bedroom; extra room on housekeeping privileges if desired. Telephone Morningside 5020.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 70.—Home comforts; kitchen privileges; ladies only; $3.50. Apt. 3.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90, (Near 119th.)—Nicely furnished rooms; modern conveniences. Apt. 3A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 800, (at 157th St., Apt. 4C.)—Large, beautiful room; near subway; no other roomers. Phone Audubon 5059.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214, (corner 94th St.)—Spacious suite facing drive, or large rooms; board optional. Clark.

TWO ROOMS with private bath; gentlemen only; exclusive apartment; very best references required and exchanged. Schuyler 7938.

WEST END AV., 676, (93d.)—2 elegantly furnished rooms; running water, electric light, bath adjoining; meals optional; gentlemen.

WEST END AV., 826.—Beautiful single, double rooms, bath; electricity; gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 664.—One block to subway; private home; large and small rooms; twin beds; running water; adjoining baths.

WEST END AV., 700, (94th St.)—Front rooms, separate, en suite; lavatory. Britten.

WEST END AV., 569.—Especially good rooms, single or double; gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 855, (Corner 102d.)—Outside corner room; breakfast. Riverside 8689. Osborne.

WEST END AV., 855, (102d.)—One, two large front rooms, private lavatory. Wright.

Brooklyn.

SIXTH AV., 181, (Park Slope.)—Nicely furnished rooms, conveniences; telephone Prospect 8660.

17TH ST., 54 EAST, (Flatbush.)—Suite of rooms, single, double; references; Brighton L.

ADELPHI ST., 362.—Near car line; large rooms; running water; telephone; moderate.

CUMBERLAND ST., 315.—Two minutes subway; large alcove room, $6; one small room, $1.50. Telephone; private family; gentlemen only.

HEIGHTS, (93 [illegible]alemon St.)—Near subway; cheerful [illegible]; refined; gentlemen. Main 1642.

PIERREPONT ST., 60, (Walking Distance Downtown.) — Superior accommodations; gentlemen; Summer rates.

SOUTH PORTLAND AV, 22, (Near Subway.)—Refined neighborhood; desirable rooms; gentlemen only; reference.

SPENCER PLACE, 5.—Neatly furnished rooms; all improvements; refined neighborhood. Decatur 4259.

WILLOW ST., 146.—Well furnished rooms; select, well kept house; references required.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN desires furnished room, west side, 101st to 120th Street, private house; state references and rental. Y 243 Times Annex.

ROOM wanted, private family, close in town; must be reasonable. C 84 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Excellent table, private baths, electricity; references.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Double and single rooms; private bath; home cooking.

65TH, 32 EAST.—Beautiful rooms; refined home; excellent home table. Plaza 6631.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small room, all improvements; excellent board; private residence; electricity.

53D, 57 WEST.—Concessions to permanent guests; double, single rooms; baths; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with board; references.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Attractive, large room; running water; near bath; references; excellent table.

61ST, 10 WEST.—Attractive room; bath; modern improvements; elevator; private family; board optional.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Exceptionally large room, handsomely furnished; private bath; electricity; in house with owner; Southern cooking; board optional.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Exclusive Pension; large room overlooking river; private bath; also single room; excellent table.

72D, 314 WEST, (Riverside.)—Delightful Summer home; handsome suite; private bath; single room.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Attractive rooms; also parlor floor; private baths; excellent board.

72D, 212 WEST.—Private baths, electricity; table board. Telephone 6396 Columbus.

73D, 302 WEST.—Attractive large front room; private baths; exclusive location; convenient to subway.

73D, 112 WEST, DESIRABLE ROOM, near subway, elevated; references.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; excellent table; table guests; reasonable.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connected, single; $10; excellent cuisine. Schuyler 9725.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Room with, without bath; small room; excellent table; fine location.

77TH, 301 WEST. Select house; beautiful, cool suites for Summer; double rooms, baths; single; running water; meals optional.

77TH, 266 and 307 WEST.—Attractive rooms; Southern cooking; all conveniences; Summer rates.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room, near bath; excellent French cuisine; references.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Suite, with private bath; also single rooms; board optional.

80TH, 106 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; baths; wholesome home cooking; special low rates.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128 WEST.—Very desirable large room; hot and cold water; private bath.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple; substantial table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; excellent table; Summer rates.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; references.

88TH, 63 WEST.—Double and single rooms; refined private Jewish boarding house; table boarders accommodated; excellent table.

93D, 265 WEST.—Very large room, private bath; exquisitely furnished; Persian rugs; all modern conveniences; couple or gentlemen.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding for bachelors; 32 splendidly furnished rooms; 16 on one floor; open all year; Summer season at Edgemere, L. I. Smith.

102D ST, 248 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with or without bath; refined; excellent location.

107TH, 322 WEST, (BETWEEN RIVER SIDE-BROADWAY.)—LUXURIOUS PRIVATE RESIDENCE, SPACIOUS SUNSHINY ROOMS; BATH; ELECTRICITY; BOUNTIFUL TABLE; MODERATE TERMS; ALSO SINGLE ROOM.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all improvements; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

113TH, 606 WEST.—Large, small rooms; modern apartment; refined Jewish family. Morningside 1923.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Double room in private boarding house; table guests; home cooking.

120TH ST., 116 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, very large room, with beautiful private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking; electricity. Morningside 2128.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting, with, without bath; excellent table board.

FIFTH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths, electricity, switchboard; refined service.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms; also suite; overlooking Hudson; with superior board; $10-$15 weekly. Payne, 7726 Morningside.

WEST END AV., 693, (94th St.)—Newly furnished double rooms; also suite, private bath; excellent cuisine; table guests; references.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d, Opposite Schwab Mansion.)—Handsome private house; elevator; large square room; also singles.

WEST END AV., 524.—Large rooms, excellent board; house newly appointed; references.

Brooklyn.

4TH ST., 312.—Near subway and elevated; rooms and board of the highest class; good table; all conveniences; suitable two gentlemen; references. South 6434.

CLINTON ST., 40.—New Yorkers take notice; near Borough Hall subway; The Arndale; single rooms, electricity, private bath; maid service; board optional. Phone Main 6686.

LEFFERTS PLACE, 185, (Franklin L.)—Sunny front rooms; reasonable; phone Pros. 8911.

PARK SLOPE, (61 Eighth Av.)—Very desirable rooms; excellent table; references.

SPENCER PLACE, 13.—Refined neighborhood; rooms; good board; conveniences; table guests. Decatur 2340.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WOODLEIGH, Towanda, Penn. also cottages. —Beautiful surroundings, mountain air; exceptionally nice accommodations; 100 acres; fine gardening, fruit, automobiles, horses, fishing, bathing; excellent food; trained nurse's home; prices, $7 to $25. Write for booklet.

New York City.

EDGEHILL INN, Spuyten Duyvil-on-Hudson.—A quiet, attractive residence, combining country charm and city comfort for a limited number of guests; convenient New York Central and subway. Address Mary Huntington.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 minutes' Delightful Sail Manhattan.
50 cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished; Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight. Sea Air. Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE BELLEVUE.
A SUMMER COLONY ON GRYMES HILL.
Good air; good food; beautiful views; excellent tennis courts; 40 minutes from Battery; reservations now; house now open for season. P. O., Stapleton, S. I. Phone 109 Tompkinsville.

Westchester County.

EDGEWATER LODGE, on Sound.—Delightfully furnished rooms with board; easy commuting; Harbor Lane, New Rochelle; references. Telephone 91W.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers. —Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Long Island.

LARGE, sunny rooms, spacious grounds; rest cases, convalescents. 2,103 79th St., Bensonhurst. Phone 5119 Bath Beach.

LARGE, handsome rooms, with bath; superior board. Mrs. Hellman, phone 2961 Woodmere.

New York State.

LARGE furnished rooms; board; quiet, shade, bathing, fishing. Particulars, Mrs. C. Braasch, Howells, Orange County, N. Y.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, Montclair, N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair; exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; unexcelled cuisine; 35 minutes New York. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

NICE PEOPLE ONLY.
607 4th Av., Asbury Park, N. J.

Country Board Wanted.

COUPLE with three children, boy 10, girls age 5 and 2, desires two rooms and private bath, with best board, in a private family for season June to September at seashore, within commuting distance of city; best city references; state terms and full particulars. A 328 Times Downtown.

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A NEW AND RELIABLE
HIGH-CLASS USED-CAR CONCERN.
SHEFFIELD SIMPLEX SEDAN.
CRANE SIMPLEX TOURING, 1917.
Brewster body; run 408 miles.
CHANDLER CHUMMY ROADSTER.
Model 18.
STUTZ SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
Wire wheels; very fast; looks like new.
STUTZ ROADSTER.
Wire wheels; newly painted; late model.
MERCER TOURING, 5 PASS.
Westinghouse air springs; fine condition.
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Fully equipped.
SIMPLEX "38" TOURING.
6 passenger, shaft drive, wire wheels, special body; in beautiful shape.
PACKARD TWIN SIX TOURING.
5 passenger; fine shape.
PACKARD TOWN CAR.
Late model; very good condition.
PEUGEOT RACING CAR.
115 miles per hour.
LANCIA CHASSIS.
In best of condition; recently overhauled.
ISOTTA TOWN CAR.
Late model.
OVERLAND 5 PASS. TOURING.
Excellent condition.
R. S. IRELAND,
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S. E. Cor. 51st St. Phone 3249 Circle.
Next Door to Winter Garden.
Open Sunday and Evenings.

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Lack of space requires that they be sold at once. Condition excellent.

1917 STUDEBAKER "4," touring	$450
1916 LEXINGTON Chummy, guarant'd.	1,250
1916 PAIGE roadster, wire wheels	850
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1916 LEXINGTON Little "6"	800
1915 LEXINGTON, guaranteed	500
1914 MICHIGAN, excellent	400
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Time payments; trades considered; offers accepted.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
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A 1916 NATIONAL TWIN "6."
6-passenger touring; runs and looks like new; cost $2,400; first cash buyer, with $1,160 takes it. 161 Clymer St., 2 blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

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Beautiful five-passenger touring; guaranteed; electric starter, &c.; $400. 150 W. 55th.

APPERSON, 1916, Cloverleaf, fully equipped, extras; perfect condition; $700 cash. C 35 Times.

AT THE RIGHT PRICE.

1917 CHALMERS, B35 TOURING	$925
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1916 LOZIER ROADSTER	800
1916 CADILLAC TOURING	1,500
1915 CADILLAC TOURING	950
1915 CHEVROLET SPECIAL RACER	550
1913 MERCER SPECIAL RUNABOUT	850

Open for mechanical inspection and demonstration day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M., 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn. Phone Prospect 425.

BABY PEUGEOT, latest importation.
STUTZ 1917 Roadster, wire wheels.
F. I. A. T. 1915 30 Fleetwood imported Four.
LANCIA 1916 Brougham.
CHALMERS 1916 Blue Ribbon Landaulet.
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CONTINENTAL Special 110 M. P. H.
LANCIA Special Roadster, wire wheels.
SPECIAL WISCONSIN STUTZ, 1916.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BUICK 1917 LITTLE 6 TOURING.
BIANCHI RACEABOUT.
STUTZ 1917 "16 VALVE" SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1916 "SPORTING 4."
MERCER 1916 RACEABOUT.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
LANCIA SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1915 BULLDOG.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK 1916 Little Six touring; just painted; perfect mechanically; tires good. Smith, 154 West 124th. Morningside 175.

CADILLAC touring; $475; late 1914; thoroughly overhauled; new shoes, extra shoe, pump, jack, complete. Private residence, 24 Lenox Road, Flatbush, few doors Flatbush Av.

CADILLAC "8" touring car, 1916 model; run about 6,000 miles; excellent condition. Telephone Owner, Rhinelander 9735.

CADILLAC, 1914, five-passenger, sedan. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 and 12 West 62d St.

CHALMERS 1916 five-passenger touring; perfect condition; good tires; bargain. Smith, 154 West 124th. Morningside 175.

CHALMERS roadster, practically brand-new; 1917 model. Wallace, 1,739 Broadway.

CHEVROLET 1916 Royal Mail runabout, like new; run 6,000 miles; sacrifice. Morningside 175. Smith, 154 West 124th.

COLE 1916—Model 8-60, 7-passenger touring car, driven 5,000 miles; good shoes; in exceptionally fine mechanical condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

CRANE Simplex touring, practically new; a rare chance to purchase this high-class car at a big discount. Wallace, 1,739 Broadway.

FOR SALE.
MERCEDES ROADSTER, 4-PASSENGER, IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION AND NEWLY PAINTED, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, INCLUDING STARTING AND LIGHTING SYSTEM; PRICE ON APPLICATION. MERCEDES REPAIR CO., 218-224 EAST 54TH ST., NEW YORK.

HUDSON, 1916, five-passenger, sedan. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 and 12 West 62d St.

HUPMOBILE TOURING, LATE 1916.
Will sacrifice; runs and looks like new; many extras. Private residence, 24 Lenox Road, Flatbush. Few doors from Flatbush Av.

HUPMOBILE, 1916, roadster, with extra rumble seat; A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

LOCOMOBILE 1916 38 seven-passenger touring; magnificent car; extras include two extra tires, tools; must be seen to be appreciated. 159 West 127th. Morningside 3960.

MARMON, 1915, seven-passenger, touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 and 12 West 62d St.

MERCER, 1917, with double enclosed drive body, in beautiful condition. Brewster & Co., Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

NATIONAL, 1916, six-passenger, touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 and 12 West 62d St.

NATIONAL 12-16 Chummy Roadster; like new; cheap; Blue Ribbon. 1,700 B'way.

OVERLAND, 1916, seven-passenger, touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 and 12 West 62d St.

PACKARD, 1917, "2-35," 7-passenger, brand new, driven 400 miles only; two extra new tires; special maroon color; cost $3,770; will sell $600 off list. Phone Cortland 418.

PACKARD.—$1,850 buys Packard Twin "6" touring car, 135; run less than 5,000 miles; cannot be told from new. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARDS, Twin and Sixes, beautiful touring, hour, day, monthly preferred. 1585 Plaza.

PACKARD, 1916, 1-35, phaeton, touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 and 12 West 62d St.

PACKARD, 3-38, phaeton, in A1 shape. Neill, 204 West 101st.

PIERCE-ARROW, 6-48,
7-passenger touring; self starter; electric lights, fully equipped; only used 2 seasons; excellent condition; price $1,250; a real bargain. See MANAGER, 161 Clymer St., 2 blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PULLMAN, JR., 1916, touring; starter, electric lights, two extra shoes, four tubes; good condition; bargain; $325. Harry D. Holden, Room 1016, 31 Nassau St. Tel. Cortlandt 1092.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward. Fleetwood paneled body, one-man top, ventilating windshield, Westinghouse lighting and starting, newly painted gun metal gray, satin finish; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used-Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STUDEBAKER, 5-passenger, light touring, electric light and starter, perfect condition; low price for immediate purchaser. Telephone Madison Square 8780.

STUTZ 1917, "16 valve" speedster; owner called for military duty; immediate delivery. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 2-pass roadster; practically new; $1,425. Phone Cortland 418.

S. G. V. roadster; thoroughly overhauled mechanically and repainted; Silvertown tires; $700. Box B 163 Times.

WINTON six, 1913, fully equipped, electric lights, self-starter, overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

WINTON light six, touring car, overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

Automobile Supplies.

THE GWILLIAM COMPANY,
BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS,
Gurney and New Departure Service Sta.
231 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 59th St. Col. 3440.

Automobiles Wanted.

HIGH-GRADE CAR, not older 1915, perfect condition. Phone Meyers, Columbus 9869.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC and Packard by the hour or month; very reasonable. Mead, Riverside 6200.

CADILLAC touring for hire, by hour or day; owner drives. Harlem 3698.

FOR HIRE, three months or more, new TWIN SIX Packard car to responsible parties; chauffeur in livery. C 34 Times.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars, by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD—5-passenger touring car to rent by the month; terms reasonable; owner experienced driver. Phone 2758W Newtown.

PACKARD landaulet for hire persons looking for country homes; reasonable. Columbus 6224.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PACKARD—Elegant limousine for Summer season; excellent service; reasonable price. B 155 Times.

PACKARD Twin and Sixes, limousine, touring, hour, day; monthly preferred. 1585 Plaza.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine, beautiful; by the month; rates reasonable. Regan, 593 Schuyler.

STUTZ touring car for rent for two months at $300 per month, including chauffeur, garage, and gas; used in city operation; owner leaving for Summer. C 356 Times Downtown.

Automobile Instruction.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Auto School. WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL 225 W. 57th St. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, 231 WEST 50TH ST. Practical, Thorough, Moderate, Reliable, Ladies', also Ford. Booklet.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

COMPANION.—Refined young lady wishes position as companion to lady; preferably out of town. Fletcher, 596 Riverside Drive, Apt. 1.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert dressmaker and designer wishes engagements by day in private families; thorough worker; original styles; highest references. B 168 Times.

FASHIONABLE dressmaking, ladies' tailoring, designer; gowns made in two days; alteration, remodeling, quick method; good work only; will sew by day; moderate. M. B., 254 West 46th St. Bryant 6776.

FRENCH LADY, excellent reference, wishes position French teacher and sewing. C 66 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, neat, alert; Jewish; $11. F., 211 West 111th St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Thoroughly experienced on busy board; intelligent; $15. Midwood 3077.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5656.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 52 Broadway, Room 832. Telephone Broad 7227.

ACCOUNTANT, Office Manager.—Competent executive, long experience, desires position with growing concern. A. L., 210 E. 21st St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, requires position with reliable concern. Bert Bergen, 175 Osborn St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, 20, desires position, with advancement; experienced. K 244 Times Downtown.

BUYER.—Leather goods buyer; 5 years' experience; is open for engagement for large jobbing or dept. store. B 149 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. C. Latertreen, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, Swiss, (25,) wishes position private family; country preferred; willing to make himself useful; drive any car; moderate wages. Meier, 117 East 15th.

CHAUFFEUR, married, mechanic, all cars; 15 years' experience; 5 years' references. M. J. Donnolly, 346 East 87th St.

CHAUFFEUR, (German;) 6 years' experience; sober; good driver; best reference; strong and willing. 128 East 85th St.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, wants position; sober, careful driver; city or country; references. E. C., 157 East 47th.

DESIGNER, COSTUME CUTTER; IRISH; EXCEPTIONAL REFERENCE; LONDON, NEW YORK EXPERIENCE. C 82 TIMES.

JAPANESE, first-class butler, valet, wants position; small family; city, country. M. M., 47 Prospect Place, City.

MANAGER OR EXECUTIVE.

A successful lawyer who finds the practice of his profession uncongenial desires to become connected with an active mercantile or manufacturing concern in a managerial or executive capacity. Has had considerable business experience; salary in proportion to ability. K 270 Times Downtown.

MAN of 52, large experience, good education, wide acquaintance in many States, good trial lawyer and public speaker, magazine writer of reputation, expert stenographer, wishes to connect with some business that will command steady salary or assured income; valuable man for right place. Address Writer, B 491 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Middle Western salesman looking for line bathing suits, jerseys; season 1918; good following; jobbers don't apply. B 166 Times.

SALESMAN, (24,) covered Middle Western States, desires position with reliable manufacturing concern. C 1 Times.

SALESMAN, men's shirts, neckwear, would like line for New Jersey; best references. K 248 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, expert, open immediate, temporary engagement, reliable concern. C 27 Times.

STEWARD.—Experienced; club or hotel; city or country; A1 references. B 160 Times.

STOCK CLERK, experienced ladies' waist line, wishes position; best references. B 197 Times.

TRAFFIC MAN desires to connect with concern handling foreign and domestic commerce as manager; excellent experience; A1 references; will locate anywhere. C 75 Times.

VALET, SWISS, (27,) WISHES POSITION; BEST REFERENCES. J. L., 355 WEST 56TH, CITY.

YOUNG MAN.—A position wanted for excellent young man of good ability; speaks French and English; good references. C 86 Times.

YOUNG MAN, college training, with five years' selling and general office routine experience, desires position. K 267 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN; selling ability; knowledge French, Spanish; references or bond. C 89 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) high school, desires position; experience in silk and woolen line. S. F. R., 104 East 14th.

YOUNG MAN, 20, willing worker, three years' experience general office work. K 253 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BUYER wanted for a large men's wear establishment in Chicago, a thoroughly experienced woman in boys' and children's clothing to assist the buyer; only those who have had a number of years' experience and a thorough knowledge of the lines of merchandise carried in a large department need apply; will offer a permanent position to the right woman. In applying state age, experience, giving names of former employers, and expected salary. Y 261 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER—OFFICE MANAGER.—Must be a thorough bookkeeper, typist, and understand up-to-the-minute office systems; one with experience in the automobile or machinery line preferred. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, references, nationality, religion, and wages desired. C 42 Times.

BOOK SALESWOMAN, experienced, for a $50 per week proposition; suited to present national conditions; sales steadily increasing; salary and commission. The King-Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.

GIRLS.—Downtown bank requires services of young girls (24-26) for clerical work; knowledge of typewriting essential; must have at least two years' high school education and some business experience; only those with such qualifications need apply; answers must state age, experience, previous employment, references, and salary expected. K 239 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GOVERNESS, &c.—Wanted, for six weeks from July 1, woman as governess or companion for four children, 4 to 14, having nurse also; must be thoroughly proficient in swimming and diving and competent to give instruction therein; ability to sing well enough to lead or sing in group singing and to play guitar or other portable instrument well enough to strum accompaniment; freedom from seasickness; love of outdoor life, and willingness comfortably to rough it a bit desired. Write, stating experience along above lines and with children, and where and how much educated; references exchanged; salary, $25 per week and expenses. Y 257 Times Annex.

HOUSEWORK.—Middle-aged woman general housework, Mystic, Conn.; small family; wages, $30 month. Apply 10 East 38th St., Monday and Tuesday mornings.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—Woman wanted, plain cook, general housework for two in family; seashore; permanent, and good wages. V 72 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Good wages; general housework, girl; small private family; references required. C 42 Times.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, young girl, for office; must be well educated, intelligent, accurate, from good American family; reference; desirably Russian. Times Building, 1409. E. Kluchansky. Between 10 and 11 A. M.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady wanted, single; stenographer operating Remington or Underwood machine; those having experience in export or import shipping or steamship business preferred. In replying state age, experience, references, salary, and number of letters written daily. Address W. T., P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid and accurate, experienced, at least 3 years; $12 per week; steady position, advancement; large wholesale cotton goods house. Ask for Mr. King, M. Lowenstein & Sons, 40 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER—Young girl, intelligent, neat and accurate, in large specialty company office; long experience not necessary; state full particulars. K 209 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, familiar with general office work, residing in Brooklyn. Brooklyn Trousers Co., 533 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, for manufacturer in New Brunswick, N. J.; state concisely experience and expectations. M 197 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish; capable; good references; state lowest salary expected. C 361 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE switchboard operator in a large downtown wholesale paper house; salary to commence, $10; good opportunity. Address, stating age, &c., Duane, K 249 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Underwood or Monarch operator, rapid, neat, accurate; one experienced in mail-order work preferred; $10 to start. Call after 9 o'clock, Room 1206, 18 East 41st St.

YOUNG LADY wanted in large manufacturing concern, for collection department, to make out statements, drafts, and handle collection letters; knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting essential; only those having had previous experience in this particular work need apply; state age, experience, references, &c. C 345 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

SPANISH-AMERICAN
STENOGRAPHER!

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN TO GO TO SOUTH AMERICA FOR A LARGE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY WITH OFFICES IN VALPARAISO, CHILE. SALARY $150 MONTH, WITH TRANSPORTATION BOTH WAYS. ONE YEAR'S CONTRACT.

CALL 9 TO 1 DAILY.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
ROOM 725, 39 CHURCH ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT of great ability and experience needed immediately for Canadian munitions plant; only applicants previously in charge of cost accounting and systematizing in large plants need apply; state salary expected; give experience, references. R 277 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS, Experienced, on high-class magazine receiving support both because of its excellence and the vital importance of the movement it represents; men of international prominence connected; straight commission; big earnings to real salesmen. Y 204 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT TO MANAGER of advertising department of large manufacturing corporation wanted; good education, knowledge of printing makeup, and some advertising experience necessary; good letter of application will be favorably considered, so give complete personal description, experience, and salary expected; permanent position and good future for the right man. Y 235 Times Annex.

BIG COMMISSION.
And perpetual renewal income selling our $10 yearly accident and sickness policy; pays $5,000 death, $25 weekly benefits.
Fred J. Schaefer & Co., 1,123 Broadway, N. Y.

BOYS for office work; must be 16 years old. We promote from the bottom. Boys who enter our employ have opportunities to advance themselves in position and salary. Call 10 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

BOYS wanted, between 16 and 19 years of age, to start with old-established house, offering commercial training in the steel line; experience not necessary, but must be ambitious, quick to learn, and with good school record; must have high school education or equivalent; moderate salary to start, but early advancement and excellent future; state age and experience, if any, and salary expected. C 364 Times Downtown.

BOY for office work and errands; good opportunity for bright, ambitious boy. Write, stating nationality, or apply Redding & Co., 200 5th Av.

BOY for filing and errands; state age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. C 360 Times Downtown.

BOYS to run errands; good chance for advancement. Neal & Brinker, 81 White St.

CLERKS.

LORD & TAYLOR REQUIRE SEVERAL YOUNG MEN ABLE TO WRITE A GOOD HAND TO TAKE STOCK; GOOD SALARY. APPLY BETWEEN 9 AND 11 A. M. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, SEVENTH FLOOR.

COLLECTOR.—Man about 40 years old by downtown real estate company; salary $1,000; address in own handwriting, stating business experience and references. K 268 Times Downtown.

DESIGNERS, &c.—Wanted, competent designers and detailed draftsman on jigs and fixtures for small interchangeable parts; also A1 toolmakers on same items of work. Apply between 9-12, 1-4, Colt's Patent Firearms Mfg. Co., Room 2,522 Woolworth Building.

DESIGNER, WITH ORIGINAL IDEAS, WANTED BY PROMINENT MANUFACTURER OF BOYS' WASH SUITS; MUST BE EXPERIENCED MARKER. B 135 TIMES.

FOREMAN.—Machine shop foreman wanted, by an old established firm, located in Brooklyn, manufacturing technical instruments, a man to take charge of the machine department, consisting of engine lathes and turret lathes, hand and automatic screw machine, milling machine, shapers and some bench work; must be well posted on the operation of the machinery mentioned to produce satisfactory results; only sober and steady men need apply; no labor trouble; reply, stating age, references, nationality and salary expected. G. A. W., Bush Terminal Post Office, Brooklyn.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of
STOCK BOYS.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS.

Firm of industrial engineers wishes to receive applications for prospective employment from men of practical experience in industrial engineering work who are now employed, but desire to make a change, also from progressive men employed in manufacturing concerns who are desirous of entering the engineering field. Must be willing to travel. Excellent opportunity for the right men. Apply to C 343 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT THE UNdersigned will not be responsible for any debts or obligations of any kind or nature incurred by their son, Eugene Friedenberg of 42 West 72d St., New York City.
JACK FRIEDENBERG,
CORRINE FRIEDENBERG.

MR. DAVID DONNER NOTIFIES THE public that he no longer will be responsible for any debts contracted by his wife, Rose Donner, both having separated.

WALTER M. MAYER.—Your parents distressed; write your mother.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ITALIAN SALESMEN, ATTENTION! WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR ENERGETIC, GOOD MEN WITH SELLING ABILITY; VERY BEST REAL ESTATE PROPOSITION WHICH IS OFFERED TODAY IN THIS COUNTRY; SALARY OR COMMISSION; WRITE AT ONCE SO YOU DON'T MISS YOUR CHANCE.
DUNBAR LAND COMPANY,
DUNBAR, W. VA.

MAN.—Downtown bank requires in its foreign department an experienced man to supervise the foreign collection and remittance division; must have knowledge of handling documentary bills of exchange and foreign collections; answers not stating experience, previous employment, references, age, and salary expected will not be considered. K 240 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOYS.—Opportunity; clean-cut, progressive office boys over 16 years of age wanted in the New York office of a very large manufacturing concern; advancement assured to those who make good. Address applications C 46 Times.

PHOTO ENGRAVER-SALESMAN.—First-class man with experience; salary based on sales. Apply by letter, The Gill Engraving Company, 140 5th Av.

PORTER WANTED, STRONG, ABOUT 30 YEARS OLD, FOR WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE; REFERENCES. APPLY L. E. ELLIS & CO., 56 MERCER ST.

PROFESSIONAL actuary wanted for a first-class assurance company; must have either a British degree of F. I. A. or F. F. A. Apply to Box 6, Murray Hill Hotel, New York City, N. Y.

RAILROAD ACCOUNTANT, with general ledger experience, for valuation department on Western railroad; in answering give full details of experience; valuation man preferred. Y 250 Times Annex.

SALESMAN WANTED.—FOR HIGH-CLASS LINE OF EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS, LACES, WHITE AND WASH GOODS, FOR THE ENTIRE SOUTH; MUST BE EXPERIENCED IN THESE LINES AND ACQUAINTED WITH THE BUYERS OF DRY GOODS AND DEPT. STORES IN TERRITORY MENTIONED; ALL APPLICATIONS WILL BE TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY; SALARY AND COMMISSION. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, STATING EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES. ZENITH EMBROIDERY CO., 220 FIFTH AV., NEW YORK CITY.

SALESMEN.—Good opening for several men to sell high-grade line of petticoats to retail trade; must be experienced and have following in respective territories; can carry other lines; commission basis. Apply by letter, stating which of the following territories you travel: Minnesota and Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri, Washington, Oregon, and California, Michigan, Ohio, and Illinois. Y 225 Times Annex.

SALESMEN WANTED
To follow most phenomenal advertising campaign ever launched; we give direct leads, training, transportation, and drawing account against commission; must be 25-40 years old and refer to past employers; we are paying $50-$150 per week to good salesmen; sale is absolutely permanent. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in infants' knit goods, for the city of New York and surrounding territories; references and credentials necessary; commission basis. Call all week, Barth & Fisch, 1,365 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN who can land quantity business for modern stamping, plating, and finishing plant; commission. Apply between 9 and 10, Room 912, 456 4th Av.

SALESMAN, automobile experience, for high grade car being put on the market; none but experienced need apply; drawing account, commission. H 130 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant in factory in Greenpoint; steady position and opportunity to learn interesting business and advance; give experience, reference, and salary expected. B 196 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man; state age, schooling, experience, and salary desired; excellent prospects. C 352 Times Downtown.

TRACER, experienced, wanted in busy engineering office; only thoroughly proficient need apply; state experience and salary. Y 258 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, under 25 years, with selling ability, wanted by a manufacturing concern; good opportunity for willing worker; reference required; salary and commission. H 116 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (17,) at least 2 years of high school, to start in bank; liberal salary; good prospects. C 353 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (Founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS make $2.50 profit on each sale; electric patriotic novelty; sells at $7.50; wanted by every store. B. & B. Sign Co., 341 5th Av.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Reputable manufacturers with sales organization, executive offices in New York and a good size plant in vicinity of Chicago, railroad siding, and machinery suitable for mixing dry and semi-liquid chemicals, have surplus facilities and desire to take over for manufacturing and marketing some article or product of merit which will blend with the present business. H 104 Times.

Guaranteed dividends and profits on investments in rapidly growing and expanding manufacturing corporation; satisfactory bank and commercial references; $25,000 required for immediate expansion to present buildings and equipment; investigation solicited. G. T., 206 Times Downtown.

MACHINE PLANT, FULLY EQUIPPED.
About 100 modern machine tools, lathes, shapers, milling machines, gear cutters, grinders, turrets, six planers, Penn. R. R. siding, new modern buildings, very busy; owners desire rest; rent buildings. Y 239 Times Annex.

Want earnest associate to form equitable corporation dealing in machinery, metal, &c.; capital assured; one with international connection preferred. Empire Trader, B 492 Times Annex.

Wanted, partner with $20,000 in long-established, high-class office furniture business and factory; big profits; manufacturing and supply moving-picture studios; full investigation. S. M., 7 Times Downtown.

Large machine plant, fully equipped, wants sub-contract; manufacture war materials, dies, or experimental work; will pay liberal commission. B. B., 208 Times Downtown.

Photographic studio, doing profitable business; owner called to the colors. Apply J. L. Frese, 379 5th Av.

Millinery store in busy section of Newark; must sell; owner sick; reasonable. M. S. Box 225 Times Downtown.

Sell furnished room house; bargain; West End Av., 70s; modern furnishings, six baths, steam, electricity. C. B., 42 Times.

Established well-paying garage for sale; Times Square section. C. M. 74 Times.

FOR SALE

Persian kittens; wonderful coats, registered, pedigreed stock; cats boarded weekends, holidays; individual care. Bell 521 West 123th.

Baby carriage for sale; Pullman; brown wicker. Call between 1 and 2, 518 West 160th St.

SACRIFICE—MOTORCYCLE.
Shaw, Roebling Av., Westchester, Bronx.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

For Sale—Two saddle horses, one sorrel, 16½ hands, 8 years old; one dark brown, 15.2 hands, 9 years old. Major Robert S. Smith, Q. M. C., Governors Island, N. Y.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The second Western disturbance of the present week is central tonight over western Kansas with increasing intensity.

It is somewhat warmer in the Lake region and the South, with temperatures from 92 to 96 degrees in central Texas. Elsewhere it was cooler as a rule, decidedly so in Nebraska, South Dakota, and the central Rocky Mountain region.

There will be showers Saturday or Saturday night in the south upper lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States, continuing Sunday and extending into the north upper lake and the lower lake region, the Middle and South Atlantic States.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate west, fair; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest to northeast, fair; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south, fair.

FORECAST TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Saturday. Sunday increasing cloudiness, probably showers by night.

Southern New England—Fair Saturday. Sunday cloudy.

New Jersey, Western New York, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, warmer Saturday. Sunday probably showers.

Northern New England—Fair Saturday, preceded by rain in Eastern Maine. Sunday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
3 A. M.	59	50	4 P. M.	71	59
6 A. M.	59	45	6 P. M.	72	59
9 A. M.	70	53	9 P. M.	66	55
12 M.	75	54	11 P. M.	64	52

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 54; for the corresponding date last year it was 68; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 62. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 49; at 8 P. M. it was 56. Maximum temperature, 60 degrees at 4:20 P. M.; minimum, 45 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 56 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 43 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.72 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.83 inches.

Fire Record.

	Loss.
A. M.	
8:00—289 7 St.; Lena Gross	None
10:00—81 Eldridge St.; A. Jacobs	Slight
10:55—1,015 E. 167 St.; (auto;) F. Schneider	Slight
11:45—Mercer St.; George Lafiosca	Slight
P. M.	
12:10—115 W. 52 St.; Luke Blake	Slight
12:10—250 E. 3 St.; Mrs. I. Markowitz	Slight
3:40—139 Suffolk St.; Isadore Sweet	Slight
5:45—337 E. 11 St.; Ethel Kirkland	Slight
6:55—112 E. 114 St.; Paul Becker	Slight
6:55—1 Av. & 11 St.; Park Dept.	Slight
7:50—14 W. 4 St.; M. Goldberg and others	Not given
9:55—Front 792 Morris Av., (bale of hay;) Murphy Brothers	Slight
10:45—80 Bowery; F. & P. Tobacco Co. and others	Not given

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Department recognition has been awarded to the following members of the force for acts of valor or meritorious conduct performed in the line of duty: Commendation—Patrol. W. Wilkesmann, Shield 3844, 63; E. H. Hommel, Shield 2221, 35; H. Armstrong, Shield 330, 62; M. W. Nolan, Shield 5396, and P. A. Traynor, Shield 3642, 65.

Commendable Merit—Act'g. Det. Sergt. H. J. Senff, Shield 309, Det. Bur.; Act'g. Det. Sergt., First Gr., P. H. Donnelly, Shield 385, Det. Bur.

Meritorious Police Duty—Act'g. Det. Sergts. T. S. Hughes, Shield 24; M. S. Owens, Shield 340; J. F. Toner, Shield 136; G. C. Leavitt, Shield 563; J. Fitzpatrick, Shield 402; E. J. Markey, Shield 255, and T. J. Horag, Shield 459, all of Det. Bur.

Awards for Suggestions: Meritorious Police Duty—Sergt. J. J. McGary, Shield 623, (loose leaves for pocket memo. book;) Sergt. W. A. Gargan, Shield 111, 31, (shelter houses for Queensboro Bridge.)

Advancement of patrolmen to grades effective as indicated:

To $1,450 grade, June 11: T. A. Lilienthal, 2; J. Fredericks, 2; M. F. Dunn, 2; M. Cully, 2; R. Bauer, 5; P. F. O'Connor, 5; D. S. Leahy, 6; J. F. Glassey, 6; D. Breen, 7; Z. J. Stankevich, 10; J. Rasch, 10; W. J. Wallace, 10; F. A. Hill, 13; W. Coleman, 13; J. H. McAdams, 13; J. E. J. Scully, 13; C. Kennedy, 14; R. Mahon, 14; E. J. McMahon, 14; W. C. Hill, 15; C. A. Johnson, 15; E. F. Kasdorf, 15; J. J. Shanley, 15; C. J. Jablouski, 16; F. S. A. Crepeau, 16; J. Broderick, 18; E. F. Maher, 18; W. E. Ruehl, 18; G. Raymond, 21; J. A. McKay, 21; C. J. McKenna, 21; H. Wegmann, 22; Michael Tarpey, 22; J. Cattaneo, 22; J. B. Gillman, 23; R. G. Zeller, 25; W. P. McDermott, 25; J. Schmittberger, 31; J. Mannion, 31; J. Broderick, 35; D. F. Gorman, 36; A. von Bartheld, 36; E. J. Bransfield, 36; C. Hartwig, 37; M. H. Delano, 38; W. Hilgeman, 39; G. W. Van Etten, 42; J. J. McLaughlin, 61; C. S. P. Gaul, 63; F. J. Murray, 65; H. Corell, 65; F. M. Coffee, 65; C. G. Worrell, 68; W. C. Marxhausen, 79; W. P. Dickson, 89; A. J. Paulsen, 143; H. Kutner, 144; J. Griffin, 149; A. J. Burger, 152; L. C. Vicat, 153; W. A. Scott, 154; G. Chandler, 154; W. Schwebel, 155; H. Schwab, 160; Jacob Schwarz, 164; John Revelts, 165; W. W. Ruege, 165; H. B. Kelly, 167; J. J. Hawthorne, 168; F. E. Iooss, 171; J. R. Curren, 170; J. E. Thier, 172; J. P. Walsh, 171; J. P. Donohue, 172; G. Flood, 172; W. Seifert, 274; A. J. Chester, 172; D. Lana, 276; T. W. Reeker, 276; F. A. Wilson, 277; J. F. Breininger, 283; L. F. Moench, 285; W. A. Brady, C. O.; J. A. Brady, C. O.; W. Czech, C. O.; D. C. Miller, D. B.; J. F. A. Hitz, D. B.; W. V. Rose, D. B.; G. L. O'Connor, D. B.; E. F. Hickson, D. B.; E. F. Doyle, D. B.; W. A. Rice, D. B.; F. Maher, D. B.; G. A. Conway, 3d Dist.; S. J. Tierney, D. B.; T. A. Smith, 3d Dist.; T. V. Gibney, 3d Dist.; A. J. Phelan, 6th Dist.; J. D. Breen, 5th Dist.; J. H. Dawson, Tel. Bu.; T. F. McQuillan, 10th Dist.; C. A. Shoesmith, Traf. A.; W. H. Vatter, Traf. B.

To $1,450 grade: R. Richardson, 16, June 6, and L. Pergoli, 21, June 12.

To $1,350 grade, June 3: B. T. Mensing, 4; G. Murray, 7; T. F. Mullen, 13; E. S. Brubaker, 15; J. W. Spicivich, 25; B. T. Druery, 37; G. Scotti, 30; A. Traynor, 42; J. J. Friedrich, 42; J. J. Duffy, 65; P. Bulger, 69; J. J. Willey, 154; P. C. Pitsch, 163; J. Taeschner, Traf. A.; W. W. Lewis, B. B. H.; T. Lally, 5; J. L. Chapman, 10; L. Geis, 15; A. Keane, 23; C. J. Flanagan, 31; F. W. Claus, 39; J. T. Wiegold, 42; W. J. Kehoe, 42; J. Cohen, 42; E. A. Smith, 69; R. H. Garman, 152; J. E. Gerry, 159; J. J. Corbett, 172; A. W. Harriott, Traf. C; J. J. Lawlor, B. B. H.

To $1,250 grade, June 5: B. Kaplan, 7; B. Maguire, 10; D. Corcoran, 15; J. P. Toomey, 22; T. J. Walsh, 29; H. J. McGarvey, 39; C. A. H. Ernst, 154; R. J. Doherty, 160; C. J. Sullivan, D. B.; H. J. Ginch, D. B.; J. Clifford, Traf. E; H. Lipski, 18; J. J. Stenger, 15; E. R. Burke, 21; B. J. Lane, 29; H. A. Rame, 38; J. A. Gunning, 68; C. F. Shelley, 156; L. O. Hellmuth, 161; T. M. Goss, D. B.; R. W. J. Collins, B. B. S.

Transfers and assignments, 8 A. M. May 28: Patrol. J. Ruff, 13, to 168, operator of motor patrol wagon to mounted duty; W. H. Pfeiffer, 42, to 13 as operator of motor patrol wagon.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol. J. Brodsky, 5, 1 day, 4 P. M. May 26; T. F. Appel, 32, 1 day, 4 P. M. May 27.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. C. Ryan, 40, 11:15 A. M. May 16, during disability.

Fire Department.

The following members of the department will report to Chief of Battalion James J. Henry, at Repair Shops, 56th Street and 12th Avenue, on Mon., May 28, at time specified, for ten working days, for practical instruction in operating department motor apparatus: At 9 A. M., A. M. Birnbaum, Eng. 9; F. J. Shields, Eng. 22; P. J. Doll, Eng. 25; J. B. Lavery, Eng. 29; R. F. Thomsuhn, Eng. 31; J. Rosenberg, Eng. 33; P. S. Reynolds, Eng. 37; T. J. Egan, Eng. 42; G. E. Knapp, Eng. 76; C. B. Emlaw, Eng. 92; A. C. Xeller, Eng. 210; D. Morrison, Eng. 211; W. H. Ryder, Eng. 268; M. J. Nolan, Eng. 279; H. A. Duryea, Eng. 281; G. H. Roth, Eng. 283; F. M. Fallon, Eng. 290; E. D. Slevin, H. & L. 9; R. A. Hughes, H. & L. 44; R. A. Sweeney, H. & L. 45; W. W. Slocum, H. & L. 106; J. Wygand, No. 1, H. & L. 124; E. A. Shevlin, H. & L. 131; J. J. Morris, H. & L. 132; H. Hock, H. & L. 149. At 1 P. M.—W. J. Aeillo, Eng. 2; J. Brunner, Eng. 9; T. J. Brennan, No. 2, Eng. 17; H. J. Brown, Eng. 25; J. P. Springer, Eng. 32; E. M. Miny, Eng. 33; J. Gray, Eng. 202; P. F. Farrell, Eng. 203; R. H. Borden, Jr., Eng. 211; J. A. Leonard, Eng. 215; F. B. Bender, Eng. 222; F. G. Murphy, Eng. 224; J. C. Voilhardt, Eng. 264; W. M. Geary, Eng. 277; F. D. Budd, Eng. 283; F. A. Gardella, H. & L. 15; J. J. Martin, H. & L. 16; L. E. Terhune, Jr., H. & L. 28; R. E. Tullis, H. & L. 40; R. Seamann, H. & L. 42; J. A. Kelling, Jr., H. & L. 43; P. E. Wenk, H. & L. 44; M. A. Oliver, H. & L. 105; B. W. Palmer, H. & L. 131.

Where members are detailed, as per Special Order No. 66, dated April 16, the commanding officers of companies in which they are now performing duty will notify them of the above.

Decisions Rendered—Fire., 1st grade, W. L. Berger, Eng. 289 (detailed to Eng. 220). Charges: (1) Conduct unbecoming an officer or gentleman. (2) Absence without leave. (3) Neglect of duty. Guilty on all three charges, and ordered that regular leaves of absence be withheld.

Engineer of Steamer E. V. B. Le Vinese, Eng. 220. Charge: Neglect of duty (3 specifications.) Guilty, on all three specifications, and ordered that regular leaves of absence be withheld.

Fire., 3d grade, A. P. Ditzenberger, Eng. In compliance with resolution of the Board of Aldermen, under date of May 1, leaves of absence, with pay, are granted to the following members of the department, for a period of 24 hours, from 8 A. M., Sunday, May 27: Lieuts. M. C. Gambon, Eng. 289; J. J. Hanhigan, H. & L. 20; J. A. Halpin, H. & L. 122; Engineers of Steamer F. T. Lynch, Eng. 18; F. M. Munn, Eng. 250; Fire. 1st Grade J. Snyder, Eng. 14; H. Brisco, Eng. 250; C. Seitz, Eng. 250; E. H. Conklin, Eng. 250; T. F. Regan, Eng. 276; E. Bracken, Eng. 298; O. C. Lind, Eng. 295; W. B. Roche, Jr., H. & L. 14; J. J. Falls, H. & L. 20; P. L. Giffels, H. & L. 140; H. Brenner, H. & L. 140; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149; Stokers G. A. Finkle, Eng. 223; J. McCarthy, Eng. 66.

Revocation of temporary detail while on 229. Charge: Neglect of duty. Guilty, and ordered that five regular leaves of absence be withheld.

sick report, at 8 A. M., May 27: Fire. 1st Grade W. S. Bensel, Eng. 53, to Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph, E. 67th St., Manhattan.

Temporary detail while on sick report at 8 A. M., May 27, Eng. of Steamer W. Hall, Eng. 39, to Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph, East 67th St., Manhattan.

Special leaves—Fire 1st Grade J. A. Flanagan, Eng. 44, for 36 hours, from 8 P. M., May 26; Fire. 1st Grade P. D. McCarthy, Eng. 33, for 24 hours, from 8 A. M., May 30; Fire. 1st Grade S. E. Mendelson, Eng. 95, for 36 hours, from 8 P. M., May 26; Fire. 1st Grade A. F. Magnussen, H. and L. 16, for 24 hours, from 8 A. M., May 27.

The United Service.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—1st Lt. O. H. Saunders, Inf., upon being relieved from present duty, will join 45th Inf. at Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., for duty.

Maj. L. C. Duncan, M. C., from mustering duty and report to commanding officer, citizens' training camp, Ft. McPherson, Ga., for duty.

Lt. Col. S. L'H. Slocum, retired, is placed on active duty. He will report to Inspector General of army for temp. duty in his office.

Lt. Col. C. Young, 10th Cav., to Presidio of San Francisco, report to commanding officer, Letterman General Hospital, sick.

1st Lt. J. R. Voorhees, Ord. Officers' Res. Corps, from Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Penn., to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Ft. Hancock, N. J., for duty.

Capt. L. M. Evans, Signal Officers' Res. Corps, to active duty. He will proceed to Washn., D. C., and report to chief signal officer of army for duty.

Orders of May 18, relating to Capt. E. P. Farley, Q. M. Officers' Res. Corps, revoked.

Capt. J. W. Fenn, Med. Officers' Res. Corps, to active duty and proceed to Nashville, Tenn., report to dist. engineer officer there for duty to examine applicants for Engineer Enlisted Res. Corps. He will make three trips a month from Nashville to Chattanooga, Tenn.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Florence, Ala.; Decatur, Ala.; Sheffield, Ala.; Burnside, Ky.; Carthage, Tenn.; Clarksville, Tenn.; Dover, Tenn.; Eddyville, Ky.; Kuttawa, Ky., and Gallatin, Tenn., and return in connection with the performance of the duties assigned him.

The courses of instruction of Coast Artillery Officers at the Coast Artillery School, Ft. Monroe, Va., is discontinued, and following officers are assigned as indicated: Capts. W. P. Boatwright, Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay; J. Mather, Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay; C. E. Brigham, Chesapeake Bay; R. E. Guthrie, Chesapeake Bay; F. H. Lincoln, Chesapeake Bay, and A. Gibson, Chesapeake Bay; 1st Lts. C. W. Jenkins, Portland; J. L. Sinclair, Portsmouth; H. E. Ellis, Boston; A. L. Pendleton, Jr., Boston; J. P. Leavenworth, New Bedford; B. N. Booth, Narragansett Bay; A. R. Edwards, Long Island Sound; J. D. Brown, Eastern New York; O. A. Eastwold, Southern New York; E. L. Dyer, Sandy Hook; J. L. Homer, Potomac; D. Armstrong, R. T. Pendleton, and C. M. Smith, Chesapeake Bay; L. Watts, Cape Fear; C. U. Edwards, Charleston; A. G. Frick, Savannah; O. Krupp, Pensacola; J. R. Cygon, Mobile; W. O. Rawls, San Francisco; W. C. Washington, E. H. Metzger, W. T. Scott, A. W. Ford, and W. W. Vautsmeier, San Francisco, and S. B. Lane, Puget Sound.

Following officers of M. C. will report at once to Surgeon General of Army, this city, for instructions: Capt. H. Beeuwkes and Maj. G. P. Peed.

1st Lt. P. H. Williams, Med. Officers' Res. Corps, now on duty at Ft. Slocum, N. Y., will proceed to New York and report to Dist. Engr. Officer, 2d Dist., Army Bldg., for duty in examination of candidates for Engr. Officers' Res. Corps, then to Ft. Slocum.

Lt. Col. M. W. Ireland, M. C., will report to Col. W. H. Arthur, M. C., President of an examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion.

Maj. J. Lee, Q. M. Officers' Res. Corps, to active duty and proceed on June 1 to Front Royal, Va., for duty as Assistant to Depot Quartermaster.

Orders of May 8 directing Capt. A. M. Holcombe, Ord. Officers' Res. Corps, to proceed to Rock Island Arsenal for duty, revoked. He will proceed to Washington, D. C., for duty in office of Chief of Ord.

Following Capts. of Q. M. Officers' Res. Corps to active duty and will proceed to stations to which assigned: D. J. Charters, W. Hyams, C. H. Kunz, R. F. Shropshire, and C. D. McKeany. Capt. Charters will report to Depot Quartermaster, New York, for duty as his assistant; Capt. Hyams will report to Depot Quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga., as his assistant; Capt. Kunz will report to commanding officer, citizens' training camp, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark., for duty as assistant to the Camp Quartermaster; Capt. Shropshire will report to Depot Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Penn., for duty as his assistant, and Capt. McKeany will report to commanding General, Southern Dept., for assignment to station and by letter to Q. M. G. of army.

Orders of May 1 relating to Major P. H. Barton, Engr. Officers' Res. Corps, revoked.

Col. V. F. Abbot, Corps of Engrs., in addition to other duties, will report to Commanding General Eastern Dept. for duty as Department Engineer of that department.

Maj. W. Willing, Corps of Engrs., is assigned to 7th Regt. of Engrs., is relieved from station and duty at St. Louis, Mo., and will join his regiment.

Maj. H. C. Fiske, Corps of Engrs., is assigned to 1st Regt. of Engrs.

Maj. J. L. Schley, Corps of Engrs., is assigned to 2d Regt. of Engrs., and relieved from station and duty at New Orleans, La.

Capt. F. B. Wilby, Corps of Engrs., is assigned to 1st Regt. of Engrs., and relieved from station and duty in the Wheeling, W. Va., Engr. Dist.

Capt. C. F. Williams, Corps of Engrs., is assigned to 1st Regt. of Engrs., and relieved from instruction at Cornell Univ.

1st Lt. C. B. Wood, M. C., is detailed a member of the following boards in this city during temp. absences of Maj. H. W. Jones M. C.: Boards appointed in orders of Nov. 4, 1916, and in orders of Feb. 3, 1917.

Capt. J. C. McCoy, Aviation Sec., Signal Officers' Res. Corps, to active duty. He will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to Chief Sig. Officer of army for duty.

Lt. Col. J. W. Joyes, Ord. Dept., from duty in command of the Picatinny Arsenal, N. J., and repair to this city for duty in office of Chief of Ord.

1st Lt. C. W. Rauschenbach, Med. Officers Res. Corps, from duty at Army Med. School, this city, to Ft. Myer, Va., for duty, and by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dept.

1st Lt. C. H. Wash, 6th Cav., to Ft. Bliss, Tex., for examination for detail in Aviation Sec., Sig. Corps, then to his station.

Capt. G. R. Harrison, Inf., Cornell Univ., New York, is designated an Acting Quartermaster while on his present duties.

Retirement of 2d Lt. G. F. Lovell, Q. M. C., announced.

Capt. W. W. Wheeler, Jr., Q. M. Officers Res. Corps, to active duty. He will proceed to Phila., Penn., for duty as Assistant to Depot Quartermaster.

Capt. A. Newman, Q. M. Officers' Res. Corps, to active duty. He will proceed to Boise Barracks, Idaho, as Quartermaster, relieving Maj. A. H. Martin, Inf., and by letter to Commanding Gen., Western Dept.

1st Lt. A. W. Allen, Med. Officers' Res. Corps, to active duty. He will report to Commanding Gen., Northeastern Dept., Boston, for duty in regard to enlistments of Q. M. Enlisted Res. Corps, then stand relieved from active duty.

Capt. A. J. Bruff, Ord. Officers' Res. Corps, to active duty at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

Chaplain W. E. Gladden, 24th Inf., is retired on account of disability.

Capt. A. W. Carnduff, Ord. Officers' Res. Corps, to active duty. He will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to Chief of Ord. for duty.

Following Capts. of Q. M. Officers' Res. Corps to active duty and will proceed to station to which assigned: E. S. George to Base Hospitals Nos. 17 and 36, Detroit, Mich., as Quartermaster of each hospital, and J. M. O'Dea report to Commanding General, Central Dept., for duty as Assistant to Dept. Quartermaster.

These officers are relieved from duty at Army War College, Washington, D. C.: Lt. Col. H. Jervey and Maj. J. A. Woodruff, Corps of Engrs. Lt. Jervey is assigned to 6th Res. Engrs. and Maj. Woodruff will report to Chief of Engrs. for duty.

Lt. Col. W. H. Bertsch, Q. M. C., from duty as Assistant to Depot Quartermaster, San Fran., and from further duty in Southern Dept., to this city and report to Quartermaster General of Army for duty in his office.

Capt. P. F. Jackson, Q. M. C., from further duty in Southern Dept. to this city, report to Q. M. G. of Army for duty in his office.

Col. C. Reichmann, Inf., from duty as Senior Inspector-Instructor, 11th Tentative Nat'l Guard Div., to Chicago, Ill., report to Commanding General, Central Dept., for duty as Officer in Charge of militia affairs of that dept.

Maj. P. W. Huntington, M. C., is detailed a member of the examining board at Washington, D. C., appointed in orders of May 15, vice Maj. H. W. Jones, M. C., relieved.

Following 1st Lts., Med. Officers' Res. Corps will proceed to the fort specified after their names for duty: F. R. Mount, Ft. Worden, Wash., and C. R. Glenn, Ft. Lawton, Wash.

Maj. P. W. Huntington, M. C., is detailed a member of the examining board at Wash., D. C., appointed May 18, Vice Maj. H. W. Jones, M. C., relieved.

1st Lt. J. K. Boles, 9th Cav., from treatment Letterman Gen. Hosp., Presidio of San Fran., report to Commanding Gen., Western Dept. for duty.

Capt. L. W. Falkner, Med. Officers' Res. Corps, to active duty, and proceed to Ft. Niagara, N. Y., for duty citizens' training camp.

1st Lt. A. R. Kimball, Inf., will join 30th Inf., for duty.

Capt. L. A. McClure, Inf., will join 62d Inf., at Presidio of San Fran.

A board to consist of Cols. E. B. Babbitt and C. B. Wheeler, Ord. Dept., is appointed to meet at Wash., D. C., for examination of officers of Ord. Dept. for promotion.

Following Lt. Cols. of Ord. Dept. will report by letter to Col. Babbitt, Ord. Dept., President of examining board at Washington, D. C., appointed today, for examination for promotion: G. L'H. Ruggles, Ord. Dept., Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J.; G. Montgomery, Frankford Arsenal, Penn., and J. W. Joyes, Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.

A board to consist of Col. C. B. Wheeler and Lt. Col. J. H. Rice, Ord. Dept., is appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., for examination of officers of the Ord. Dept.

Following Majors will report to Col. Wheeler, President of the foregoing board for examination for promotion: T. L. Ames, Ord. Dept., Wash., D. C.; E. P. O'Hern, Ord. Dept., Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., and E. D. Bricker, Ord. Dept., Frankford Arsenal, Penn.

1st Lts. J. H. Carlisle and F. G. Goodridge, Med. Officers' Res. Corps, to active duty and proceed to Governors Island and report to commanding Gen., Eastern Dept., for duty in connection with recruiting enlisted Medical Reserve in New York.

1st Lt. W. S. Johnson, Med. Officers' Res. Corps, to active duty. He will report at once to commanding officer, Letterman Gen. Hosp., Presidio of San Francisco, for duty.

Major S. M. Rumbough, Adjt. General's Officers' Reserve Corps, to active duty and report to commanding General, Eastern Dept.

Major E. H. Block, Q. M. Officers' Res. Corps, to active duty. He will proceed to Philadelphia for duty as assistant to Depot Quartermaster.

Following officers of Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps to active duty and proceed to station to which assigned: Major W. Leeming and Capt. D. C. Caldwell. Major Leeming will report to commanding officer Citizens' Training Camp, Gettysburg Park, Penn., for duty as assistant to Constructing Quartermaster, and Capt. Caldwell will report to commanding officers Citizens' Training Camp, Syracuse, N. Y., for duty as assistant to Constructing Quartermaster.

Major G. P. Whitsett, Judge Advocate General's Officers' Res. Corps, to active duty. He will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Provost Marshal General for duty in his office.

Major E. G. Davis, Judge Advocate General's Officers' Res. Corps, to active duty and proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to Judge Advocate General of the Army for duty in his office.

Capt. L. D. Miller, Engr. Officers' Res. Corps, to Phila. to procure engr. equipment, then to his station.

Following officers of Med. Officers' Res. Corps to active duty and will proceed to place indicated for duty in connection with examination of applicants for the Engineer Enlisted Res. Corps, then return home and stand relieved from active duty in Med. Officers' Res. Corps:

First Lts. E. W. Cavaness, to Lt. Col. J. F. McIndoe, Corps of Engrs., Kansas City, Mo.; L. Thompson, to Lt. Col. W. P. Howell, Corps of Engrs., Little Rock, Ark.; M. S. Veal, to Maj. W. P. Stokey, Corps of Engrs., Louisville, Ky.; E. C. Ellett, to Lt. Col. W. P. Howell, Corps of Engrs., Memphis, Tenn.; B. B. Rowley, to Lt. Col. S. Cosby, Corps of Engrs., Milwaukee, Wis.; D. M. Berkman, to Lt. Col. E. H. Schulz, Corps of Engrs., St. Paul, Minn.; H. S. Arnold, to Maj. H. B. Ferguson, Corps of Engrs., New London, Conn.; P. L. Keough, to Col. J. H. Willard, retired, Newport, R. I.; R. B. Moore, to Maj. F. A. Pope, Corps of Engrs., Portland, Me.; W. H. McLain, to Capt. F. B. Wilby, Corps of Engrs., Wheeling, W. Va.; E. A. Fennel, to Maj. W. P. Stokey, Corps of Engrs., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. J. DuBois, to Maj. F. W. Altstaetter, Corps of Engrs., Grand Rapids, Mich.; F. X. Mulherin, to Col. J. Millis, Corps of Engrs., Savannah, Ga.; F. R. Ruff, to Maj. A. E. Waldron, Corps of Engrs., Wilmington, N. C.; S. P. Klotz, to Maj. H. C. Fisk, Corps of Engrs., Vicksburg, Miss.; H. F. Stiltner, to Capt. J. J. Bain, Corps of Engrs., Chattanooga, Tenn.; L. Goldthwaite, to Capt. C. L. Sturdevant, Corps of Engrs., Montgomery, Ala.; S. Aronovitz, to Maj. J. F. Bell, Corps of Engrs., Jacksonville, Fla.; J. G. Lynch, to Capt. C. T. Leeds, U. S. A., retired, Los Angeles, Cal.; G. H. Buck, to Maj. E. J. Dent, (1st Dist.) Corps of Engrs., Portland, Ore.; D. V. Trueblood, to Maj. E. J. Dent, Corps of Engrs., Seattle, Wash.; V. R. Mason, to Col. W. L. Fisk, retired, Baltimore, Md.; J. A. Rollings, to Col. J. P. Jervey, Corps of Engrs., Norfolk, Va.; M. I. Samuel, to Maj. M. Brooke, Corps of Engrs., Wilmington, Del., and E. V. Powell, to Maj. E. N. Johnston, Corps of Engrs., Galveston, Texas.

Capts.—J. R. Hollowbush to Maj. General A. Mackenzie, retired, Rock Island, Ill.; J. G. Stowe to Col. J. G. Warren, Corps of Engrs., Buffalo, N. Y.; F. T. Brown to Maj. J. L. Schley, Corps of Engrs., New Orleans, La.; J. O. Rush to Maj. W. L. Guthrie, Corps of Engrs., Mobile, Ala.; M. H. Darnall to Col. F. R. Shunk, Corps of Engrs., Washington, D. C., and W. H. Moursund to Lt. Col. W. J. Barden, Corps of Engrs., Dallas, Tex.

Maj. F. L. Parker to Maj. G. A. Youngberg, Corps of Engrs., Charleston, S. C.

Leaves—Col. L. A. La Garde, retired, 4 days; 1st Lt. J. A. Gillespie, F. A., 10 days, and 1st Lt. O. H. Saunders, Inf., 10 days.

The Civil Service.

City.

Applications for cable tester will be received until 4 P. M. on June 7. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 4; technical, 6. A qualifying physical examination will be given. The duties are to locate breaks and test for electrolysis of cables and to make acceptance tests on and inspection of wires and cables, underground conduits, manhole accessories, fire house and public building wiring for alarm systems, and pole line equipment. Candidates must be at least 21 years of age on or before the closing date for the receipt of applications. There is one vacancy in the Fire Department at $1,200 a year.

United States.

The commission announces an examination for superintendent of equipment, for men only. A vacancy in the Springfield Armory, Ordnance Department at Large, Springfield, Mass., at $2,400 a year, and future vacancies requiring similar qualifications at the Springfield Armory or elsewhere will be filled from this examination. The duties consist in the superintendence of the design of tools, fixtures, gauges, &c., required in the production of small arms and machine guns, the supervision of the design of new articles or parts thereof, relating to said arms, and of lay-outs for the manufacture of these new articles. The applicant should have some knowledge of shop management of the various tools, fixtures, and machinery used in manufacturing operations. As he will have supervision of the drafting room work, he should be a qualified mechanical draftsman. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on education, preliminary experience, and responsible experience. Graduation from a four years' high school course, or four full years of study in a school offering a course equivalent to that of a high school, and at least two years' responsible experience in a position involving the duties or knowledge described are prerequisites. Applicants must not have reached their fiftieth birthday on the date of making oath to the application, and on account of the urgent needs of the service, applications will be received at any time and the papers will be rated immediately upon their receipt, in order that appointments may be made with the least possible delay. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Estates Appraised.

EISEMANN, NATHAN, (Nov. 10, 1916.)—Total assets $1,643,366. Mrs. Helen Eisemann, widow, was the sole beneficiary; assets, bank, $4,441; personalty, $2,701; stocks and bonds, $1,630,593. The report indicates that decedent owned real estate located outside New York State, but its value is not indicated in the report. In his will decedent stated that he had made some provision for his daughters, Elsie and Edna, by insurance upon his life for their benefit and by gifts of money. The will also directs payments from life insurance policies for the benefit of decedent's son, Fred Eisemann.

HACKETT, CORCELLUS H., (Jan. 27, 1917.)—Total assets, $1,745,018. Mrs. Helen H. Hackett, widow, received $558,872; Grace Hackett-Thorndike, daughter, got $596,580, and Harold H. Hackett, son, received $557,180. Assets, bank, $37,551; promissory notes and personalty, $44,092; stocks and bonds, $1,606,063.

HILSON, EDWARD, (Nov. 14, 1916.)—Total assets, $432,389. Mrs. Laura Hilson, widow, received a life interest in the entire estate and at her death the remainder passes to Estelle H. Lauer, Mae H. Bronheimer, and Gertrude Grennell, the three daughters of decedent. Assets, one-half interest, $6,711 in the equity in $222,224; Greene St., appraised at $46,000; 238 East 109th St., appraised at $16,500; bank, $4,125; mortgages and life insurance, $24,694, and stocks and bonds, $880,818.

NORTON, EDWIN, (Dec. 31, 1914.)—Total assets, $1,353,134. Mrs. Lucy E. Norton, widow, received a life estate in $1,110,939; Henrietta N. Truesdell, daughter, got $37,304; Edwin K. Norton, son, got $51,442; Evelyn N. Seiler, daughter, received, $42,444; Sylvia N. Conway, daughter, got $27,500, and there were smaller legacies to five relatives. Assets, three lots at Elizabethtown, Essex County, N. Y., $3,990; bank, $10,121; loans and claims due to decedent, $198,149, and stocks and bonds, $1,140,707.

ODDIE, Mrs. HELEN F., (Jan. 20, 1915.)—Total assets, $135,817. Allida Van Schaick Banks, daughter, received, $44,236; Harold Hoyle Oddie, son, got $43,287; John Van Schaick Oddie, son, received, $38,294, and there were small legacies to seven other relatives. Assets, three lots at Douglaston, L. I., $2,700; bank, $5,009; jewelry and personalty, $3,174, and stocks and bonds, $124,873.

Education Notes.

The Board of Education has appropriated $6,800 for the purchase of property on Harvard and Larremore Avenues, adjoining P. S. 95, Queens.

Silas T. Robbins, Jr., has been appointed as an attendance officer.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended that District Superintendent Reynolds be excused with pay for three days to enable him to make a study of agricultural methods at the Massachusetts Agricultural College in connection with farm science work, his expenses to be paid by the Board of Education.

The owner of premises 241-45 East 237th Street, the Bronx, occupied as an annex to P. S. 19, will be notified that its lease will not be renewed on July 1, for the reason that other accommodations will be provided for the school.

Permission has been granted to the Board of Superintendents to withdraw the nomination of Anna S. Tobin as an assistant to Principal in District No. 19.

New P. S. 93, Queens, will be organized with all grades from kindergarten to 8B, both inclusive. The opening of the school has been deferred until the beginning of the term in September.

A vacant room in P. S. 93, Manhattan, will be placed at the disposal of the Colonial Dames of New York to be used to exhibit articles of Colonial industry.

Frances Cohn, a substitute teacher, has been assigned for thirty days to the office of the district superintendent in charge of Districts Nos. 37 and 38.

HORSE SERUM FOR INFANT PARALYSIS

Experiments in Health Department Laboratories May Lead to Cure.

DR. EMERSON IS HOPEFUL

He Says New Method Seems to Have a More Neutralizing Effect Than the Human Serum.

In the experiments which have been conducted at the research laboratories of the Department of Health, foot of East Sixteenth Street, to discover a cure for infantile paralysis some important results have just been obtained by Dr. M. Neustaedter and Dr. E. J. Banzhof. They have been studying the preventive and curative properties of horse serum, taken from a horse which had died after inoculation with the germs of infantile paralysis. The serum was injected into several monkeys with very favorable results. In speaking of the experiments last night, Dr. Haven Emerson, Health Commissioner of New York City, said:

"The experiments thus far made with horse serum show that a serum has been developed which, in the cases used, seems to have a more neutralizing effect upon the disease than the human serum. It is the first time that this has been done and the results are of the greatest interest to physicians. It may lead to very important results in discovering a remedy, but it will be too early to make any predictions until the horse serum is used upon human beings with the disease. I can only say that the outlook looks promising, although the present experiments with horse serum is but the beginning in the effort to find an effective cure."

The results of the experiments are published in this week's issue of The Journal of the American Medical Association. After stating that up to the present no one has reported the discovery of a horse serum possessing any curative or preventive properties when used to combat the disease, Drs. Neustaedter and Banzhof give a technical explanation of their experiments with horse serum upon eight or ten monkeys. On account of the scarcity of monkeys, the doctors were unable to make as many experiments as they wished.

"We report the facts without drawing conclusions," they say. "We feel, however, that we are justified in using the serum in human cases especially when human serum is unobtainable and we shall report when a sufficient number have been treated."

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—$100 reward and no questions asked for return of diamond bowknot brooch, lost Monday night in taxi from Cafe Lafayette to 12 5th Av. and 14th St. and 5th Av. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST—Buckle, diamond and onyx, size about 2 by 3 inches, between Hotel Knickerbocker and Broadway and 60th St., evening of May 23. Liberal reward for return to Mrs. Cadwell-Taylor, 540 Park Av.

LOST—May 23, between Far Rockaway and 95th St. and 5th Av., New York, an earring, platinum setting, sapphire and two diamonds; liberal reward. W. J. Colihan, 101 Park Av. Murray Hill 2800.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe pin, May 17, Broadway car or between New York Theatre, Astor Hotel, Stern's, Lafayette Hotel or McAlpin; $75 reward. Johnston, 31 West 63d St. Columbus 2429.

LOST.—$250 reward and no questions asked for return of diamond and sapphire brooch, lost May 21, between 61st St. and Madison Av. and 38th St. and 5th Av. Dreicer & Co., Inc., 560 5th Av.

LOST—Thursday, 10:15 A. M., East 75th to West 71st, small black bag containing physician's instruments. Reward obtained by returning to R. L. H., 114 East 71st St.

LOST—Bankbook No. 114288, issued by the Metropolitan Savings Bank of New York. Payment has been stopped. Finder please return book to bank.

LOST—May 22, moonstone pin, heart-shaped, surrounded by diamonds, between 75th St., Riverside bus, 5th Av., 45th St.; $50 reward. 306 West 75th.

LOST—On the Concourse, Jerome Av., Macomb's Dam Bridge, spare rim with old tires, 36x4½, for Lozier car. 405 Lexington Av., Room 307. Phone Murray Hill 5873.

LOST.—About May 20, square platinum ring, diamond in centre and on each of four corners; reward. Y 222 Times Annex.

LOST—Gold chain bracelet with diamond heart; suitable reward. Rockhill, 390 West End Av.

LOST—A sectional gold bracelet; initials, "L. B."; between 14th and 42d Sts. or in the subway; reward. 601 West 174th St.

LOST—On Wednesday, a gold bridge of 3 teeth and 2 crowns; reward. Dentist, 200 East 23d.

LOST—Gold mesh watchfob, cameo locket; $25 reward. Larkin, 319 West 14th.

LOST—Gold topaz brooch; liberal reward; servant. 530 Riverside Drive, Apt. 6C.

LOST—Pearl scarfpin, May 18 or 19; reward. C 350 Times Downtown.

$50 REWARD for lady's Tiffany & Co. carved gold watch, No. 118618, set with 9 small diamonds, lost May 18, probably between 37th and 42d Sts. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. and 37th St.

FOUND.—Last week, ring, diamonds set in platinum. Lynch, 4th floor, Times Annex.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST OR STOLEN—From Englewood, small red toy terrier Griffon, (tongue shows,) black face; answers to name Punchinello. Liberal reward for dog or information concerning same. Telephone Englewood 517.

LOST.—Fox terrier, black head; Saturday; clover leaf on back, blind one eye; reward. 119 West 81st. Schuyler 5825.

LOST—Bulldog, brown, white spots; female; $20 reward. Weston, 1,772 Union St., Brooklyn.

TEA ROOMS.

THE DUTCH OVEN 135 Macdougal Street nr. Washington Sq. So. Luncheon, 35c; Tea, 25c; Dinner, 50c. Also a la carte. Sunday dinner, 6-8:30, 75c. OPEN AIR DINING ROOM.

THE BROWN BETTY 72 Wall Street, Nr. Seaman's Bk. Delicious Home Cooking. Southern Waffles, pure maple syrup Sat.

OLD CHELSEA 47 FIFTH AVENUE NEAR 12TH ST. Breakfast 35c, Luncheon 50c, Dinner 75c. ALL PIES AND BREAD HOME BAKED.

The Dorothy-Louise, 1 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.) Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents. Chicken Dinner Tuesdays and Saturdays.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET S. M. TUCKER, hostess. "Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden. *The Oldest Tea Room in New York.*

NELLY'S GROTTO 165 MADISON AVE. (Nr. 33rd). Lunch 45c Dinner 50c-65c. Sunday Dinner 5:30 to 8, 75c Home-made Bread and Pie Our Specialties.

The OAK ROOM 36 East 57th St. near Madison Av. Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner. Special Beefsteak Dinner Wednesday.

THE ROSE GARDEN, 36 West 59th St. Near Plaza Hotel. Luncheon or Dinner, $1.00; Tea a la Carte. Sunday Dinner a Specialty, $1.25.

Dine at No. 20. **Old Gramercy Park** Open Sunday. Breakfast 35c; Luncheon 40c; Dinner 65c. Entrance on Irving Place. Downstairs.

The Roof Tree Inn 5 WEST 28TH, Near 5th Ave. Luncheon 60c; Tea; Dinner $1.00. THE PLACE THAT'S DIFFERENT.

The Washington Square 19 W. 8th St. Afternoon Tea. Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, 80c; also a la carte. *"The Place Where You Love to Linger."*

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 57th Street, Between 6th & 7th Aves. REV. SAMUEL MacAULEY LINDSAY of the Bellevue Church, Pittsburgh, Pa. 11 A. M., "Born of the Spirit." 8 P. M., "Battling for Peace."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, S. E. Corner 92d and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. Services in the New Chapel. 11—"The Coming of God's Kingdom." 8—Memorial Day Sermon, "THE NEW WAR FOR FREEDOM."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th St. Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, } Ministers. Dr. WOELFKIN at 11. A Patriotic Service. Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40. Rev. E. HERBERT DUTTON will lead Young Men's Class at 9:40.

FORT WASHINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH, Wadsworth Av., bet. 179th and 180th. The world-famous preacher, DR. CHAS. INGLIS of LONDON has a message for you at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. IT CANNOT BE DELIVERED AT YOUR DOOR.

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH, Washington Square South. Rev. A. RAY PETTY, Pastor. Rev. James M. Bruce, Acting Pastor, will preach. 11 A. M., "The Narrow Place." 8 P. M., "Conscription."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR. Preaches Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 10 A. M.—EATON CLASS FOR MEN, led by Dr. Eaton, 30 East 31st St. Women's Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Avenue, Near 127th Street. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL, 11 A. M.—"AMERICAN IDEALS." 8 P. M.—"WHAT IS SALVATION?"

PASTOR I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. 11 A. M.—"HOW TO BUILD OURSELVES UP FOR TIME AND ETERNITY." Is Democracy to end in a Democratic World Dictator? Is the whole world through his ambition to be involved in war? Is unparalleled suffering coming on the earth? Will the world war end in a government which shall satisfy Royalists, Republicans and Socialists? Are Christians everywhere to be taken out of the war zone? Sunday Evening Dr. HALDEMAN will answer these questions from the wonderful Book of Revelation; and show how by means of that book it is possible to foretell events now coming on the earth. This will be Dr. HALDEMAN'S last sermon previous to going away for the summer. The forecasts he has been accustomed to make in these closing sermons have been remarkably fulfilled. It would be well to hear this last sermon forecast. 8 P. M.—"THE BOOK OF REVELATION AND HOW TO READ IT."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPT. CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D. 11 A. M.—"The Needless Eye." 8 P. M.—"War and Whisky."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays 11 A.M. & 8 P.M. Wednesdays 8 P.M. First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park W. & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43. Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. 11 A. M., Dr. Jefferson preaches. 8 P. M.—Address by Rev. Albert W. Staub, "The American Red Cross and the Present Crisis."

PILGRIM HALL, May 29, 8:15 P. M., "The Music of the Allies." Lecture by Dr. Ervin Wheaton Read. Collection for Belgian Hospital.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St. 11.—Rev. Prof. W. W. Rockwell, Ph. D.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH Dr. Finis S. Idleman preaches 11 A. M., Baptismal Service. 142 West 81st St.

SECOND CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 595 E. 169th Rev. O. L. Hull, pastor. Services 11 and 8.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ball Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Speaker: Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject: "Prosperity Through Right Thinking." Special music. Dr. Murray gives Bible interpretations Wednesday evenings 8:15, Park Av. Hotel. Sunday evening, 8:15, service at 201 W. 87th St., Dr. Gayer officiating.

JEWISH.

AHAWATH CHESED SHAAR HASHOMAYIM, Lexington Av. and 55th St.—Saturday, May 26, Rabbi ISAAC LAUDMAN of Philadelphia, "JUDAISM AND THE POWER OF DEMOCRACY."

FREE SYNAGOGUE CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AT 10:15. CONFIRMATION SERVICES. DR. WISE: "ISRAEL'S YOUTH AND THE YOUTH OF ISRAEL." ALL ARE WELCOME.

NEW SYNAGOGUE, Rabbi EPHRIAM FRISCH, Minister. CONFIRMATION SERVICE Sunday, May 27, 10 A. M., at Bnai Brith Hall, 2,307 Broadway, between 83d and 84th Sts. ALL WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "What America is Fighting For." Daily Noon Service, 12:30. All are welcome.

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway & 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St. Dr. Remensnyder; service 11 A.M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60TH ST., 11 A. M.—Rev. Ralph W. Sockman, Pastor. 8 P M.—Mr. George A. Reeder, "American Troops in the World War." 10 A. M.—Men's Class, Mr. Carl B. Bare, "The Campaign on the Tigris."

Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St. Rev. J. W. Chasey, Pastor. 11 A. M., "Other Refuge Have I None." 8 P. M., Memorial Service—"History of Liberty."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH, (Mother Church of American Methodism.) Services at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES' M. E. CHURCH, 126th St. and Madison Av. Rev. C. C. Marshall 11 A. M.; 8 P. M., Patriotic Service. Addresses, Hon. Frank Moss and the Pastor. Pictures and illustrated songs.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th St. and West End Av. Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Children's Day Exercises. Sermon by the Pastor: "God's Call." 8 P. M.—"Show Thyself a Man"; special patriotic music. 10 A. M.—Men's Organized Bible Class.

UNION, "THE FRIENDLY CHURCH," 48th St., west of Broadway. T. BASIL YOUNG, Pastor. 11—"A FELLOWSHIP." 8—PATRIOTIC SERVICE. Misha Applebaum and Home Defense League will attend.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Ave. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D.D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN.)

NEW CHURCH, 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor, Sunday School, 10 A. M.; 11, Church Services appropriate to Whitsunday. The Pastor will preach. Subject: "THE HOLY SPIRIT" and "THESE DAYS OF STRUGGLE."

NEW THOUGHT.

CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway, at 44th St. F. W. SEARS, M. P. Lecturer, Writer, Teacher, will speak Sunday at 11:15 A. M. in THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH No other Church like it anywhere. Not better—not worse—but DIFFERENT. Subject: "PREPAREDNESS." Dr. Sears may be seen during the week for personal interviews and private instruction at 110 W. 34th St. Phone Greeley 4231.

DR. AND MRS. F. HOMER CURTISS, the well-known authors, will speak on "OCCULT POWER OF WORDS" Friday, June 1st, at 8 P. M., 220 Madison Av., near 36th St. Collection.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE, 222 West 72d St. 11:15 A. M.—HARRY GAZE, "Perpetual Health." 8:15 P. M.—Union meeting. Particulars daily meetings on request.

PATRIOTIC SERVICE, MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE, Sunday, 11:15, May 27, preceding Dec'n Day. "THE GLORY THAT IS TODAY." Mr. Lloyd and Miss Harbeson will sing "Battle Hymn of the Republic," "The Star-Spangled Banner," "America." All those who are weary and heavy-laden, facing grave responsibilities today, attend this helpful service, where so many have received GOOD CHEER and upliftment. Come and sing. All are welcome.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC., Tuesday, May 29, 8:30 P. M. 198 Madison Av., opposite Altman's. Mrs. Behrend will repeat by request Judge Troward's method for "INSTANTANEOUS HEALING." Mrs. Behrend, (who is the late Judge Troward's only personal pupil) will give the song he sang for the healing of mind, body, and conditions. This song has never been given out before. There will be plenty of room for all Offering voluntary.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE, Sunday Service, 130 West 71st St., 11 A. M. Subject, "The Triumphant Now." Speaker, Mr. Walter Newell Weston. Recitation by Mrs. Ruth Helen Davis. Soloist, Mr. Charles Rousseau.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d St. Mrs. Van Marter, Speaker. 11—"Finding a Gold Mine." 8—Mr. Robert Lloyd.

NEW THOUGHT.

THEODORE G. NORTHRUP, Hotel Majestic, 72d St., Central Park West. Silent Meeting 10:45. Regular Service 11:15 A. M. Subject: "CONTROLLING ENVIRONMENT." No charge; usual collection. DON'T FAIL TO HEAR THIS SPECIAL LECTURE.

UNIVERSAL MESSIANIC MESSAGE, Park Av. Hotel, Tuesday, 8:30 P. M. Subject: Basic Principles of Life. M. EDITH RARICK, Teacher.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 57th Street. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, Pastor. 11 and 4:30—R. BRUCE TAYLOR, D. D., of Montreal, Canada, will preach. Music morning, duet, soprano and contralto, "I Waited for the Lord," from oratorio "Hymn of Praise," by Mendelssohn. Afternoon, trio, soprano, alto and tenor, "Now the Shades of Night," by Mendelssohn. Friday, 8 P. M., Preparatory Lecture.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Rev. James Palmer, Ph. D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Jowett will preach at both services. 4:30 P. M.—Dr. Jowett will preach Baccalaureate Sermon to New York University Students. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. On Wednesday at 8.15 P. M. at the Mid-Week service in the Chapel, Dr. Clarence D. Ussher, Medical Missionary from Van, Turkey, will give an account of "The Flight from Van."

FORT WASHINGTON, 174th St., at Broadway. Dr. MARTIN at 11 and 8.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. 11—Dr. Work. 8—Patriotic Service. Mr. Erickson preaches.

GREENWICH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 13th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor emeritus, preaches morning at 11; Rev. Edmund B. Chaffee evening at 8.

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 11 and 8. 122d St. and Mount Morris Park West. Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D.D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Hon. HENRY MORGENTHAU, ex-Ambassador to Turkey, will preach. 8 P. M.—DR. COFFIN.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St. PASTOR, REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 155th St., bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av. Dr. Mackay preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE, TWELFTH STREET. Dr. DUFFIELD, PASTOR, 11 and 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"GOOD WAS WITH HIM." 8 P. M.—Memorial Service, (Songs of the Allies.)

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, cor. 141st St. Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway. DR. MERRILL preaches at 11 and 4. Noonday Service daily (except May 30) at 12:30.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th St. Rev. T. GUTHRIE SPEERS, Associate Minister; will preach at 11 A. M. 8 P. M. Memorial Day Service. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach. Lafayette Post of the G. A. R. in attendance.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam Av., 105th., A. E. Keigwin, D. D., preaches 11 and 8. 8, "Patriotism Without Hate;" Memorial service. G. A. R. Post, Militia, and Band as guests.

WEST PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } Pastors. Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion .... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer & Sermon, (Rector.) 11 A. M. Evensong, (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas). 4 P. M. Strangers Welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. Services 8, 11 and 8. Preacher, the Rector.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 9 A. M.—The Holy Communion, (Italian and Spanish.) 10 A. M.—Morning Prayer. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Robert Johnston. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Bishop Lloyd. Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 5 P. M., (Choral except Monday and Saturday.)

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—Service and Sermon by Dr. Grant, "Can You Talk?" 4 P. M.—Musical Service, Rossini's "Stabat Mater." 8 P. M.—The Public Forum, Inc. In memory of Dr. Ludwig L. Zamenhof, founder of "Esperanto." Speakers: Rev. Percy S. Grant, Prof. D. O. S. Lowell, Mr. James F. Morton, Jr., Mr. Henry W. Fisher, Mr. Rufus W. Powell.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St. Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion. 8—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20TH ST. AND 6TH AV. 8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet. 12:00 M.—Holy Communion. 3:00 P. M.—Children's Service. 8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Wm. Pringle.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. Rev. HOWARD C. ROBBINS, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer, Litany, Holy Communion. Sermon, Rev. Dr. James Empringham. 4—Evening Prayer.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION, 240 East 31st St. Rev. E. M. H. Knapp, Vicar. Services 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, (Trinity Parish,) Broadway and 155th St.—All seats free. Church open all day every day. Services 8, 8:45, 9:45, 10:30, 11 A. M. At 8 P. M., annual Guild Service, Dean Fosbroke, Preacher.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9; Solemn Mass, Procession and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 10:45. Vespers and Procession, 4.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector. COMMUNIONS: 7, 8 and 9 A. M. 10:30 A. M., SERMON and WILLAN'S MASS, 4 o'clock, PROCESSION and EVENSONG. 8 P. M., Compline and SERMON, (Fr. Davis.)

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. Holy Communion .... 8:00 A. M. Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, (Rector) .... 11:00 A. M. Organ and Harp Recital .... 7:30 P. M. Evensong, (Mr. Burgess) .... 8:00 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 47 East 27th. Services divins le dimanche à 10:30.

GRACE CHURCH Broadway and Tenth Street. Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, Rector. 8; 11 (Rector); 8, Annual Service of the George Washington Post (Dr. McIlvaine).

REV. WILLIAM THOMAS WALSH 11 A. M.—8 P. M., St. Mary's Church, Alexander Av. & E. 142 St. (3d Av. "L" to 143d.)

ST. ANDREW'S. Oldest Episcopal Church in Harlem. Rev. Geo. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., RECTOR. Whitsunday Celebration—8 and 11 A. M. Rector preaches. 4 P. M.—Memorial Service for Alexander Hamilton Post, G. A. R. Preacher, Rev. Duncan J. MacMillan, D. D., Commander. Address by the Rector. Special music directed by W. A. Goldsworthy. Kipling's Recessional. Anthems of Allied Nations. Conquer We Must, for Our Cause It Is Just.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 44th Street. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. 8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, the Rector. 4:00 P. M.—Evensong and Address. Preacher, the Rev. Percy Gordon. Cantata, "The Wilderness," Wesley.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St. Rev. Frank Warfield Crowder, Ph. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon. (Rector.) 8 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, (Rev. P. A. Easley.)

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, 11th St., West of 7th Av. Rev. JOHN A. WADE, Rector. 8 P. M.—"LLOYD GEORGE: From Poor Boy to Prime Minister of England," address by Mr. Frank Dilnot of The London Chronicle. Mr. Dilnot is a personal friend of the great Premier, and author of "Lloyd George," recently published.

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St. Rev. Ashton Oldham, Rector. Services, 8, 9:30, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 69th, nr. B'way. Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, D. D., Rector. Services 8 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE, Tenth Street, west of Second Avenue. WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector. 11—Service; Sermon: "The End of the World by Fire, or Divine Cosmic Purification."

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.) 4—Evensong and Address, (Rev. William L. Caswell.)

TRINITY CHAPEL, West 25th St., near Broadway. Sunday Services: 7 and 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Holy Communion (Choral) and Sermon; 3:15 P. M., Children's Service; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer.

REFORMED.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Ave. and 149th, near Amst. Av. DR. MACKENZIE 11, DR. LEINBACH 8.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 123d Street, Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—Preaching by Dr. Tilton. 8 P. M.—Patriotic Service. Dr. Tilton will address the Veteran Association of the Seventy-first Regiment.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. J. FREDERIC BERG, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M.—"Get Thee Behind Me, Satan." (Repeated by Request.) 8 P. M.—"My Title Clear."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject "How to Honor the Old Soldiers." At 8 P. M., Musical Service, "Haydn's Creation." Church School, 9:45 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. At 4:30 P. M., Special Music. Selections from the works of Homer N. Bartlett.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Fort Washington Av. and 181st St. Rev. JAMES M. FARRAR, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 10 A. M., Men's Bible Class. Service Wednesday at 8 P. M. Dr. Farrar will preside.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

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THEOSOPHY.

CENTRAL LODGE, 2,228 Broadway, May 31, 8:30 P. M. Speaker: Miss Agnes S. Stewart, "Theosophy and Its Personal Application."

N. Y. THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 West 45th St.—Public Lecture Sunday evening, "Happiness." Benoni B. Gattell.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, (79th St.)—Sunday, 8:15 P. M. Lecture by Mrs. Frances Marsh on Theosophic Thought Traced Through the Philosophics. Subject: "From Bruno to Bergson."

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS' (UNITARIAN,) Fourth Av. and 20th St. "THE PEACE OF GOD." Topic and Sermon by Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, the Minister. Services 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. & 34th St.—11 A. M., JOHN HAYNES HOLMES on "'O BEAUTIFUL MY COUNTRY.'"

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn. Rev. JOHN HOWLAND LATHROP. "Memorial Day Sermon," 11 A. M.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st Street. Services at 11. CONDENSED BIOGRAPHIES. Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

UNIVERSALIST.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY Central Park West and 76th St. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor. Rev. HOLLAND FIELD BURR will preach at 11 A. M., "COUNTING THE COST."

Y. M. C. A.

DR. S. PARKES CADMAN, "The Spread of Democracy." West Side Y.M.C.A., 57 St. near 8 Av., 4 P. M. 23d St. Y. M. C. A., 215 W. 23 St., Sun., 5 P.M. DR. THEODORE SEDGWICK, "JUNE 5TH—HONOR AND MEANING."

OTHER SERVICES.

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. TWICE DAILY, Inc. Sunday, 2:20-8:20. CHRISTUS. "Highest reverence has been shown."—Times. SUPERB ORCHESTRA—POPULAR PRICES.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44TH ST. AND 8TH AV. Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. 10:30 A. M.—Preaching by the Pastor. 8:00 P.M.—Preaching by Rev. E. B. Fitch.

MAZDAZNAN. MASTER-THOUGHT.

Dr. J. G. BEELER will speak in Studio 810, Carnegie Hall, Sunday, 3:15 P. M., on "History, Purpose, and Destiny of Mazdaznan."

RESCUE SOCIETY, Old Chinese Theatre, 5-7 Doyers St. Wide-awake Gospel service nightly, 10 P. M. T. J. NOONAN, Superintendent.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 50 W. 67th.—Swami Bodhananda—"Man—His Bodies and Soul," 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN

CONGREGATIONAL.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Hancock St., between Bedford and Franklin Avs., (take Fulton St. "L" or surface cars to Franklin Av.)—Pastor, Rev. S. PARKES CADMAN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Henry and Remsen Sts. (Three minutes from Borough Hall Subway Station.) REV. RICHARD ROBERTS will preach at 11 A. M. Topic, "THE INCREDIBLE DOCTRINE OF THE LITTLE FLOCK." At 7:45 P. M. MR. ROBERTS will deliver an address entitled, "MR. H. G. WELLS AND THE ORTHODOX." EVERY FRIDAY FROM 5:30 TO 6 P. M. in the church there will be a Service of Intercession in Connection with the War. Public cordially invited.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange Street. Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The Safety Zone." Sermon by Rev. Wm. F. Kettle. 7:45 P. M.—Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University on the Food Crisis, in Connection with the Rotting of Grain for Alcohol.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

SOCIETY OF ETHICAL CULTURE, Academy of Music, 11 A. M., Dr. HENRY NEUMANN: "Doing Our Bit for Today and Tomorrow."

PRESBYTERIAN.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner South Oxford St., Brooklyn. (Short walk from Atlantic Av. Subway Terminal.) Dr. Albertson at 10:30 and 7:45. Morning—Third in series on "Hebrew Prophets and the Present War." Evening—Fourth in series on "Religious Messages in Recent Literature." Special Music.

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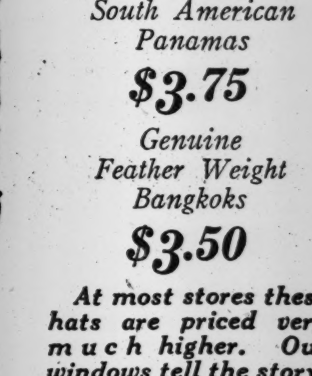

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